

Friday, April 15, 1983
Chaitra 25, 1905 (Saka)

Eleventh Session (Seventh Lok Sabha)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 33, Friday, April 15, 1983/Chaitra 25, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Friday, April 15, 1983/Chaitra 25, 1905
(Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Financing Of Sick Units By Banks

*640. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has asked all commercial banks to report to R.B.I. as well as concerned Ministries of Government where, in the judgement of the banks, any medium or large unit with employment of 1,000 and more financed by them is likely to become actually sick;

(b) if so, whether the Sick Industrial Units Division of Banks monitor the banks' performance in identifying sick units and take remedial measures;

(c) whether data on sick units with credit limits of Rs. one crore and above has been collected;

(d) if so, the number of sick units in this category and aggregate outstanding bank credit involved therein at the end of March, 1982; and

(e) the measures taken by the concerned banks to realise the loans and steps taken by his Ministry to revitalise these sick units ?

2

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e)
A Statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sick Industrial Undertakings Cell in the Reserve Bank of India (R.B.I.) has been monitoring the performance of the banks in identifying sick units and taking necessary remedial action.

(c) Information relating to large sick industrial units, each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or above is collected by the R.B.I. on a quarterly basis.

(d) As per the latest provisional information available with R.B.I., as at the end of December, 1981, there were 422 large sick units in the assistance portfolio of Scheduled Commercial Banks with outstanding advances of Rs. 1478.84 crores.

(e) It has been the policy of the Government that the banks must take all possible efforts to identify sickness in industrial units at the incipient stage itself, carry out viability studies and nurse such units as are considered potentially viable. In accordance with this policy, the banks draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on a case by case basis.

The banks make all possible efforts to ensure the timely payment of their dues by the assisted concerns through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical inspections, frequent personal discussions with the promoters/chief executives of the defaulting concerns, etc. In deserving and viable cases, on detailed

examination of requests from the assisted units, re-scheduling of loan instalments and interest payments is permitted. In appropriate cases, the banks may resort to recall of advances, enforcement of securities and other legal remedies. The nominee directors appointed by the banks on the board of assisted units also keep a watch on the repayment of the dues by the assisted concerns.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I have framed this question on the basis of the report of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1981-82 where it says that the Banks have not reported to the Reserve Bank or the Government of India that is, the Ministry of Finance as well as the Industry Ministry regarding the sickness of any industrial unit. On that basis I have framed this question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the banks identify a sick unit at the initial stages of the industry, because, after the starting of the industry, they can identify the sickness of the industry.

So, I would like to know what steps have been taken by his Ministry to diagnose the sickness of the industry and whether the concerned Ministries/Departments at the Central level have any system of coordination and also at the Reserve Bank level.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The answer is very clear. In the main reply itself we have given the information. The hon. Member was pleased to ask whether any steps have been taken? Already the steps have been taken. What steps have been taken are stated in the main reply itself.

At the cost of repetition, I may say that it has been the policy of the Government that the Banks must take all possible efforts to identify sickness in industrial units at the incipient stage itself and also they should carry out viability studies and nurse such units as are considered potentially viable. Rehabilitation measures are taken which include short term and

long term measures, which include financial concessions like waiver of penal interest, refunding of the interest, reduction in the interest rate and also margin amount and rescheduling of overdue liabilities, grant of bank guarantee and also short term loan facilities etc.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The statement shows that there are 422 large sick units in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks with outstanding advance of Rs. 1478 crores. In small scale industries the sick units are 182. It is stated in the Reserve Bank's report that nearly 22,360 small scale units are sick involving bank finance of Rs. 321 crores at the end of June 1981. I would like to know whether the Finance Ministry has identified the sickness of the industry particularly when it has been declared that in the small scale industries nearly 5468 viable units are there out of 22360. I would like to know what steps they have taken to identify the viable units out of 422 large scale sick units? What steps do you propose to take to diagnose those sick industries.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have also identified the large industries which are sick. Out of 422 large sick units, 66 units belong to MRTP Houses, 65 large units have been revived since January 1980. Out of 26758 sick units 5824 are potentially viable units. There are 13,937 non-viable units. In the case of 6997 units, it is yet to be identified whether they are viable units or not.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH SETHI : Under the Scheme, viability study is required to be done by the Reserve Bank of India for financial rehabilitation of the sick units. May I know from the hon. Minister the number of sick units considered as potentially viable and what is the number of units brought under the nursing scheme for the purpose of rehabilitation by the R.B.I.?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have already replied to the point raised

by the hon. Member, in my answer to the previous question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The Finance Minister has said that they have identified the sick units and they are refinancing them to make them viable. But the hon. Minister will kindly agree with me that the sickness of a unit is not due to lack of availability of finance only. There are other reasons for the sickness of a unit like non-availability of raw materials and also non-availability of adequate power, railway wagons, coal etc. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Finance Ministry is concerned with only refinancing the sick industries or is there some coordination among the Ministries at the Finance Ministry level so that these sick industries due to non-availability of raw materials and also non-availability of railway wagons, coal, power, etc. can be made available to these sick industries? In case it has been decided to do so, I would like to know whether there is any Coordination Committee in the Finance Ministry to coordinate these things with other Ministries? In case it has not been constituted, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking on that line or not? If so, when will it be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Apart from so many non-availabilities, I would like to agree with the hon. Member that these are responsible for the sickness of an industry. Another non-availability is the competence in the management and we made certain studies on this aspect. Out of 378 large units, it was found that 52% of the units became sick not because of non-availability of any raw material input, but because of bad management. Therefore, the Industry Ministry took up this issue because they are the controlling and administrative Ministry in this respect and apart from certain other things, there are also some good units. It has been decided that at the very beginning or at the initial stage, when this sickness is identified, it should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Industry and other administra-

tion-Ministries for corrective measures. If the corrective steps are necessary in the areas of supply of inputs or supply of efficient managerial skill or supply of financial inputs, they should have been identified for making them available. Moreover, when we take over a large number of units under IDR Act it has also been decided that after taking over these units, they are studied and, if it is found that particular unit can be operated economically and viably then it should be nationalised.

There is no hard and fast rule so far as the time-lag is concerned, but normally within a period of six months, it would be nationalised.

In regard to the coordination at various levels, for instance, to provide infrastructural inputs and to improve them, there is a Cabinet Committee on industrial infrastructure. At my level also, I coordinate and as and when the situation demands different types of committees are being appointed for coordination.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. In his reply, he has stated that out of the 422 sick units, 65 units may be made viable. I want to know categorically from the Minister out of these how many units belong to the Monopoly Houses?

Sir, the Minister has stated that one of the reasons for the sickness of the units is that the Managements take away the profit and do not plough it back in the same unit and that it is known to the Reserve Bank of India or the Finance Ministry. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister categorically whether the Government will take any penal measure against such managements, especially of the large and monopoly houses, who do not plough back the profit and sometimes even transfer it to other industries to make the viable units as sick units?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, out of 422 large sick units, about 66 units belong to the MRTP Houses. Out of 47 large sick units against whom legal proceedings have been instituted, two are MRTP companies.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, one of the reasons for the existence of the sick industries is that at the initial stage when the proposals are processed in the banks, there is non-availability of technical man in the Banks to process the viability of the scheme. For instance, the United Bank of India have invested a huge amount of money in tea-gardens, but most of the money is sick, because the technical know-how was not available in the bank to assess whether the investment was appropriate or not. So, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether Government will consider the necessity of appointing a technical man on the bank for considering the various proposals which come before the Banks?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, this is a very valid question. Sometimes we find that incorrect project profile leads us to difficulties. But at the same time it is true that it is not possible to have in each bank large number of technically competent persons. So what we are doing is that we are accepting the consortium approach so that we can get the proper type of appraisal and correct evaluation of the project profile on which the investment decisions can be taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is true that in the City of Bombay, where the textile strike has gone on for more than one year, about 25% of the textile mills have told the workers, who wanted to return to work, that their units have become sick; and unless financial assistance is available from the Banks, it will not be possible for them to carry on the production processes? If it is so, I would like to know whether through the agencies of the banks some credit facilities are being extended to these textile mills; and if they are being extended, whether some additional

conditions are being imposed to give the financial assistance?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I don't know how does it come strictly within the purview of this question. But, as I have some information, I can share it with the Hon. Member. Not only myself, but also my colleague, the Minister of Commerce, who is directly in charge of the textiles. I have already taken it up with the Reserve Bank of India. There are different types of mills who would be in a position to provide some sort of margin money and there would be certain mills which would not be in a position to do that. So, one straight-jacket formula may not be applicable to them. So, we have worked out a scheme and have directed the Reserve Bank of India to study each and every individual unit's requirements and make the necessary financial support.

Accommodation Requirements of Domestic Tourists

*641. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have conducted any survey regarding the accommodation requirements of domestic tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) (a) and (b) : The provision of facilities for domestic tourists, by and large, is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, a pilot Study on Domestic Tourism at selected centres in the country was commissioned by the Department of Tourism which, among other things, covered accommodation requirements of domestic tourists as well. The main purpose of this study was to test the survey questionnaires as evolved by the Working Group on Domestic Tourist Statistics. The report on

this study is under examination and its finding would help the State Governments in undertaking surveys.

श्री एन०ई० होरो : उपाध्याय जी, मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से ऐसा महसूस होता है कि सरकार टूरिज्म के मामले में बिलकुल सीरियस नहीं है। अभी तक हमारे देश में टूरिज्म जिनके पास पैसा है उनके लिये रहा है या विदेशियों के लिये रहा है। लेकिन टूरिज्म एक इण्डस्ट्री है और जो एम्प्लायमेंट ओरि-एन्टेड हो सकती है। अगर आप को इसकी चिन्ता होती तो आप ने इसके स्टैटिस्टिक्स कलेक्ट किये होते, लेकिन आपके जवाब से तो यही मालूम होता है कि आप के पास कोई स्टैटिस्टिक्स नहीं है।

यहां यह भी कहा गया था कि देश के टूरिस्ट लोगों के लिये दिल्ली जैसे शहर में कुछ सस्ते होटल बनाये जायेंगे, लेकिन सस्ते होटल न बनाकर बड़े-बड़े थ्री-स्टार और फाइव-स्टार होटल बनाये गये हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार यह स्वीकार करती है कि टूरिज्म एक इण्डस्ट्री है और एम्प्लायमेंट ओरि-एन्टेड इण्डस्ट्री है, जिस के माध्यम से हजारों-लाखों लोगों को नौकरी दी जा सकती है? यदि सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करती है तो आज तक इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, विशेष कर डोमेस्टिक टूरिस्ट्स को जगह-जगह पर एकांमोडेशन देने के लिये? आपने कहा है कि यह राज्य सरकारों की रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है—क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह निर्णय करेगी कि राज्य सरकारों को मदद देकर जहां-जहां टूरिस्ट सेण्टर्स हैं, वहां एकांमोडेशन का इन्तजाम कराये?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): I must really admit that so far, there has been no uniform system of collecting data and statistics for domestic tourism; and this is a known fact. Therefore, we have started a process by which there will be a uniform method of collecting data, but

the dimensions of the problem are so vast that certainly it would take some time, and it would take necessary efforts on the part of the States to collect the data on the basis of the guidelines that will be projected, for instance, I would now like to mention that the various agencies which have collected their data, have come to different conclusions. I.I. P.O. for instance, collected data in 1980; and they said that domestic tourism was 7.2 million, while the Tata Consultancy Services estimated this at 10 million to 14 million. Nine million was indicated by the Delhi Tourism when they collected the data. When U.P. Government collected the data, they indicated that domestic tourism was 20 million. But, unfortunately, all this is not a very reliable data; and, therefore, we are trying to find a way out; and some method by which we can really determine the actual number of domestic tourists who travel from one state to the other.

Another problem is that one domestic tourist travels to more than one place. For instance, a man coming from the South goes to Agra, then to Varanasi and then to Mathura. So he is counted at three places. How to eliminate this sort of difficulty, is a problem which we have to look into. It is not a fact that we are not aware, or we are not conscious about the problem. I must say that as a result of the study we made, we selected 22 places; and in these 22 places, we had included big cities, pilgrim cities, and hill stations. These 22 cities indicated the requirement of accommodation in these cities at about 1,17,000 beds; and it was available in 5-star hotels. So, it is not a fact that we are not doing anything about it. We have made an experiment of having Yatri Niwas in Delhi. This is the first time that an experiment has been made about such a hotel in Delhi. We would certainly like to enlarge the scope of such hotels on the basis of experience gained at Delhi. But, in the meanwhile we are giving all assistance to the States in providing accommodation; and even we are constructing DHARMSHALAS in various places like Chitrakoot and

Vrindavan and this is being done from the centre. As for industry. We consider that tourism is an industry, but, unfortunately, it has not been accepted by the Industry Ministry as an industry as such.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a sick industry.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : No, it is not a sick industry. There are about 30 lakh people directly or indirectly already getting employment in the tourism industry.

श्री एन०ई० होरो : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है, उससे हमको इत्मीनान नहीं हुआ। अपने जवाब में उन्होंने कहा है कि 1980 में कुछ फेक्ट्स और डेटा कलेक्ट किये गये थे, उसके बाद से आज 1983 तक इन तीन वर्षों में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया है। उन्होंने एक बात कही कि यात्री निवास और अशोक निवास जैसे होटल दिल्ली में बने हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम यात्रियों के लिए अकॉमोडेशन का इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं और अशोक निवास और यात्री निवास पर इतना धन खर्च हुआ है। अगर ये स्टेट को धन दिये होते तो उस से सैकड़ों, हजारों यात्रियों को वहाँ रहने की जगह मिलती। इनकी सारी प्लानिंग गड़बड़ है। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि ये सीरियस नहीं हैं।

महोदय, इन्होंने यह भी कहा टूरिज्म इण्डस्ट्री है या नहीं इसके बारे में विवाद है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जोर-जबर्दस्ती से आप ट्वन्टी प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम पर काम करना चाहते हैं, जिस प्रकार से उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने का आप होसला रखते हैं, उसी प्रकार से क्या आप टूरिज्म के बारे में करेंगे ताकि साधारण लोगों को जहाँ कि टूरिस्ट्स सेन्टर्स हैं, वहाँ जगह मिले? क्या आप ऐसा कोई अकॉमोडेशन का इन्तजाम करेंगे?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I would like to refute the charge that we

are not serious about it; we are serious about it and the seriousness is obvious from the fact that we have provided all the necessary basic facilities both for foreign tourist as well as domestic tourists. There are two important things. One is accommodation and the other is transport facilities. Now, for transport facilities 5 million people are travelling every day by trains; this is excluding the people who travel in big cities; and a similar number is travelling by road; and all these people need accommodation because wherever they go, they find necessary accommodation, because today we have 29,000 rooms available in the approved hotels and according to our rough estimate about 80,000 rooms are available in non-approved hotels which are used mostly by the domestic tourists.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Considering the fact that for West Bengal for a long time, practically no investment has been made by the Centre for the development of tourism, would the Minister kindly take up projects for providing accommodation in Digha and many other potential places of West Bengal? I hope he will get the help of the Minister of Finance for doing it.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Should I answer or the Minister of Finance will say something about it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You discuss it among yourselves and then answer it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : On account of the construction of this Yatriniwas, I am afraid most of the people who were staying Three-Star and Five-Star Hotels, they may not go over there and stay there because it is very neat, very good and centrally located. I want to know what steps the Minister is going to take to see that people who were going to Three-Star and Five-Star Hotels, may not go to these places and thus deprive, the Ministry of the foreign exchange and other things?

SHRI KURSHEED ALAM KHAN :

I would like to assure the hon. member that there should be no such apprehension.

भारत-पश्चिम जर्मनी ऋण समझौता

*642. श्री बापू साहिब फरुलेकर :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ हाल में एक ऋण समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत भारत को कितना और किस रूप में ऋण प्राप्त होगा ;

(ग) इस समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(घ) इस ऋण की अदायगी का तरीका क्या होगा ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to
(d) A statement is laid on the Table of
the House.

Statement

(a) The latest Inter-Governmental Financial Co-operation Agreement for 1982 with the Federal Republic of Germany was signed on 7th May, 1982.

(b) The Government of FRG had committed an amount of DM 360 million (Rs. 141.84 crores) and the break up thereof is as follows :

DM Million

General Commodity Aid	60
Capital Goods	40
Industrial Development Banks	35
(IFCI : DM 15 million) and	
(ICICI : DM 20 million)	

Project Assistance

225

In addition an amount of DM 70 million will be made available as export credit, for Korba and Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Stations.

(c) and (d) The amount of DM 360 million carries an interest of 0.75% per annum and the repayment period is 50 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years. A commitment charge of 1/4 per cent per annum is payable on undisbursed loan amounts. Debt service commitments are met semi-annually.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
I had asked a question as to whether India has recently signed a loan agreement with West Germany. I emphasise the word 'recently'. And the answer mentions an agreement which was signed on 7th May, 1982. Therefore, I would like to ask a question consisting of three parts.

After signing this agreement on 7th May, 1982, has West Germany made available to India two soft loans of the value of Rs. 22.4 crores—Rs. 12.4 crores for general commodity and Rs. 10 crores for capital goods? If so, in what form India will get this loan, the conditions of the loan and the mode of repayment? In the main question, I am not referring to this agreement.

Is it a fact that officials of the West German Government have said that future long term commitments of official aid would be cut down at a considerable rate? It has been published in the press that the cut would be at 28 per cent at flat rate. If so, what would be its effect on the projects which we are taking up with this aid and what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

In the answer it has been mentioned that an amount of about 225 DM million is going to be spent on certain projects. Which are these projects? I do not want names of all the projects but important projects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, this is your first supplementary consisting of three parts.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : This is my maiden question in this session.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The hon. Member has emphasised on the word 'recent' agreement. Till 1135 a.m. of this day, this is the latest agreement. After that, we have not yet signed any agreement. Perhaps, the hon. Member is aware that their delegation is here. So, we may have some agreement. But upto now the agreement signed on 7th May, 1982 is the recent agreement I cannot quote the agreement which I have not yet signed.

The hon. Member is fully aware that so far as the assistance which we are receiving from FRG is concerned, the conditionalities are reasonably soft. It is identical with I.D.A. terms. That means 50 years is the maturity period and there is hardly any rate of interest. 0.75 per cent is the commissioning and first 10 years is the period of grace. From the First plan, it has been improved considerably in respect of period of maturity, rate of interest and grace period also. The components I have given in the main answer. That is why, I am not repeating it.

It is true that after the now Government has assumed office and considering the local situation there, I would not say that some sort of policy announcement or firm decision has been taken; but some sort of an indicative statement has been issued there that they may not be able to maintain the level of aid which they are providing to the developing countries. The German Telecommunication Minister is here. He is also very important member of the cabinet. Recently, I had some discussions with him in this respect. But I would request the hon. Member not to insist on me to divulge that. As for the present indication, as reported in some of the newspapers, there may be

some cut. But I do not want to just discuss the details because we are in the process of negotiations. It is known to the Member that some of the terms which we get, are used for Neyveli Lignite Project, power projects of Ramagundam and certain other power projects. Those figures I have not given to you. These are some of the standards even for some credit for NABARD. These are the major areas where we do utilise their aid.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Second supplementary without any parts, I think.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, it has been reported in important papers in India and even in Germany that a penalty of DM 10 millions on development assistance to India has been recently imposed by the Government of Germany and the reasons which have been mentioned in these papers published at Bonn are that New Delhi is spending too much on arms and thus neglecting the country's social and economic development. This is one reason shown. The second reason shown is the Indo-French agreement on Mirage deal and this has been published practically in important papers. I would like to know whether this is true, whether there is any substance in it? If not, I will be happy but if that is so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto and what step Government proposes to take in this matter if in fact this penalty is imposed?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : My answer is emphatic no. There is no truth at all, absolutely no truth at all in these type of news items which the hon. Member is mentioning. Firstly, no sovereign government can impose any penalty on developmental aid. They can just say that it does not fulfil their condition or if you do not agree, they will say we won't give you assistance. There is no question of imposing any penalty. We are not subjected to penalty of any kind. This is one aspect. Second aspect is, as I mentioned to the hon. Member, that

we are having some discussions and whether there will be any cut at all, I am in a position to tell but I would not like to disclose for obvious reasons. Discussion is going on and third our efforts on developmental and in other areas are known to the Members of Parliament much more and they should not get this information from foreign newspapers. They are amply provided with all sorts of information here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bhim Singh, he is not here. Now Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to ask a general sort of question not particularly confined to this particular loan. Since the Finance Minister is here

(Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They always ask questions about Bengal to each other.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Not Bengal. You will.....

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question you put should have some relation to this or else I will not allow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Up to this date, most probably your debt exceeds Rs. sixteen thousand crores and if my information is correct approximately every year Rs. 5,000 crores you are to pay to the foreign countries. It has appeared in the newspapers that the value of the rupee is dwindling and you are also facing difficulties in export market because of the protectionism of the developed countries. In view of all these, how is it that you are going in for more and more loans and if you do it also, how do you propose to

repay it because the country has to repay? You have to look, that we do not face bankruptcy in future. How do you propose to do it? I would ask him specifically three questions. First is the value of rupee dwindling, second is export promotion facing difficulty and the third is the rate of growth in our country also falling, it is not industrially, agriculturally.....

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How do you connect this question with Indo-West Germany loan agreement.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is part of that. It is a part of bigger thing and he will answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know the understanding, between you and the Finance Minister but this will not come under the purview of this question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It comes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will have to take at least half-an-hour to reply because you are raising a very polished issue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I know he is a very experienced Minister, he will be able to do it in one minute. If this is the prospect, now are you going in for more and more loans?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, you said it will require half an hour to reply to this. It will take more than that, if I have to answer all the three points. I will reply only to one point, and that also not in detail. We are prudent in our foreign debts. Up till now our debt ratio is reasonably within control. In regard to the export efforts, we are making, I am told

this year it would be about Rs. 1,600 crores. I think, instead of having the trouble of memorising so many figures, you can just go through the Economic Survey.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If he looks at the budget papers, he will have all the information.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I can give him additional information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Chakraborti can refresh his memory during the discussion on the Finance Bill.

Closing Down of Some Departments of B. E. L., Bangalore

*643. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the important departments in the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore complex have been closed down and the production of some of their items handed over to private sub-contractors; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) & (b) No Sir. However, in accordance with the policy of ancillarisation certain selected items have been transferred to small scale industries. Electronics being a fast changing technology, the product-mix in Bharat Electronics Ltd., requires to be continuously changed to meet the customers requirements. Therefore, production of some of the items has had to be discontinued due to obsolescence or lack of demand to make way for the later versions of existing or new items.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : The Bharat Electronics Limited is one of the prestigious public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Defence. It is also one of the important units in the fields of electronics equipments. As I understand it employs nearly 12,000 workers. In reply to the question whether any department there has been closed down, a negative reply has been given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether departments such as germanium semi-conductors and receiving valves have been closed down. It is a fact that the electron tube development laboratory in that particular unit is about to be closed down. I am very much anxious to know this because we have noticed this trend recently in the development of public sector undertakings and the Minister has stated that sub-contracting is very much detrimental to the industry as well as the workers. I would like to know whether this department has since been closed down. I would also like to know whether it is in conformity with the statement which has been made in this House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, Sir. The germanium semi-conductor project was started in 1960. This technology was not meant to last for more than 5 to 6 years. Therefore, owing to the change in technology, this is being closed down, and we are going in for more improved technology. The number of people employed is 13,794.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : In the statement it is mentioned that the production of some of the items had to be discontinued due to obsolescence or lack of demand. When some new items are being introduced, instead of giving those items to sub-contractors, why could they not be produced in those department which are being closed down?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It has been the policy of the Government that the public sector should encourage ancillarisation. This has been the demand from all industries and this has been the policy for the last 15 years. But I can

assure the hon. Member that the amount of ancillarisation that has been done in Bharat Electronics is only to the tune of Rs. 3 crores, as against a production of Rs. 111 crores. I do not think it will very much effect the workers in this respect.

दिल्ली पर्यटन विकास निगम दिल्ली में दो और होटल बनाने की योजना

*644. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में दो और होटल बनाने की योजना दिल्ली पर्यटन निगम के विचारधीन है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू मार्ग और अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे को इन दोनों होटलों के लिये स्थलों के रूप में चुनने का विचार है ;

(ग) इस योजना की क्रियान्वित किन कारणों से आवश्यक हुई ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) to (d) Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Delhi Tourism Development Corporation does not own any hotel at present. It is presently negotiating with various land owning agencies like DDA and Ministry of Works & Housing for allotment of suitable sites for construction of hotels to cater to the need of budget-minded tourists. It proposes to convert the 5th Floor of Inter State Bus Terminal Building into a 66-bed tourist inn subject availability of space to cater to transiting passengers. There is no proposal to set up any hotel on Jawaharlal Nehru Marg.

The purpose of Delhi Tourism Development Corporation constructing hotels is to provide reasonably good accommodation at moderate prices for tourists visiting the Union Territory who can not afford to stay in high-tariff hotels.

Estimates of the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme will be prepared only after suitable sites for construction of hotels are available to Delhi Tourism Development Corporation.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Recently, a number of hotels were constructed during the Asiad. So, why did the Ministry not think of having moderate-priced hotels for such tourists who cannot afford such high prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : As regards moderate-period hotels in this city, there are more than 500 to 800 hotel rooms already available. But this particular question refers to the effort of the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation, as they wanted to build one hotel in Delhi and also construct a few rooms in the Inter-State Bus Terminal. Unfortunately, it seems that they have not been able so far to get the land at the price that they wanted to offer to construct these hotels and naturally if they won't get the land cheaper, it would not be possible for them to construct a cheap type of hotel. I am sure their efforts are continuing and they would be able to secure the land and they may, in due course, be able to construct the hotel as planned by them.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : In regard to the Inter-State Bus Terminal building, they want to convert the fifth floor into a 60-bed tourist inn. With regard to this, there should not have been any difficulty in giving us the estimate of total expenditure that would be incurred in converting it into a tourist inn. This is one thing.

Secondly, I would like to know whether any assessment has been made about the number of tourists coming to Delhi, who would be requiring moderate priced hotels and what steps are being taken by the Government to provide such accommodation.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: According to the survey that was conducted by the Delhi Tourism Corporation, they have estimated that 1.7 lakh people are the floating population or the people who come to Delhi on business or meeting the people or other purposes. For that matter they wanted to build this hotel facility. They had approached the Inter-State Bus Terminal people, but as you know, there is a multiplicity of authorities but I suppose it would be possible for them to negotiate and arrive at a mutually acceptable agreement to construct a 60 room inn at the Inter-State Bus Terminal and also they are pursuing their original proposal of constructing a cheaper type of hotel in Delhi with the DDA and the Works and Housing Ministry help.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी होगी कि यात्री निवास इस उद्देश्य से बनाया गया था कि मध्यम वर्ग के जो पर्यटक इस मुल्क में, और खासकर दिल्ली में आयेंगे, उनको यहां एकोमोडेट किया जा सकेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस उद्देश्य से इस होटल को बनाया गया था, क्या उसकी पूर्ति हो पा रही है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी एशियाड के समय जो दर्जनों होटल दिल्ली में बने, उनका परसेंटेज आफ आकुपेंसी क्या है। सरकार ने उन होटलों को बनाने के लिए पैसे और सीमेंट आदि के रूप में आउट आफ टर्न विशेष सुविधाएं और सहायता दी। उन होटलों को एशियाड के समय उपयोग में आना चाहिए था। लेकिन अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं लेने के बावजूद ऐसे बहुत से होटल हैं जिनका काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। ऐसे होटलों के निर्माताओं में कई बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लोग हैं। मैं उनके नाम नहीं लेना

चाहता। मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि कौन-कौन ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने एशियाड के समय होटल बनाने के नाम पर विशेष सुविधाएं लीं, मगर आज तक उनके होटल नहीं बन पाए हैं और उनकी आकुपेंसी क्या है।

श्री खुरशीद आलम खां : यह सवाल तो बिल्कुल दूसरा है। इस सवाल में पूछा गया है कि दिल्ली में.....(व्यवधान) अगर माननीय सदस्य ने इस सवाल का जवाब देना है, तो मैं चुप हो जाता हूँ।

यह सवाल है चीप होटल बनाने के बारे में। इसमें पूछा गया है कि दिल्ली टूरिस्ट डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के द्वारा बनाए गए यात्री निवास का मकसद पूरा हो रहा है या नहीं, जिसके लिए यह बनाया गया था। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह मकसद पूरा हो रहा है। अगर 72 रुपयों में चार आदमियों के ठहरने के लिए दिल्ली में जगह मिल जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ी बात है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : वहां खाना भी बहुत सस्ता है।

श्री खुरशीद आलम खां : वहाँ खाना भी सस्ता है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य खा कर आए हैं।

जहाँ तक उन होटलों का ताल्लुक है, जो एशियन गेम्स के सिलसिले में बनाए जा रहे थे, मैं एक बात साफ कर दूँ कि यह जरूर था कि वे होटल कुछ कमरे प्रोवाइड करेंगे। लेकिन यह नहीं था कि पूरा होटल उससे पहले बन जायेगा क्योंकि ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट की मिनिमम रिक्वायमेंट तीस महीने होती है। तीन चार सो कमरे तीस महीने से पहले नहीं बन सकते हैं। यदि इसके अलावा और कोई जानकारी लेनी हो तो आप दूसरा सवाल करें, मैं पूरी जानकारी दे दूँगा।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में जो पाँच सितारा होटल हैं उनमें एक दिन रुकने का खर्चा लगभग 500 से

3000 रु० तक आता है। इनमें कुछ तो फारेन टूरिस्ट्स आकर ठहरते हैं, कुछ गवर्नमेन्ट कन्सर्न्स के अधिकारी रुकते हैं, कुछ प्राइवेट कन्सर्न्स के अधिकारी रुकते हैं और कुछ इस देश के ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो कि इंडिविजुअल कैपेसिटी में वहां रुकते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इन डिफरेंट कैटेगरीज के लोग वहां पर रुकते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या किसी साल आपने कोई स्टैटिस्टिक्स कलेक्ट करवाई हैं कि डिफरेंट कैटेगरीज के कितने-कितने लोग वहां आकर रुके। यदि हां, तो उसकी विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है? अगर आपने ऐसी स्टैटिस्टिक्स कलेक्ट नहीं करवाई हैं तो क्या किसी भी एक साल की स्टैटिस्टिक्स कलेक्ट कराकर उसकी जानकारी आप इस सदन को देंगे?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
We have not gone into this detail. But broadly we have always taken into consideration the number of foreign guests and also the Indian guests staying in various hotels. That ratio is about 60:40 and some times it is 45:55. It fluctuates. But there is no specific data on the basis of which I can say that so many foreigners were staying in a particular hotel at that particular time or so many Indian guests were there in that particular hotel at a particular time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : S/Shri Ramavater Shastri, Gurfan Azam, Subhash Yadav, Manohar Lal Saini are not present. I go to Q. 648.

Impact of Enhancement of Age of Retirement of Air Hostesses on Business of Airlines

*648. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the impact of the Judgement of the Supreme Court extending the age of retirement of Air Hostesses in Airlines in India and the number of Air Hos-

tesses scheduled to retire who could continue in service in pursuance of the Court verdict, with details;

(b) whether salesmanship of Airlines is being affected thereby ; and

(c) whether marriage of Air Hostesses while in service is conditional, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The impact of the judgement of the Supreme Court is that an airhostess with Air India and Indian Air lines would continue in service upto the age of 45 years. But after the age of 35 years, extension in service would be given on yearly basis subject to her medical fitness. An airhostess would retire if her marriage takes place within four years of service or on third pregnancy (provided two children are alive), whichever is earlier.

As on 31st March, 1983, the number of airhostesses who could have superannuated retired otherwise and are continuing in service in pursuance of the Court's verdict is as under :

Air India : 23

Indian Airlines : 40

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to rules, an Airhostess in the service of both the Airlines cannot marry within four years of her service. If she marries within this period, she has to retire from the service of the corporation.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
The Answer from the Government is very much straining my sense of reasoning.

If the salesmanship will not be effected by a lady serving upto the age of 45 years, what is the harm if that normal age of retirement be given to her? Why should there be restriction about marriage? Why should they not be treated normally at par with other employees? It has been conceded by the Government that salesmanship will not be effected. If that is the position, then why not give them the normal benefits?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have put a very sensitive question.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Being asked by a gentleman.

I must say that the age of retirement was 35 years. Previously the Managing Director of the Airline-National Carriers as well as domestic airline could extend the age upto 45 years. But then they went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court struck down this condition that it should be the discretion of the Managing Director. The Supreme Court stated that if they are medically fit, they can continue upto the age of 45 years. On the question of marriage, the Supreme Court has upheld the condition upto four years, in the initial stages it will not be really very conducive to the work that they are doing that they become pregnant after marriage and produce children.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I fail to understand the points made out by the hon. Minister. Originally, it was 35 years. The Supreme Court upheld that it should be extended upto 45 years provided she is medically fit.

My question would be what is the harm if further extension of 10 years is

given if an Air hostess is medically fit? So far as the restriction of bearing children is concerned that is there. But why is there a restriction on marriage till certain period of service? It is on humanitarian consideration and is a human problem. I hope all the women Members of this House will take up this issue earnestly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can ask the Air Hostesses to file a review petition in the Supreme Court.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The Supreme Court part is there. But what about the administrative part?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, the Supreme Court has upheld the condition of four years, service before marriage and, therefore, I do not think that we should further relax this condition. Besides this the duties, functions and responsibilities of an Air Hostess are quite strenuous and, therefore, the age of 45 is good enough for retirement.

वातानुकूलित कारों का आयात

*649. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों के समय लगभग 200 वातानुकूलित कारें आयात करने का निर्णय लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्यों ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध कराई गई थी ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) It was in July, 1980 that a decision

was taken to import 200 air-conditioned cars.

(b) These cars are being imported by approved car operators, travel agents and State Tourism Development Corporations

(c) An amount of Rs. 110 lakhs was provided for this import.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARIAN SINHA : Sir, I would like to know from the Minister as to how many cars have already been imported and the quota allotted to the car operators, the travel agents and the State Tourism Development Corporations? What is the total amount that will actually be spent for 200 cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : Sir, as stated in the original reply, we have allotted 90 cars to the tourist car operators, 70 cars to the travel agents and 59 cars to the State Tourism Development Corporations. It was considered basically necessary that these cars should be available all over the country for the benefit of tourists, particularly the foreign tourists who come to this country and want to travel in comfort. A survey was conducted which indicated that there was acute shortage of the internationally accepted transport facilities in the country. Therefore, these 200 cars have been allotted. We still have some cars left with us. In case any other Tourism Corporation need, we will allot those cars.

The total foreign exchange will be a little over a crore of rupees.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARIAN SINHA : Sir, I asked a specific question how many cars have already been imported.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : By various organisations.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, 44 cars have already arrived and the rest of them are on the high-sea. They will arrive later.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARIAN SINHA : How long will they take to arrive?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, it depends on the availability of shipping facilities.

शुल्क मुक्त सामान की सूची में जोड़ी गई मदें

*651. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
डॉ० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल में उनके मंत्रालय ने अनुदेश जारी किये हैं कि आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की शुल्क मुक्त सूची में कुछ और वस्तुओं को शामिल किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सूची में और कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं शामिल की गई हैं ;

(ग) इस सूची में ऐसी वस्तुएं न जोड़ने के क्या कारण हैं जो कृषि उद्योगों में प्रयुक्त होती हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सूची में जोड़ी गई अधिकतर वस्तुएं वैभव-प्रसाधन की हैं और देश का आम आदमी इस वस्तुओं का उपभोग नहीं कर सकता ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) मंत्रालय ने न तो ऐसी कोई हिदायतें ही जारी की हैं और न ही सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1982 में भी ऐसी कोई प्रावधान है, जिसके द्वारा कार्यकारी अनुदेश जारी करके किसी वर्ग की आयातित वस्तुओं पर सीमाशुल्क से छूट दी जा सके। आयातित माल पर सीमाशुल्क से सामान्य छूट, सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम की धारा 25(1) के तहत केवल अधिसूचना जारी करके ही सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है।

(ख) से (ग) ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में निकाले गए दस्तावेज

*645. श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा सन् 1982 में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में आपेक्षित विभिन्न कितने दस्तावेज निकाले गए ;

(ख) ऐसे दस्तावेजों में से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में और कितने केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाले गए ;

(ग) जो दस्तावेज केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाले गए उन्हें नियमतः हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों रूपों में न निकालने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि ऐसे सभी दस्तावेज राजभाषा अधिनियम की उपर्युक्त धारा के अनुसार हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में निकाले जायेंगे ;

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि-रामा राव) : वित्त मंत्रालय में 3 विभाग हैं, अर्थात् आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, व्यय विभाग

और राजस्व विभाग। इन विभागों (सचि-वालय मुख्य) के सम्बन्ध में खंड-वार सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :--

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में किए गए उपबन्ध के अनुसार 1982 में प्रकाशित दस्तावेजों की संख्या 5556

(ख) (1) उपर्युक्त (क) में से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी किए गए दस्तावेजों की संख्या 5195

(2) केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किए गए दस्तावेजों की संख्या 349

(3) केवल हिन्दी में जारी किए गए दस्तावेजों की संख्या 12

(ग) और (घ) जो दस्तावेज केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किए गए वे या तो बहुत ही तकनीकी और विशिष्ट प्रकार के थे या उन्हें लोक हित में शीघ्र जारी किया जाना था और हिन्दी अनुवाद की प्रतीक्षा नहीं की जा सकती थी। फिर भी, उन विभागों का ध्यान, जो उपर्युक्त उपलब्ध का पूर्णतः अनुपालन नहीं कर सके, सांविधिक अपेक्षाओं की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है और उन्हें स्थिति सुधारने के लिए कहा गया है।

* Income Tax Raids on "Liquor King"

*646. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income tax authorities have recently arrested an elusive "liquor king" of North India who has been evading Income Tax and excise to the tune of crores of rupees, as reported in Times of India dated 18 March, 1983;

(b) full details of articles and incriminating documents seized from him; and

(c) what steps have been contemplated by Government against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Income-tax authorities searched on 15.3.1983 a number of country liquor contractors in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and seized *prima-facie* unaccounted assets valued at 45.32 lakhs approximately in addition to a Gold Biscuit with foreign markings weigh in 10 tolas. 4300 Kgs. of Ganja valued at Rs. 10 lakhs approximately has been handed over to State Excise Authorities after seizure by the Income-tax Department. Besides, bank accounts with cash balances of nearly Rs. 17 lakhs have been kept under prohibitory orders. Incriminating documents seized are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts.

There is no provision of arrest in course of search under the Income-tax Act. Hence, question of arresting any person does not arise.

Enhancement In Rate of Interest on Provident Fund

*647. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) have the measures to increase savings been emphasised in the Sixth Plan to mobilise Plan resources in the form of bank deposits, life insurance premia and contributions to provident fund etc., and was it felt by the planners that interest rate should be effectively employed as an instrument for mobilising plan resources as savings are responsive to change in the interest paid on provident fund; and

if so, what are the reasons that Government are not implementing the Plan proposal of enhancing the rate of interest on provident fund so that there is an increased flow of resources for the Plan direct from the employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Sixth Plan document observes that savings in the form to deposits with financial institutions and certain other types of financial assets are responsive to changes in rates of interest. It also recommends that interest rate policy can be effectively employed for augmenting savings.

The rates of interest on provident funds have been enhanced since 1980-81. These are indicated below :

Year	Provident Fund of Central Government Employees		Public Provident Fund		Employees provident Fund (unexempted)	
	*Rate of interest declared	Increase over the previous year	Rate of interest declared	Increase over the previous year	Rate of interest declared	Increase over the previous year
1980-81	8.5%	0.5%	8.0%	0.5%	8.25%	—
1981-82	9.0%	0.5%	8.5%	0.5%	8.5%	0.25%
1982-83	9.0%	—	8.5%	—	8.75%	0.25%

*Rate applicable to deposits upto Rs. 25,000 during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and upto Rs. 35,000 in 1982-83. For balances in excess of the aforesaid limits the interest rate was 1/2% less.

Giving Country's Foreign Trade an Agricultural Base

*650. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he proposed to give country's foreign trade an agricultural base;

(b) whether discussions have been held with the agriculturists;

(c) the areas where such proposition can be made applicable; and

(d) whether the blue print for this proposal has been drawn up; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Greater emphasis is being laid on increasing exports of agricultural commodities by creating exportable surpluses of the same.

(b) & (c) A meeting was convened by Commerce Minister to discuss 'a Strategy for increasing exports of agricultural commodities' with State Ministers of Agriculture. It was agreed that States would identify, on the basis of agro-climatic conditions, the commodities which they can produce for export.

(d) The possibilities for increasing

exports of agricultural commodities are continuously under examination.

स्टेट बैंक का उत्तर प्रदेश में लीड बैंक के रूप में कार्य करना

*652 श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने जिलों में स्टेट बैंक लीड बैंक के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है और उनमें से कितने जिलों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सुविधा की दृष्टि से स्टेट बैंक उन जिलों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को भी स्पॉन्सर कर रहा है जहाँ पर वह स्वयं लीड बैंक के रूप में काम कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनमें मंत्रालय का विचार अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को स्पॉन्सर करने का उत्तरदायित्व स्टेट बैंक को सौंपने पर विचार करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पृजारी) : (क)से(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, 8 जिलों अर्थात् अल्मोड़ा, बस्ती चमोली, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, गोरखपुर, पिथौरागढ़ टिहरी गढ़वाल और उत्तरकाशी के लीड बैंक के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है। इनमें से गोरखपुर, बस्ती, अल्मोड़ा जिलों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्य कर रहे हैं जिनका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का नाम	ध्याप्त जिले	लीड बैंक	प्रायोजक बैंक
गोरखपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, गोरखपुर	गोरखपुर	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
बस्ती ग्रामीण बैंक, बस्ती	बस्ती	सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	-तदेव-
नैनीताल-अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, नैनीताल	नैनीताल	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	-तदेव-
	अल्मोड़ा	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
		भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	-तदेव-

पिथौरागढ़ जिले में एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित करने के बारे में एक सुझाव सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है जिसे उसकी संभाव्यता की जांच करने के लिए नावार्ड को भेजा गया है।

यद्यपि सामान्य क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को प्रायोजित करने का दायित्व सम्बद्ध जिले के लीड बैंक को सौंपा जाता है, यह कोई अनिवार्य शर्त नहीं है। यह संभव है कि किसी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का प्रयोजक बैंक, जिले के लीड बैंक के अलावा कोई अन्य बैंक हो, विशेष रूप से यदि क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का परिचालन क्षेत्र एक से अधिक जिले में हो। अलबत्ता, जहाँ कहीं भी ऐसा हुआ है वहाँ संबंधित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक द्वारा अपने परिचालन क्षेत्र में छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं की ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के वास्ते प्रभावी कदम उठाने के बारे में उस क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के रास्ते में इस बात से कोई बाधा नहीं आयी है कि उसका प्रायोजक बैंक, जिले के लीड बैंक के अलावा कोई और बैंक है।

Indo-Netherlands Trade and Collaboration Talks

*653. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Netherlands Joint Committee had considered the suggestion for using the Netherlands as a gateway and distribution centre for India's exports to Western Europe;

(b) whether the Joint Committee has also identified areas of collaboration between the two countries and expansion of trade; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) to (c) The Indo-Netherlands Joint Committee felt that using the entrepot

facilities in the Rotterdam Port in the Netherlands might help to promote Indian exports to West Europe by ensuring ready availability and prompt delivery of Indian export items. Since there was a general lack of awareness in India of these facilities, it was suggested that the concerned Netherlands authorities should consider organising seminars at important centres in India for educating Indian exporters in this regard.

The Indo-Netherlands Joint Committee reviewed the bilateral economic relations between the two countries and particularly identified shipping and agriculture as the sectors where there was considerable potential for strengthening bilateral cooperation. With this end in view, a Joint Steering Committee was set up for the shipping sector and discussions on a Memorandum of Understanding listing out specific areas for cooperation in the agricultural sector were initiated.

Recession in Coir Industry

*654. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coir industry is facing keen competition due to recession in the world market;

(b) whether Government would abolish the floor price scheme to increase the competitiveness of Indian coir; and

(c) the other steps under consideration of Government to increase our exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Cash compensatory support has recently been introduced for export of

certain coir products on c.i.f. and c & f contracts. Besides, export promotional measures like participation in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, market surveys and publicity abroad are being regularly undertaken by the Coir Board to give a boost to the export of coir and products.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

*656. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price index touched a new hike towards the end of February this year;

(b) if so, what are the figures showing the rise in index numbers during January,

crease in the wholesale price index represents mainly a hike in the prices of food articles and other consumer articles like textiles and leather goods; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) & (b) No, Sir, The index at the end of February was 293.4 which is lower than the previous peak of 295.1 on 21st August 1982. The required information on wholesale price Index for the last week of January, February and March in 1982 and 1983 is given below :

(c) & (d) The wholesale Price Index increased by 2.7 per cent between 25-12-1983 and 26-3-1983. Cereals, fruits and vegetables and other food articles and

1982		1983	
Week ended	Wholesale Price Index	Week ended	Wholesale Price Index
26-12-1981	279.7	25-12-1982	287.3
30-1-1982	280.3	29-1-1983	289.9
27-2-1982	277.1	26-2-1983	293.4(P)
27-3-1982	277.1	26-3-1983	295.0(P)

P=Provisional

February and March, 1983 and the corresponding comparative figures for 1982;

(c) whether it is a fact that the in-

textiles together accounted for bulk of the increase as will be seen from the following data :

Commodities	Between week ended 25.12.1982 and 26.3.1983	
	% change	% share
1. Food Articles of which :	7.6	71.6
Cereals	8.2	27.4
Fruits and Vegetables	18.6	33.4
Other Food articles	22.8	12.2
2. Textiles	6.9	22.1
3. Leathure & Leather products	3.9	0.6
All Commodities	2.7	100.0

High Power Committee to Monitor Project Implementation

*657 SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether government have constituted a high power Committee on Monitoring of Project Implementation with a view to ensuring the timely execution and commissioning of public sector projects;

(b) if so, the main functions of this Committee;

(c) whether the constitution of the Committee has been necessitated by the growing concern of Government over the state of the infrastructure and clouds of uncertainty over the implementation of a large number of public sector projects; and

(d) if so, what are the Ministries whose representative have been included in the Committee and to what extent the functioning of this Committee has helped to achieve the aims and objects for which it has been constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) A Committee of the Cabinet has been constituted for Monitoring of Execution and expeditious completion of major projects in the Public Sector. The Committee will keep under review, on a continual basis, the execution of such projects and would take appropriate action in case of delays and holdups. Information relating to the business before the Cabinet or its Committee is not disclosed in the public interest.

Plight of Madras Handloom Weavers

*658 SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Weavers' Federation has submitted a memorandum to Government regarding plight of Pattimarpu (the real Madras Handkerchiefs) handloom weavers recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to ameliorate their problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum by the All Indian Weavers' Federation, Hyderabad, *Inter Alia* mentions the fact that the Government of Nigeria has adopted a very protectionist policy against import of Real Madras Handkerchiefs (RMHK) from India to that country. It has also been represented that since the export is required to be done on the basis of confirmed "letter of credit" the importers find it very difficult and expensive to comply with and have, therefore, requested that exports may be permitted on the basis of documents against payment (DP Terms).

The Government is aware of the problem. The import of RMHK was banned by the Government of Nigeria in 1976. This was lifted in 1981 although the general ban on import of textiles continued. From April, 1982, Nigeria has put RMHK under import licensing. On the question of liberalisation of export conditions, it may be pointed out that LC terms were introduced to protect the exporters and to ensure full realisation of foreign exchange. It may further be added that cash compensatory support is available on exports of RMHK.

The Government have requested the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to explore the possibility of stabilising the situation by seeing if additional products can also be taken up by weavers.

Insurance Scheme for Tube-Wells

*659 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by insurance company to negotiate with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for planning a new scheme to insure installation of tubewells against any failure; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANADHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. New India Assurance Company Ltd. is reported to have forwarded to NABARD draft of a scheme providing for insurance against well failure due to structural failures, lack of quantity or non-availability of proper quality of water etc., on payment of premia which will vary from region to region depending on the terrain, the type of soil, geological formation etc.

**Decline in Passengers Emplaning at
Hyderabad for Delhi**

*660 SHRI GEORGE FERNADES : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the number of passengers emplaning at Hyderabad for Delhi since the beginning of the year;

(b) what is the actual number daily boarding from Hyderabad to Delhi during the months November-December 1982 and January-February 1983; and

(c) whether Government have identified the reasons for the decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b)	Monthly No. of Pax.	Average Pax per day
November, 1982	4501	150
December, 1982	5014	162
January, 1983	4614	149
February, 1983	4078	146

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

**Development of Tourist Centres
in Gujarat**

*661. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the steps taken for the development of Tourists Centres in central sector in various parts of Gujarat during the year 1982-83; and

(b) what is the plan and progress for the tourists centres in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) During 1982-83, the following schemes were taken up for development of tourism in Gujarat :

- 1, Tented accommodation was provided at Ukkai at a cost of Rs. 4.36 lakhs.
2. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was released for organising Festivals in Gujarat.
3. Central Department of Tourism sanctioned opening of a Government of India Tourist Office at Gandhi Nagar.

(b) During the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to

provide tourist accommodation in the Rann of Kutch and also to upgrade the Food Craft Institute at Ahmedabad into a Three-Year Diploma Institute.

High Charges by Banks for Rescheduling Loans from Third World Countries

*662. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the report of major banks charging a high price for rescheduling loans from the Third World countries which is beyond their capability

(b) the steps to be taken by Govern-

ment of India with these banks for lowering the interest rate in the interest of the countries as well as the banks; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In various international for a India has consistently taken the stand that high interest rates affect developing countries adversely, and should be lowered. It has also been our view that rescheduling of loans to the third world countries should be on appropriate terms reflect the special circumstances of such countries.

Appointment of Customs House Agents

7341 : SHRI QAZI SALEEM :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL
SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the criteria for sending call letters to candidates for oral interview held on 25/26-2-83 for the grand of Customs House Agents Licence under Regulation of the CHA Regulation 1965;

(b) what were the marks standard

fixed for passing in the written examination held on 3rd October, 1982;

(c) whether it is a fact that nearly 50/60 posts for issuing the licence for Agents have been asked or recommended to higher authority by Customs and Central Excise Collectorate office, Delhi;

(d) whether it is also a fact that nearly 30 candidates have been sent call letters for oral interview; and

(e) if so, when the remaining 30 candidates are likely to be sent call letters to the next oral interview?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The call letters to candidates for oral interview held on 25/26-2-83 for the grant of Customs House Agents Licence under Regulation 1965 were issued to candidates who had qualified in the written test .

(b) 40% of the prescribed marks in written test.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that nearly 60 additional licences were recommended by the Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Delhi. However, these vacancies are to be filled up according to the periodic needs and subject to the availability of suitable candidates.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As only 30 candidates have qualified in the written test and they have already been called for oral interview, therefore, the question of issuing call letters to others does not arise.

Loss Incurred by State Bank of India in Kuwait

7342. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a loss of about Rs. 30 crores incurred by State Bank of India in Kuwait due to sheer neglect and delay and possibly kick-back; and

(b) if so, whether Government have fixed responsibility in the matter? (India Today-28 February, 1982)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) and (b) State Bank of India is operating in Kuwait through management of an exchange company, and in Bahrain through an off-shore banking unit. According to the State Bank of India, no losses have been reportedly suffered by the exchange company as a consequence of the stock exchange crash in Kuwait. However, in operations of the off-shore banking unit at Bahrain, the bank is apprehending difficulty in recovery of some amount advanced against collateral security of cheque. The matter is receiving the requisite attention of the bank.

Withdrawal of Compulsory Inspection of Cotton Cloth for Export to USSR

7343. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that compulsory inspection of cotton cloth for export to USSR has been withdrawn unauthorisedly by the Textile Committee in contravention of the directive from the Commerce Ministry;

(b) whether it is correct that there has been a fall in exports to the USSR due to stoppage of this inspection arising from encouragement of exporters of sub-standard goods; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an inquiry in the matter and take immediate action against the three top public servants involved in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Pursuant to a decision taken by the Textiles Committee at its meeting held on 10-12-82, a circular was issued by the Committee according to which the Textiles Committee would issue authorisation for export of millmade cotton cloth to USSR on the basis of certificate issued by the Russian Inspectors without the requirement of a second inspection by the Committee with effect from 1-1-1983. No prior directive had been issued by the Ministry to the Textiles Committee in this connection.

(b) Government have not received any complaint from the Soviet Trade authorities about the quality of cotton fabrics exported from India to USSR.

(c) The Government by its order dated the 20th February, 1983 has stayed the implementation of the decision of the Textiles Committee and has sought the advice of the Law Ministry as to what action can be taken in cases where the Textiles Committee over-steps its jurisdiction.

Recovery of Penalties by A. E. P. C.

7344. SHRI NANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 4191 on 5th November, 1982 regarding unpaid penalties and state :

(a) what part of Rs. 52,45,805.72 has been collected by the Apparels Exports Promotion Council in respect of unpaid penalties by the exporters;

(b) what other steps Governments propose to take to recover the amounts; and

(c) whether the amounts so recovered will be credited to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The amount in question pertains to the year 1979. The Apparels Export Promotion Council has been making efforts to realise due amounts pertaining to that year as well as subsequent years and, as on 31-12-82, a total of Rs. 1,28 crores (provisional) had been collected by way of forfeiture of EMDS/Bank Guarantees.

(b) The Apparels Export Promotion Council has been enforcing the bank guarantees in accordance with the provisions of the quota policy announced each year by the Government through a Public Notice.

(c) The Council has been advised to keep the money separate for export promotion purposes.

Sale of Tea from Rural Development Scheme

7345. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea garden companies of North Bengal and Assam have taken up any rural development scheme for the development of the rural areas of the adjoining villages;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) details of the cess collected from the sale of tea from the rural development since 1980 to 1983 month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) Under the plantation Labour Act, Tea estates are obliged to extend welfare benefits such as provision of housing, medical and educational faci-

lities to the tea garden workers. This is supplemented by measures of the Tea Board under Section 10(c) of the Tea Act to secure better working conditions and amenities for workers on tea estates. There are no such statutory obligations for tea garden companies to undertake any rural development schemes for the development of the adjoining villages.

However, on their own initiative, tea gardens in North Bengal and Assam have by virtue of their location in backward areas, made significant contribution through the years toward the improvement of the material quality of the life of the rural population in and around the tea gardens. Tea Plantations being rural based, their involvement in the rural development of the regions where they are located has formed an integral part of their functioning. Specifically, tea companies have taken an initiative to contribute to medical facilities including clinics, water-supply instalations and the setting up of educational facilities at various levels in the rural areas adjoining the tea gardens.

(d) No Cess on tea sales from the rural development is levied by Government of India or the Tea Board. It is understood that the Government of West Bengal levy a cess under the Rural Employment And Production Act, 1970, details of which are not available.

Amount in Suspense Account of L. I. C.

7346. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of deposit in the L. I. C. as on 1 March, 1983 ;

(b) total amount lying in the Suspense Account on the same date ;

(c) whether the L. I. C. is paying any interest on this amount to the policy holders; if so, facts in details; and

(d) whether the Suspense Account is increasing in the last five years; if so, facts, in details, with years-wise break-up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The amounts received towards premiums are credited to deposit accounts, and not suspense account. The amounts standing to the credit of the deposit account as at 1st March, 1983, are not available.

(c) The L.C.I. does not pay any interest on the amount lying in the deposit account, but gives credit for the payments when the amounts are adjusted against arrears of premiums and interest on overdues is worked out.

(d) The premium and other deposits as at the end of the last five years were as under :

YEAR ended	(in crores of Rs.) Premium and other deposits
31.3.1978	24.66
31.3.1979	28.50
31.3.1980	31.13
31.3.1981	42.65
31.3.1982	45.06

Vigilance Procedures Followed by Public Sector Banks

7347. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prescribed certain vigilance procedures to be followed by all public sector banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Vigilance Commission has also prescribed certain vigilance procedures for the public sector banks;

(c) if so, the salient features of these vigilance procedures which are required to be followed by the public sector banks;

(d) whether the banks are following these vigilance procedures in right earnest; and

(e) if not, what other measures are proposed to be taken by Government in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Government and Central Vigilance Commission have prescribed certain procedures and guidelines which have to be followed in processing and disposing of vigilance cases. These are generally applicable to cases relating to employees of public sector banks also. The procedures prescribed *Inter-Alia* include that no vigilance cases involving an employee, who is in a scale of pay whose minimum is not less than Rs. 1800 per mensem, can be finalised without consulting the Central Vigilance Commission. Banks have been mostly following the procedures and guidelines prescribed by Government and Commission. Wherever departures and violation of procedures are noticed, these are brought to the notice of the concerned bank with a view to correcting the same and ensuring that the proper procedure is invariably followed in future. Difference of opinion between the bank and the Central Vigilance Commission is reported in the Annual Report of the Commission, a copy of which is placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, along with a memorandum indicating the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Commission.

Upgradation of Pay Scale of Technical Assistants (VT) of JCB

7348. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Technical Assistants (VT) of Joint Cipher Bureau have requested the authorities to upgrade their pay scales at par with those of Technical Assistants (VT) working in other Ministries of Government of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the authorities have also received this sort of information from these Ministries/offices of Government of India; and

(c) if so, when the authorities propose to upgrade the pay-scales of Technical Assistants (VT) at par with their counterparts working in other Ministries/offices of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some information is yet to be received.

(c) The upgradation of the pay scale of Technical Assistants (VT) would be considered on the receipt of all relevant information in consultation with the concerned departments. It might be required to the Fourth Pay Commission being set up by the Government.

Revision of Pay Scales of Junior Accountants Working Under Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of External Affairs

7349. SHRI CHITAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that an arbitration Board had been appointed by Government to give its award regarding revision of pay scales of Junior Accountants working under the Controller of

Accounts in the Ministry of External Affairs, etc. from the grade of Rs. 330-560 to the grade of Rs. 425-800;

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Arbitration Board and by what date it is to be implemented; and

(c) if the Arbitration Board has not so far given the decision the reasons therefore and by what date the Arbitration Board is likely to give its decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

New Branches of SBI and Other Nationalised Banks in Gujarat

7350. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of new branches of the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks opened in Gujarat State during the year 1982-83;

(b) the number of these branches opened in rural areas; and

(c) what is the proposal for opening more new branches of these banks in Gujarat State during the year 1983-84?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that during the period from 1-1-82 to 31-12-82, the commercial banks opened 86 branches in Gujarat. Bank Groupwise/Population Groupwise details are as under :-

	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metro-politan	Total
State Bank of India	8	2	2	1	13
Associated Bank of S.B.I.	8	3	1	—	12
Nationalised Banks	25	7	6	4	52
Regional Rural Banks	15	2	—	—	17
Other Indian Commercial Banks	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	56	14	11	5	86

(c) As at the end of December 1982, the commercial banks were holding 362 licences/authorisations for opening branches in the State of Gujarat. Out of these, 323 authorisations relate to rural centres. The banks are expected to open branches in a phased manner by the end of March 1985.

Export of Tobacco and Tobacco Products to Rupee Trade Countries

7351. SHRI N. R. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the value of tobacco and tobacco products exported to rupee trade countries during the last three years, year wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

Export of tobacco and tobacco products to rupee trade countries during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 are given below :-

(Value Rs. in Crores)

EXPORTS DURING

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82(Prov.)
U.S.S.R.	31.36	57.80	84.24
Czechs-			
lovakia	1.16	0.51	0.63
Nepal	0.73	1.48	Not available

(Source : Tobacco Board)

Smuggling of Books

7352. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government regarding the value of books smuggled into our country and out of our country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Customs authorities remain generally vigilant in this regard.

Negotiation by Representatives of LIC Management with Trade Unions in LIC

7353. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance Minister and representatives of LIC management had negotiations with the representatives of trade unions in LIC on 24th and 25th March, 1983;

(b) if so, what were the issues that were discussed during these negotiations; and

(c) what were the results of these negotiations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) At the request of the representatives of Class III and Class IV employees of the LIC, the Finance Minister met them on 24th and 25th March, 1983. The employees expressed their views in respect of various aspects of the functioning of the LIC and also raised demands regarding their emoluments. The Finance Minister gave them a bearing and advised them to identify and concretise their demands and refer them to the LIC Management for further action.

ऊन का आयात

7354. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में वूलन मिलों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये देश में ऊन का उत्पादन पर्याप्त है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान ऊन का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया; और

(ग) देश में उत्पादित ऊन और आयातित ऊन की किस मूल्य पर अदायगी की जाती है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी नहीं, क्योंकि देश में उत्पादित स्वदेशी ऊन प्रचुर मात्रा में धुनने योग्य नहीं होती है। गलीचा उद्योग प्रायः पूर्ण रूप से भारतीय ऊन के इस्तेमाल पर आधारित है; जबकि इस उद्योग के वस्टेड तथा शाइडी क्षेत्र मुख्य रूप से आयातित कच्ची ऊन तथा आयातित शाइडी माल पर आधारित है।

(ख) ऐसा अनुमान है कि 1981-82 के दौरान 21.8 मिलियन किग्रा. ऊन का आयात हुआ।

(ग) देश में उत्पादित बेहतर किस्म की ऊन के लिये दी गई कीमत औसतन 24 रु० प्रति किग्रा० थी जब कि बढ़िया किस्म की ऊन की औसतन सी० आई० एफ० कीमत 28 रु० प्रति किग्रा० थी।

Take-Over of Jute Mills

7355. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jute mills taken over by Government in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the names of those jute mills;

(c) the names of the places where those jute mills are situated; and

(d) the reasons of taking over those jute mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) None, Sir.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise.

Jobs for any Ex-Servicemen by Directorate of Resettlement

7356. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of
DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Re-
settlement Ministry of Defence has pro-
vided jobs to any Ex-servicemen during
the past three years, including the current
financial year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each
category as also the number of persons
registered with the Directorate category-
wise for each year; and

(c) whether Government have taken
any steps to provide more jobs to the
Ex-Servicemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P.
SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details are given below :

Year	No. of ex-servicemen registered with D G. R.		No. of ex-servicemen provided employment through D. G. R.	
	Officers	JCOS/ORS & equivalent	Officers	JCOS/ORS & equivalent
1980	294	22336	125	3216
1981	459	17658	184	3219
1982	406	*4387	152	735
Jan to Mar. 83	111	—	34	43

*Registration discontinued w. e. f. 1.4.82 as the power to sponsor was given to Rajya/Zila Sainik Board.

(c) A Statement is attached.

Statement

The Government have taken many steps to promote the re-employment prospects of the ex-servicemen in civil posts/services and also to encourage them to set up their own small scale self employment ventures. These steps may be enumerated as under :—

- (1) Reservation of posts in civil posts/services in Central Government/State Governments/Public Sector Undertakings/Nationalised Banks.
- (2) Relaxation in upper age limits.
- (3) Relaxation in educational qualifications.
- (4) Raising of ecological task force in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh and of peace keeping force in Bihar consisting exclusively of ex-servicemen.
- (5) Grant of sponsoring powers to Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.
- (6) Exemption of full military pension below the officer's rank and upto Rs. 250 p.m. for officers for their fixation of pay on re-employment to attract more and more ex-servicemen to join civil posts.

(7) Arrangement of service/after service training programmes in various trades to increase the employability of retiring service personnel/ex-servicemen.

(8) Improvement in the terms and conditions of service in the Defence Security Corps to attract more and more ex-servicemen to join the Corps.

(9) Institution of monitoring system to oversee the implementation of reservation orders in respect of ex-servicemen,

(10) Exemption from payment of fees in respect of posts advertised by the UPSC, Staff Selection Commission, Banking Service Recruitment Boards and Public Sector Undertakings.

(11) Grant of interest subsidy on loans taken from Nationalised Banks for setting up small scale industries/self-employment ventures.

(12) Grant of 5% subsidy of the value of items of defence origin supplied by the ex-servicemen industrial units to enable them to compete in the open market.

(13) Introduction of a new Scheme known as 'PEXSEM' (preparing Ex-Service-

men for self-employment) to resettle ex-servicemen in rural areas by setting up of their own small scale self-employment ventures.

भारत नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी

7357. श्री शिबू सोरेन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 23-29 जनवरी, 1983 के साप्ताहिक "दिनमान" में "तस्करी हीरों की नहीं, कोलतार की भी होती है" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सीमाओं से भारत और नेपाल के बीच हो रहे तस्करी के कार्यों में तस्करी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को मिली जानकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) भारत और नेपाल के बीच तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) 1975 से 1982 तक की अवधि के बीच तस्करी के आरोप में, वर्षवार, कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए; और

(ङ) इस अवधि के दौरान जब्त किए गए माल का ब्यौरा वर्षवार क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार को प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा तस्करी के लिए सुगम्य रही है।

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को चौकस होने के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं। इस प्रदेश में सीमा शुल्क विभाग के

निवारक तथा आसूचना तंत्र को और तेज कर दिया गया है एवं केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ भलि-भाँति ताल-मेल बना कर समुचित तस्करी निवारक उपाय किए गए हैं। इस प्रदेश में तस्करी की गतिविधियों को कम करने के लिए भारत और नेपाल के बीच द्विपक्षीय सहयोग भी कायम है। मामले की सतत पुनरीक्षा भी की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ) वर्ष 1976 से वर्ष 1982 (जिनके आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) के दौरान पकड़े गए माल की कीमत और तस्करी के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	पकड़े गए माल की कीमत (लाख रुपयों में)	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1976	120.78	452
1977	155.07	479
1978	194.05	395
1979	145.26	242
1980	166.08	160
1981	223.58	196
1982	240.90	233

Income Tax Raids on Film Stars

7358. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the 'Newstrek', Bombay dated 18th February, 1983 wherein a news-item has appeared under the caption "Sequel to Income Tax raids on Stars";

(b) the number of raids conducted against film stars during the year 1982-83;

(c) the number of parties of Income Tax Officers;

(d) the expenditure incurred on the constitution of parties for said purposes;

(e) the net tax gain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) Government is aware of the news-item in 'Newstrek', Bombay dated 18th February, 1983 captioned "Sequel to Income-tax Raids on Stars". Income-tax authorities searched 119 persons connected with film industry, including film stars, during the Financial year 1982-83. Having regard to the large number of persons, it is not practicable to give the members of parties in each case. Normally one party is sent to cover one place.

Income-tax Department does not maintain separate details of expenditure incurred in individual search cases. The net tax gain will be known only after the scrutiny of seized material is completed and assessments are finalised in all the cases.

Trade in Opium

7359. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what role has been played by our exporters of Indian opium in foreign market;

(b) whether it is a fact that the performance of our trade in this regard is very poor; and

(c) if so, the reasons behind it and the efforts made by our Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) According to existing provisions, the Central Government is the sole exporter

opium to various countries to meet their medical and scientific requirements. During the past few years, Indian opium has been facing increasing competition in the international market from alternate raw materials, namely poppy straw and concentrate of poppy straw. There has been a global over-supply of opiate raw materials. To meet this situation, various steps such as ensuring support in the international for a traditional producers like India, downward adjustment in the export price of opium, provision of incentives by way of discounts related to quantities ordered, etc. have been taken and as a result the exports of opium are picking up. As against 444 tonnes and about 585 tonnes exported during 1980-1981 and 1981-82 respectively, we have exported 845 tonnes of opium during the year 1982-83.

कर के मामलों को तेजी से निपटाने के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना

7360. श्री केयर भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या करों की आकलन तथा वसूली के कार्य को तेजी से निपटाने के लिए और इस बारे में मामलों को तेजी से निपटाने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों में विशेष न्यायालय स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) प्रत्यक्षकर कानूनों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले मुकदमों को अनन्यरूप से देखने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय कर न्यायालय स्थापित करने के बारे में विभिन्न समितियों आदि द्वारा की गई सिफारिश पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Repayment of Deposits By Public Sector Undertakings

7361. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any public sector undertakings that have mobilised deposit have not repaid the same in time; and

(b) if so, names of such undertakings and the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Recruitment of Clerks and Hindi Typists in Nationalised Banks, Rajasthan

7362. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Banking Service Recruitment Board Western Group, Baroda had conducted an examination in Rajasthan in 1982 (6-6-82) for recruitment to the posts of Clerks and Hindi Typists in their Nationalised Banks;

(b) if so, whether the interviews have been conducted in February, 1983 and the results have been declared;

(c) if so, the number of successful candidates for the posts of Hindi typists and clerks; and

(d) if not, whether panel of the candidates likely to be called to join the services in due course has been formed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Payment of Instalments of D.A. to Central Govt. Employees

7363. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he announced recently to pay two instalments of DA to Central Govt. Employees;

(b) the reasons for delay in payment of DA instalments; and

(c) the time by which DA instalments will be released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Two instalments of Dearness Allowance became due for consideration for payment to Central Government employees w.e.f. 1-9-82 and 1-12-1982 consequent on the average index crossing 464 and 472 points at the end August, 1982 and November, 1982 respectively. The payment of these two instalments has since been sanctioned by the Government and orders for payment of the same have also been issued.

Casual Labours/Muster Roll Employees Employed in the Ministry

7364. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Casual Labours/Muster Roll Employees are being employed by his Ministry or Departments/Subordinate offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such employees employed in his Ministry as well as in each Department and Subordinate office under his Ministry;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of

considerable period; if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) what action Government purpose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as Casual Labours or Muster Roll Employees only for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals 53

National Test House Nil

Chief Controller Accounts 16

Sectt. of the Department 8

(c) and (d) Casual Labourers are engaged on daily wage basis to meet the casual requirements of the Department. The services such labourers are being regularised in Group 'D' posts in accordance with the Govt. orders as and when regular vacancies arise.

Amounts Advanced to Private and Public Sector Sugar Mills

7365. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to U. S. Q. No. 4513 on 25.3.83 regarding outstanding amount of scheduled commercial banks to wholesale trade and state

(a) what are the exact amounts advanced to private and public sector sugar mills as a whole and each of the Sugar Mills in Darbhanga and Madhubani districts of Bihar ;

(b) Whether there is any obligations on mills getting advances from public financial institutions to make instant payment of cane prices to the growers ;

(c) if so, details thereabout ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) ;

(a) : The existing data reporting system does not yield information in the manner asked for. Further, in terms of Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 & 1980 and the customs and usages prevalent amongst bankers, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged. However, according to the Reserve Bank of India, the total outstanding advances of 50 banks (both in the private and public sector) to private and public sector sugar mills as on the last Friday of November 1982 was Rs. 355 crores.

(b) to (d) While there is no obligation on the part of the mills to take advances from public financial institutions for the purpose of making payments to cane growers, the obligation of making payment to cane growers has been cast upon such of the mills as take bank credit and is operated through the mechanism evolved by the Reserve Bank of India. In pursuance of this objective, in November, 1982, the RBI advised banks that although the primary responsibility for the payment of dues to the cane growers rested on the borrowing mills, the banks should watch the position in this regard by obtaining regularly from them the necessary data at frequent intervals. At the same time, the banks are required to satisfy themselves at the time of releasing funds from the cash credit accounts during a month about the end-use of funds already released during the previous month as also that the expenditure estimated to be incurred in that month towards cane payments had actually been incurred.

Extensions After Age of Superannuation in IAAI

7366. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons with their official position in the International Airport Authority of India who are attaining the age of superannuation during March-May, 1983 ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has issued a directive for strict compliance that no extension should be given after one has attained the age of superannuation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite the Prime Minister's directive, extension is being given to some while it is being denied to others ; and

(d) if so, whether the specific permission of the Prime Minister has been sought for such extensions and the justification for giving such extensions when there is no dearth of talents in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) : One Superintending Engineer, Five Drivers (Fire), One Asstt. Grade II, One Beldar, One Head Sweeper, One Lady Sweeper and One Traffic hand have reached/will reach the age of superannuation during the period March-May 1983. The tenure the Chairman, IAAI is also due to expire on 18.4.1983.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) in cases where extension in service is considered essential on account of administrative considerations, approval of the ACC or the appropriate authority is obtained prior to extension of service.

Increase In Business of Peerless General Finance and Investment Company

7367. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the galloping increase in business of the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company during the last three years ;

(b) whether a case under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 has been pending against the company in the Calcutta High Court for the last three years ;

(c) if so, the reasons for no progress in the case so far ; and

(d) whether Central Government have considered the desirability of transferring the case to the Supreme Court for its expeditious disposal, if so, the outcome thereof and the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) & (c) The company had filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court in 1979 against the Union of India, State of West Bengal and others challenging the applicability of the price Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 to their activities and obtained stay order in its favour, The Central Government have already filed its counter-affidavit and have also filed an application in the Court for vacation of the stay order. The case has not been listed for regular hearing so far,

(d) The Central Government had filed a transfer petition in Supreme Court in 1980 requesting the court to transfer to itself all the writ petitions including the one relating to the above mentioned company pending in the various High Courts in the matter of Prize Chits & Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. The petition is still pending in the Supreme Court for final disposal.

Industrial D. A. Formula in Public Sector Undertakings

7368. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 994 on 8 October, 1982 regarding Industrial D.A. formula in public sector undertaking and state :

(a) upto which pay-range the existing Industrial D.A. formula yields higher quantum of neutralisation as compared to Central Government D.A. formula ;

(b) whether it is a fact that employees who draw more than Rs 260 basic pay in public sector undertakings have to face huge loss in case they switch over to Industrial DA pattern and if so, the extend of their loss in pay scales of LDC, UDC, Assistants and Section Officers, Grade-wise (mininum and maximum) ;

(c) whether Government have appointed any Tribunal or Committee for considering improvement in the rate of Industrial DA formula, if so, the exact proposal ; and

(d) the exact percentage of the neutralisation under Government DA formula in grades of categories IV/III/II officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Industrial DA formula yields higher quantum of neutralisation upto a pay range of Rs. 259/- as compared to Central Government DA formula.

(d) In the case of Government servants, salary increases have been effected by wny of increase in DA only, the pay scales having remained unchanged since 1.1.1973. In Public Sector Undertakings, there are periodic pay revisions after intervals of about 4 years and the increase is effected, in addition to increase in DA according to Industrial DA formula, by either providing scale benefit or fitment benefit or both. The Public Sector settlements are also reached after negotiations with the Unions and these settlements very from one enterprise to another. The pattern of wage structure of employees of Public Enterprises

is thus different from that obtaining for Government employees.

(c) A tripartite Committee to go into the question of revision of Industrial DA formula for the Central Public Sector employees is being appointed soon.

(d) The percentage neutralisation in respect of Central Government employees is not category-wise (i.e. Class IV/III/II) but it is according to pay ranges, as follows :

Pay range	Percentage neutralisation as per existing formula
Upto Rs. 400/ Above Rs. 400/and upto Rs. 1000/-	100% 75%
Above Rs. 1000/ and upto Rs. Rs. 2749/	From 75% to 45% in decreasing order.

Withholding Circulation of 'India Today' 'Sunday', Etc.

7369. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had withheld circulation of the Indian magazines 'India Today' and 'Sunday' and of two imported American weeklies viz. 'Time' and 'Newsweek' during the Non-Aligned Summit ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A consignment of Magazines 'NEWS WEEKS' and 'TIME' dated March 7, 1983, was received at Palam Airport, New Delhi on 3rd March, 1983 and documents were filed for their clearance. As per normal practice, contents of the Magazines were perused by the Customs Authorities. It was felt that certain reports could be of a nature that could incite communal disharmony.

With a view to determining whether the contents of the Magazines attracted prohibition under Section 11 of the Customs, Act 1982, the Customs authorities referred the matter to the Ministry of Home Affairs for their clearance. On receipt of clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs order were given by the Custom for the release of the magazines. No instructions wing issued by the Government regarding "India Today" or "Sunday".

Import of Sulphur

7370. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrial sulphur is being imported from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which it has been imported during the last two years with year-wise breakup of value of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) & (b) A statement giving country-wise import of Sulphur for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto Sept. 1981) is enclosed. Data beyond this period is not available at present.

Statement

Country wise import of Sulphur during the year 1980-81 to 1981-82 (upto Sept. 81)

Qty. in Kgs.

Value in Rs. Thousand

S.No.	Discription of item	1980-81		1981-82 (upto Sept. 81)	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Valve
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sulphur, sublimad or precipitated, colloidal Sulphur				
i)	Colloidal				
	German FRP	37000	388	32350	287
	U. K.	77930	864	3000	34
	Singapore	1000	28	—	—
	U.S.A.	1761	25	—	—
	Total	117691	1305	35350	321
ii)	Precipitated	—	—	—	—
iii)	Sublimad (flowers)				
	German FRP	22000	238	20000	200
	U.S.A.	370	16	—	—
	Total	22370	254	20000	200

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India published by Directorate General of commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

News-Item Captioned 'Pakistan May Have N-arms by Century End'

7371. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has since been drawn to the news item published in the 'Statesman' Delhi edition with the headline "Pakistan may have N-arms by Century end"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government have seen the report referred to.

(b) The Government of Pakistan with whom the matter had been taken up earlier have assured us that their nuclear programme is solely directed towards peaceful purposes and has no non-peaceful dimensions. Government constantly monitor all developments which have a bearing on our security for initiating appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Surplus Staff in C. O. D. Delhi Cantt.

7372. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many people have become surplus in C.O.D., Delhi Cantt., since when and reason thereof;

(b) what are the salient reasons for systematic closing down of C.O.D., Delhi Cantt.; and

(c) how many cases of theft have come to the notice of Government where goods have been replaced in C.O.D. by Kabari Bazar goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No person has been declared surplus in the establishment of C.O.D. Delhi Cantt.

(b) C.O.D. Delhi Cantt. is not being closed down.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

Indo-US Business Community Meeting

7373. SHRI ARVIND NELAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of Indo-US business community was held in New Delhi in the recent past ;

(b) if so, full details of participants at the meeting from both the sides ; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held and decisions arrived at the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) a delegation sponsored by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), USA, visited India between 22nd February, 1983 and 5th March, 1983 to explore the scope for establishing business ventures in the country and to exchange views on our investment policies and procedures. The composition of the delegation is given in the attached statement. During its stay in India, the delegation held discussions with business partners, Chambers of Commerce and senior Government officials, apart from meeting the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. It is gathered that, based on the discussions they had with Indian entrepreneurs, some of the US companies are likely to come forward with proposals after they take necessary investment decisions or firm up Indian Partners.

Details of the Members of the Delegation

OPIC India Investment Mission February 22, March 5, 1983.

Leadership

GRAIG A. NALEN
Mission Co-Chairman
President

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Whitney MacMillan
Mission Co-Chairman
Chairman of the Board
Cargill Corporation

L. Ebersole Gaines
Executive Vice President
Overseas Private Investment Corporation

PARTICIPANTS

Agro Associates
M. Afzal Khan

Americnn Express Company
Leigh Miller

Beatrice Foods (Middle East) Ltd.
Anthony ELLIS

Chemtex, Inc
Robert Dillon
Thakjur Sharma

Control Data Corporation
William Keye

Cytozyme Laboratories, Inc.
Stephen Baughman
Wesley Bowen

Daniel Geophysical
Greg Greenan

Dresser Industries
Albert Sardella

Energy Drilling International Inc.
Kenneth W. Clark

Future Resources, Inc.
Richard Wehner

David Hirsch & Associates
David Hirsch

McDermott International Inc.
P.V.T. Persson

Milwaukee Gear Company
Jhon Stolz

MITCO
Murli Stalekar

NEER Manufacturing, Inc.
Robert Lape

Optelcom/India International Inc.
Asoka Dutt
Charles Puttkammer

Pro-Tire, Inc.
Terry Habshey

Quantum Resources
Jhon Thomas

Rockwell International
Richard Johannessen

Stratagraph, Inc.
Billy Hagan

3CJ Corporation
Rajiv Mehta

Telcos Computing Company
Danial Mencano

Heli-services (PTR) Ltd.
Greg Greenan

Industrial Western, Inc.
Vishnu Saran

Laznre Kaplan International
Inc.
Howard Herzog

Volunteers in Technical Asstt
Avinash Deolalikar

Western Drilling & Mining
Corpn.
Vinod Bhasin

Wind Baron Corporation

Louis J. Grunwald

**Performance of State Bank of India Civil
Lines, Bareilly**

7374 : SHRI KAMLA MISHTRA;
SHRI R. P. YADAV ;
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the performance of the State Bank of India in general and its main branch, Civil Lines, Bareilly in particular, has deteriorated so much so that mail transfers and important letters are not diarised for days together and there is a wide and large scale dissatisfaction among the public and other Government agencies ; and

(b) whether in view of the above Government propose to depute a senior person to investigate the whole affair urgently so that the genuine grievances of the public and other Governmental agencies are redressed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the State Bank of India, certain inadequacies in service to customers in their Bareilly Branch had come to notice, and that requisite remedial steps had been since taken to tone up its working. The performance of the Branch is also being closely monitored by the concerned supervisory officers.

**Constructson of Civil Airpert at Pangthang,
Gangtok**

7375. SHRI NGANGOM MOHEN-
DRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. constructs and maintains all airports of the Civil Aviation Department of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to construct a civil airpart at Pangthang, Gangtok ; and

(c) if so, when does the C.P.W.D. propose to start the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Preliminary survey of site has been completed by the Civil Aviation Department. The State Public Works Department, Sikkim has conducted a detailed site survey for development of Short Take Off and Landing airport at Pangthang near Gangtok. On the basis of data available and being collected the question of construction of a runway at Pangthang will be considered.

Public Sector Enterprises Without Chairman

7376. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN ;
SHRI RAMPRASAD
AHIRWAR :
SHRI K.LAKKAPPA :
SHRI GULSHER AHMED :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) names of public sector enterprises which are without Chairman/President or functioning Director and since when ;

(b) when did the Public Enterprises Selection Board make recommendations for appointment of executives for 19 public sector enterprises ;

(c) how many of them were approved by the Government and how many of them did actually join ; and

(d) reasons of extraordinary delay in deciding key appointments for the public sector enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the news item appearing in

the Business Standard of December 20, 1982 wherein it was stated that there were 19 vacancies of Chief Executives in Central Government enterprises.

The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) have already made recommendations for all these 19 vacancies of Chief Executive which existed on 1.12.1982, as per the statement. Out of these vacancies, appointment orders have been issued in respect of 13 posts and 12 appointees have since joined. The time taken in processing the recommendations of the PESB, delay in the persons joining the posts, the selected persons either not becoming immediately available or being no longer interested are some of the reasons for these posts remaining vacant. However, interim arrangements are made till the regular incumbents are appointed in order to ensure that the work does not suffer.

Statement

Vacancies of Chief Executives in Public Enterprises as on 1-12-1982.

Sl No.	Name of the post/enterprises	Date of Vacancy
1	2	3
1.	CMD, Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	1.7.1982
2.	CMD, Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	28.2.1982
3.	MD, National Textile Corpn.	7.6.1982
4.	CMD, Metal Scrap Trade Corpn.	1.8.1982
5.	MD, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	1.12.1982
6.	CMD, Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	19.7.1982
7.	CMD, Rural Electrification Corpn.	19.8.1982
8.	MD, Hindustan Cables Ltd.	23.8.1982
9.	CMD, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.6.1982
10.	CMD, Jessop & Co. Ltd.	1.12.1982
11.	CMD, Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India	27.3.1982
12.	MD, Indian Railway Constn. Co. Ltd.	18.3.1982
13.	MD, Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd.	New post
14.	MD, Hotel Corporation of India	1.4.1982
15.	CMD, Heavy Engineering Corporation	22.11.1982
16.	Chairman-cum-General Manager, Delhi Transport Corporation.	6.5.1982
17.	CMD, Tea Trading Corporation	23.5.1982
18.	MD, Hindustan Latex Ltd.	15.4.1982
19.	MD, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co.	New Post

CMD—Chairman-cum-Managing Director

MD—Managing Director

उत्पादन-शुल्क कर्मचारियों द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क की हेरा-फेरी

7377. श्री रामलाल राहो : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कर्मचारियों द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क की हेरा-फेरी करने के कतिपय मामलों का पता चला है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1981-1982 के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता चला है; और

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कानून तथा कार्यविधि की योजना में, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के अधिकारियों को, सामान्यतया, शुल्क की राशियां नहीं संभालनी होती हैं। ऐसे शुल्क को लाइसेन्सधारियों द्वारा सीधे ही बैंकों/खजानों में जमा कराया जाता है अथवा बैंकों में उनके द्वारा रखे जा रहे व्यक्तिगत खातों में नामे डालकर जमा कराया जाता है। इस योजना में, आमतौर पर ऐसे शुल्क के किसी प्रकार के दुरुपयोग के लिए गुंजाइश नहीं होनी चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ताओं से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कर्मचारियों द्वारा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के दुरुपयोग का कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Foreign Trade Mark For Use in India

7378. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the guidelines for the implementation of Section 28 (1) (c) of FERA;

(b) under what conditions do Government allow the use of foreign trade marks for use within India; and

(c) is it true that the foreign trade mark "Gillette" has been permitted to be used for international use; if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Attention is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4471 dated the 25th March, 1983.

(c) No, Sir.

Replacement of AI's 707 by Boeing 767 of USA

7379. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to replace Air India's five 707 by Boeing 767 of USA;

(b) if so, when a decision is expected to be taken in the matter;

(c) the reasons to replace 707 aircraft; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) Air India proposes to replace the existing Boeing

707 aircraft as the Boeing 707 aircraft, currently in Air India's service, will have reached by 1985, their designed service life. Continuation of these aircraft beyond the designed service life would involved high maintenance costs, low aircraft utilisation and poor service reliability. Compared to modern wide-bodied aircraft, Boeing 707 are not fuel efficient as also they lack the passenger appeal.

Air India have appointed a Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors to examine the question of future aircraft acquisition by Air India and to evaluate the available options in this regard. No decision in regard to the type of replacement aircraft has been taken so far.

Income Tax Collected From Executants of Projects Under NREP

7380. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax is charged from the executants of projects being undertaken under National Rural Employment Programme in Orissa;

(b) the total amount collected as Income-tax during the last three years under NREP;

(c) whether the entire money collected as Income tax was deposited with the Government fund or some part of it was refunded to the executants of the projects under NREP ; and

(d) if so, the total amount refunded to the executants and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Income tax is being deducted as per law from contracts awarded under NREP in Orissa. Under section 140 of the Income-tax Act, deduction of tax at source is required to be made @ 2 per cent of the

amount if the total value of contract exceeds Rs. 10,000 and 1 per cent in the case of sub-contract. Prior to 1-6-1982, it was to be made if the total value exceeded Rs. 5,000 of such contracts/sub contracts. Thus, it is a charge on the income of contractors/sub-contractors and does not affect the funds of National Rural Employment Programme.

(b) to (d) There are more than three Hundred Blocks located at far-flung places of the State from where the information will have to be collected. The Block Development Officers do not maintain any separate statistics regarding Income-tax deduction. Therefore, collection of information for three years would required considerable time and labour. For collection of this information, hundreds of Income-tax records will have to be gone through which will involve considerable time and labour. Therefore, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about any particular case, the same can be collected and furnished.

Trade Between India and Nepal

7381. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Nepal had agreed to extend the Treaty of Trade and explore further avenues for cooperation and widen trade between the two countries;

(b) the details in this regard, stating in particular, the items proposed to be covered; and

(c) whether any specific steps were suggested to control unauthorised trade and increase cooperation between the two countries; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) ;
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and the Agreement for Cooperation to Control unauthorised Trade, 1978, have been extended for a further period of five years, i.e. upto 24th March, 1988. In accordance with the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, India has allowed the import of 35 industrial products of Nepal that contain not less than 80 per cent of Nepalese or Nepalese and Indian materials, free of basic customs duty and without quantitative restrictions. The list of these items is attached.

(c) In order to Control Unauthorised

trade and to increase cooperation between the two countries, it has been decided to hold bi-annual coordination Meetings between the Additional Collector of Customs, Patna and Deputy Director of Customs, Nepal. It has been decided to exchange information on sensitive items on a regular basis and to exercise greater vigilance on the sale of third country goods near the Indo-Nepal Border. It has also been agreed to allow additional transit points at Gonda and Katihar for movement of Cargo to Western and Eastern regions of Nepal and to extend the rail head at Raxaul to Birganj.

Statement

S. No. in Notfn.	Commodity	S. No. in Notfn.	Commodity
1.	Biscuits	18.	Resin
2.	Refined Ghee	19.	*Oil Cakes
3.	*High Boiled sweets	20.	*Chuni Bhushi & Akara
4.	Salseed oil, Rice bran oil, Salseed Extraction and Rice extraction.	21.	Handicrafts & Handlooms
5.	Straw Board	22.	Linseed Oil
6.	Plywood	23.	*Match Splints
7.	*Magnesite	24.	Ground tale (other than cosmetic grade)
8.	*Marble Blocks, Slabs and Chips.	25.	*Saw Dust
9.	Wet blue chrome tanned Goat Skins.	26.	*Rice Bran
10.	Cast Iron Goods	27.	*Suggar
11.	Raw Tale	28.	*Slate
12.	*Ice Blocks	29.	*Powdered Lime
13.	*Wooden articles & Furniture.	30.	Cattle and Poultry feed.
14.	*Katha & Cutch	31.	Split Crust (Cow & Buff)
15.	*Wheat Bran	32.	Wet Bline (Cow & Buff)
16.	Jute Manufactures All sorts.	33.	Wet Blue Split (Cow & Buff)
17.	Mustard Oil	34.	Vegetable Tanned Buff Sole Leather.
		35.	Chrome Upper and Lining Leather.

*These products have been exempted from submission proforma.

Agreement of Economic and Technical Co-operation Between India and Netherlands

7382. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a copy of the agreement of economic and technical cooperation signed between India and Netherlands in New Delhi on 3-2-1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation between the Republic of India and the Kingdom of the Netherlands was signed on 8th February 1983. A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6388/83]

Tourism Development in North Eastern Region

7383. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what measures Government as well as North Eastern Council have taken to promote tourism in North Eastern region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : The Department, as part of its policy to develop tourism infrastructure in the country, has taken up several schemes in the North Eastern Region to promote tourism. These schemes are detailed in the attached statement. The Department of Tourism is not aware of the steps taken by North Eastern Council in this regard.

Statement

List of Schemes Taken up/Proposed to be Taken up in the North Eastern Region During the Sixth Five year Plan

1. ASSAM

- (a) The Central Department of Tourism has opened a Government of India Tourist Office at

Gauhati headed by a Director.

- (b) Provision of Way-side amenities at Kaziranga at a cost of Rs. 1.99 lakhs during 1981-82.
- (c) Proposed construction of a Tourist Hostel at Gauhati at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.31 lakhs.
- (d) Proposal to construct a forest Lodge at Manas at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
- (e) ITDC in collaboration with the State Governments plans to construct a hotel at Gauhati at an estimated cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs. ITDC has also opened a Transport Unit at Gauhati but it has not yet started functioning for want of permits from the State Government.

2. MEGHALAYA

- (a) The Central Department of Tourism has opened a Government of India Tourists Office at Shillong.
- (b) Proposal to construct a Tourist Hostel at Shillong at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.42 lakhs.

3. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

- (a) The Central Department of Tourism has opened a Government of India Tourist Office at Itanagar.
- (b) Proposal to construct a Tourist hostel at Itanagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.72 lakhs.
- (c) ITDC also plans to construct a hotel at Itanagar in collaboration with the State Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 55.00 lakhs.

4. TRIPURA

- (a) Proposal to construct a Tourist Hostel at Agartala at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.31 lakhs.

- (b) ITDC plans to construct a hotel at Agartala in collaboration with the State Government.

5. MIZORAM

- (a) Proposal to construct a Tourist Hostel at Aizwal at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.77 lakhs.

6. MANIPUR

- (a) Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned a Government of India Tourist Office at Imphal.

- (b) Construction of a Tourist Hostel at Imphal at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.31 laks. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been released during 1982-83 for this purpose.

- (c) An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been released during 1982-83 to the Government of Manipur for organising Fairs and Festivals.

- (d) ITDC plans to construct a hotel at Imphal in collaboration with the State Government.

7. NAGALAND

- (a) Construction of a Tourist Hostel at Dimapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been released during 1982-83.

- (b) An amount of Rs. 0.45 lakhs

has been released to the Government of Nagaland for organising Fairs and Festivals.

Proposal to Unify Two Export Promotion Councils for Leather and Leather Goods.

7384. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the two Export Promotion Councils for leather and leather goods at Kanpur and Madras ;

(b) whether there is a proposal before Central Government to unify these two Export Promotion Councils to streamline the export of leather and leather goods;

(c) the target fixed for the export of leather and leather goods during the year 1982-83 ; and

(d) total earnings from the export of leather and leather goods during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, is concerned with export of semi-finished leather, while the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, deals with export of finished leather and leather products.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Export target for leather and leather products for the fiscal year 1982-83 was fixed at Rs. 460 crores.

(d) Exports of leather and leather products during 1979-80, 1980-1981 and 1981-1982 were of the order of Rs. 424.44 crores, Rs. 328.84 crores and Rs. 415.04 crores respectively.

News Item Captioned "Silver Worth 18 Lakhs Seized Near Amritsar"

7385. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) : whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item entitled "Silver worth 18 lakhs seized near Amritsar" published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 18th March, 1983 ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ;

(c) names and background of the persons arrested ; and

(d) whether the persons arrested belong to any notorious gang of smugglers and if so, action proposed against the top leaders of the gang ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Acting on prior information, the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Customs authorities at Amritsar jointly seized 5.66.5 Kgs, of silver valued at about Rs. 18 lakhs from a truck near Amritsar on 16th March, 1983. The truck and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 20,000 were also seized,

(c) and (d) Three persons have so far been arrested in this connection. Investigations in the case are still in progress and appropriate action under the relevant laws will be taken against the persons concerned after the investigations are completed. In the interest of effective investigation, it is not expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

Policy in Exporting Tobacco

7386. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government's declared policy in exporting tobacco;

(b) what kind of difficulties have been experienced so far in implementing this particular policy;

(c) how much amount of foreign exchange we regularly earn exclusively through tobacco export;

(d) in what way Indian tobacco exporters are encouraged;

(e) have Government realised the seriousness of the recent problem in regard to the sale of tobacco in Guntur in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, what are the steps so far taken to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Export of unmanufactured tobacco is allowed freely subject to observance of minimum export prices and registration of the exporters with the Tobacco Board.

(b) No difficulty has been experienced in implementing this policy.

(c) Value realisation for exports of unmanufactured tobacco in each of the last three years is given blow :—

1980-81	Rs. 124.85 crores
1981-82(Prov.)	Rs. 197.22 crores
1982-83(Prov.)	Rs. 203.84 crores

(d) Registered exporters of tobacco are allowed import replenishment licences against exports of unmanufactured tobacco within the framework of the import policy.

(e) There is depression in virginia tobacco marketing in Andhra Pradesh during this year due to increased production, outturn of higher proportion of lower grades of tobacco due to adverse climatic conditions and slack export demand.

(f) The STC has been asked to purchase exportable grades of tobacco on commercial account on a no-profit no-loss basis. At a meeting held in the Ministry of Commerce with representatives of cigarette manufacturers, virginia tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh, A.P. Govt. and Tobacco Board on 24th March, 1983 an agreement was reached between the representatives of cigarette manufacturers and growers in regard to the prices at which the manufacturers will purchase low grades of virginia tobacco from the growers. The STC will also enter the market for purchase of low grades of virginia flue cured tobacco.

Representation of SCs/STs in Cadre of Pilots in I.A. and A.I.

7387. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the cadre of pilots in the Indian Airlines and Air India is far less than the quota received for them; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage and the steps taken in the past and proposed to be taken in the near future to wipe out the backlog of the reserved quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reservation in the pilot's jobs was introduced in July, 1975. Indian Airlines held one selection exclusively for SC/ST candidates. In subsequent selection, the ST/SC candidates were assessed by relaxing the prescribed standards to

the extent possible without making any compromise with the safety requirements and standards.

Indian Airlines and Air India have not been able to recruit adequate number of SC/ST pilots as candidates possessing the minimum required qualifications and experience are not available.

ITDC Officials Mentioned in Two CBI Reports

7388. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3466 on 30th July, 1982 regarding CBI Report against ITDC Officers and state:

(a) the names and designation of the ITDC officials who has been mentioned in the two CBI Reports received by the Ministry of Tourism against whom charges have been established/proved;

(b) whether the departmental enquiry has been initiated against the officials who are to be awarded major penalty as per the recommendations of the CBI;

(c) the reasons and justification for not placing the officers, mentioned in the two CBI Reports, under suspension pending enquiry till date; and

(d) by what time the enquiry is expected to be completed and action is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN). : (a) and (b) The names & designations of the officials who were mentioned in the two CBI Reports are as under :—

Name of the Official	Designation
1. Sh. CM Bensal	Asstt. Controller (T)
2. Sh. BS Gandhi	Sales Supervisor, Duty Free Shop (Palam) Presently posted at Qutab Hotel.
3. Capt. JP Sharma	Controller (Travellers Lodges)
4. Sh. RC Girotra	Dy. Controller (Shops)
5. Sh. PC Arya	Barman, Bharatpur Forest Lodge.
6. Sh. RK Sharma	Sr. Accountant, Bharatpur Forest Lodge
7. Sh. Sunil Pradhan	Storekeeper, Bharatpur Forest Lodge

Out of the seven officials, the CBI recommended regular departmental action against five officials and such departmental action as deemed fit against the remaining two officials.

The recommendations of the CBI have been examined by ITDC and regular departmental action has been initiated three officials. In regard to two other officials, suitable administrative action has been taken. As regards the remaining two officials, it has been decided not to take any action as they were informants in the case.

(c) Two officials were placed under suspension. On consideration of the representation against their suspension, these officials were re-instated but disciplinary proceedings against them continued. One of the officials has been awarded suitable punishment.

It was not considered necessary to place the remaining five officials under suspension.

(d) Efforts are being made to complete the enquiries as expeditiously as possible.

Expansion of Trade between India and Nepal

7389. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Nepal inter-Governmental Committee held its meeting recently in New Delhi and discussed expansion of trade cooperation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE. (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and the agreement for cooperation to control Unauthorised trade, 1978, has been extended for a further period of five years, i.e. upto 24th March, 1988. The progress of trade between the two countries was reviewed. It was decided to strengthen commercial relations between the two countries and to expand two way trade. At present, 35 industrial products of Nepal that contain not less than 80 per cent of Nepalese or Nepalese and Indian materials are allowed to be imported into India free of basic Customs duty and without quantitative restrictions. Additional transit points at Gonda and Kati-har have been established for movement of cargo to Western and Eastern regions of Nepal. It has also been agreed to extend the rail head at Rexaul to Birganj. There will be bi-annual coordination meetings between the Customs Authorities of the two Countries and greater vigilance on the sale of third country goods near the Indo-Nepal Border.

Unauthorised Powerloom

7390. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to ask the States to detect unauthorised Powerlooms and take action against the persons responsible for operating them;

(b) whether efforts have been made to detect unauthorised powerlooms located in different parts of the country;

(c) whether Government have also received application for regularisation of such unauthorised powerlooms in the year 1982; and

(d) if so, the names of such States as have approached Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) Though there is no specific proposal under the consideration of the Govt. to ask the States to detect unauthorised powerlooms it has always been the policy of the Government that unauthorised powerlooms should be detected and action taken against persons responsible for operating them. Powers have been delegated to the State Govt. officials to inspect and seize powerlooms working without valid permits.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is not for State Govt. to approach the Central Govt. for regularisation of unauthorised powerlooms. During the year 1982, 15447 applicants covering 46121 looms have been received from applicants in different states for regularisation of unauthorised powerlooms.

Slum Improvement Work In Bombay

7391. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that on 19 February, 1982, the Ministry had conveyed to the Government of Maharashtra that it had "no objection" to slum improvement work being carried out on some of their lands located in Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that as yet the Ministry has not issued 'no objection

certificate' for this purposed to the State Government and as a result of this the slum improvement work cannot be done in these areas by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the areas for which the Ministry had conveyed its willingness to the State Government for improvement work and the reasons for not issuing no objection certificate or the delay in this regard and by what time this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINHA DEO) : (a) to (c) In a meeting called by the Minister for slum Improvement, Government of Maharashtra on 19th February, 1982, the possibility of providing civic amenities in certain pockets of encroached Defence lands in Bombay was considered. The matter however is proposed to be discussed in a high level meeting between the Ministry of Defence and the Government of Maharashtra. No date for the meeting has been fixed so far.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को स्व-नियोजन के लिए राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण पर ब्याज की दर

7392 श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के लोगों को स्व-नियोजन के लिए दिए गए ऋण पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ली जा रही ब्याज की दर कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान वर्षवार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बैंकवार दिए गए ऋण का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इन समुदायों के लोगों को स्व-नियोजन के लिए ऋण और अनुदान देने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और उनके लाभ क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) ऋण के प्रयोजन और अपेक्षित ऋण के आकार के अनुसार प्रायः बैंकों द्वारा वसूल की गयी ब्याज की दरों में अन्तर होता है। विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना और अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के ऋणकर्त्ताओं के वास्ते लघु आवास ऋणों की योजनाओं से बाहर, जहाँ कि ब्याज दर 4 प्रति वार्षिक होती है, बैंकों द्वारा छोटे ऋणकर्त्ताओं से वसूल की जाने वाली ब्याज दरें 10 से 15 प्रति वार्षिक होती है।

(ख) जून, 1980, जून, 1981 तथा जून, 1982 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के भीतर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के ऋणकर्त्ताओं को दिये गये ऋणों की बैंकवार स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ग) बैंकों को सलाह दी गयी है कि वे

उन इलाकों/क्षेत्रों/गतिविधियों में स्व-नियोजन प्रयासों के बारे में विशिष्ट योजनाएं तैयार करें जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के समुदायों का बाहुल्य है और उन्हें अपनी जिला ऋण योजनाओं में शामिल करें। उनसे यह भी कहा गया है कि वे अनुसूचित जाति/जन अनुसूचित जाति के समुदायों के सदस्यों के स्व-नियोजन के प्रस्तावों को सहायता देने में लगे हुए अन्य अभिकरणों की योजनाओं में पूरी मदद देकर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के समुदायों को अपने ऋणों की मात्रा में वृद्धि करें। प्रसंग-वश यह उल्लेखनीय है कि आई० आर० डी० पी० कार्यक्रम में, जिसका उद्देश्य यह है कि प्रति वर्ष, प्रति ब्लाक 600 हिताधिकारी परिवारों को पूंजीगत परिसम्पत्तियों में और उत्पादक प्रयासों में अंशतः राज सहायता तथा अंशतः बैंक ऋण द्वारा वित्त पोषण के माध्यम से निर्धनता की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का प्रस्ताव है, यह परिकल्पना की गयी है कि इसके द्वारा सहायता प्रति परिवारों की संख्या में कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत परिवार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के होंगे। बैंक इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के वास्ते पूरी तरह से ऋण सहायता प्रदान कर रहें।

विवरण

बैंक का नाम	जून 1980	जून 1981	जून 1982
1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	11548*	15280	20947
2. स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद	1080	1290	1161
3. स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर	137	154	265
4. स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर	707	928	753†
5. स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर	153	196	261
6. स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	529	586	610†
7. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र	91	114	307
8. स्टेट बैंक आफ टावनकोर	173	199	227

1	2	3	4	5
9.	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया	2075	3142	4020
10.	बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1115	1789	2232
11.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	1594	2625	3481
12.	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	1731	2175	2954
13.	यूनाइटेड कर्मागियल बैंक	645	1013	909†
14.	केनरा बैंक	485	947	1409
15.	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1439	1587	1847
16.	देना बैंक	616	562	840
17.	सिडीकेट बैंक	654	1300	2627
18.	यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	751	958	1388
19.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	334	456	794
20.	इण्डियन बैंक	374	515	910
21.	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	532	633	783
22.	इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक	454	660	875
23.	आंध्र बैंक	377	575	818
24.	पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक	52	386	553
25.	न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया	55	170	232†
26.	विजय बैंक	62	76	175
27.	कारपोरेशन बैंक	43	93	86
28.	ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स	9	107	87
जोड़ :		27819	38516	51491

*दिसम्बर, 1979 से संबंधित

†दिसम्बर, 1981 से संबंधित

Branches Of Nationalised Banks In Uttarkhand Areas Of Uttar Pradesh

7393 : SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks in Uttarkhand area of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) bank-wise amount of loan advanced by these banks during the last three year and how the average of these loans amount compares with the national average; and

(c) the measure adopted to promote the utility of these banks in this backward area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As at the end of December 1982, public sector banks had 300 branches in the eight districts of Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Uttar Kashi.

(b) Available districtwise data on advances of scheduled commercial banks in these districts as at the end of December 1979, 1980 and 1981 are set out in the attached statement.

As at the end of December, 1981, the average outstanding advances of rural/semi-urban branches in these districts were about Rs. 32 lakhs.

(c) The extension of branch network in rural and semi-urban areas, particularly in areas which are relatively less developed and underbanked, has been sought as part of the infrastructural build up necessary to facilitate economic development of rural areas with particular stress on increased attention to providing credit support to the smaller borrowers in priority sectors. In order to increase the utility of these branches attention is being paid to various aspects such as adequate provision of trained field staff, increasing their mobility through provision of transport facility and deeper involvement in State Government's beneficiary oriented programmes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) There is depression in virginia tobacco marketing in Andhra Pradesh during this year due to increased production out-turn of higher proportion of lower grades of tobacco due to adverse climatic conditions and slack export demand.

(d) The minimum export prices have been announced.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Uttarkhand Area of Uttar Pradesh

District	As on the last Friday of (Rs. in lacs)		
	December 1979	December 1980	December 1981
1. Almora	251	367	502
2. Chamoli	109	124	171
3. Dehradun	3042	4171	3721
4. Garhwal	367	419	600
5. Nainital	4011	3798	4467
6. Pithoragarh	174	215	307
7. Tehri Garhwal	158	242	336
8. Uttar Kashi	103	109	152

Data are provisional

Fall in Prices of Tobacco

7394. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of tobacco have fallen :

(b) whether the prices of tobacco were declared ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not declaring the prices till now ?

Allocation Of Funds For Tourists Centres In Rajasthan State

7395. SHRI JAI NARYAN ROAT: SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop tourist centres in Rajasthan State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and allocation of funds for this purpose—tourist centre-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the Sixth Five Year Plan the Department has taken up/proposes to take up the following schemes in the State of Rajasthan :

(1) Expansion / renovation of Forest Lodge at Ranthambore (Swai Madhopur) at a cost of Rs. 16.52 lakhs.

(2) Expansion of Moomal Tourist Bungalow at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs.

(3) Development of Gadhisar Lake, Jaisalmer at a cost of Rs. 3.78 lakhs.

(4) Boats for lakes at Siliserh (Alwar), Jaisamand and Fateh Sagar (Udaipur), Nakki Lake (Mt. Abut), Anna Sagar (Ajmer) Jama Ramgarh (Jaipur), Jag Mandir (Kota) at a cost of Rs. 4.48 lakhs.

The Indian Tourism Development Corporation has incurred an amount of Rs. 89.52 lakhs for the expansion/renovation of the Jaipur Ashok Hotel, Laxmi Villas Palace Hotel, Udaipur and Tourist Lodge, Bharatpur. The India Tourism Development Corporation also has a proposal for construction of a hotel at Jaisalmer though the scheme has not yet been finalised.

Decline In Profit Of Banks

7396. SHRI DEEN BANDHHU VERMA :

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the operating profits of the large banks have gone down in the year 1982 and there is going to be further fall in the profits in the year 1983 ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefore ;

(c) the effort made by Government to improve the profitability of banks ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Bank close and balance their accounts annually on 31st December every year. The account of most of the banks for the year ended 31st December 1982 are still under process of finalisation and as such it is not possible to say whether there has been a decline in profits in 1982. The published profits of 28 Public Sector Banks and other Scheduled Commercial Banks (including foreign banks) group wise for the year 1979, 1980 and 1981 are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Bank Group	1979	1980	1981
I. State Bank of India Group	1114	1316	1632
II. Nationalised Bank	3719	4278	4815
III. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks (including foreign banks)	1082	1285	1947

Efforts to improve profitability is a continuing process. Banks have recently taken certain measure to cut down their

operational and administrative expenses in areas such as overtime, publicity etc.

**Request Of Gujarat For Higher Shares
In Taxes Collected In The State**

7397. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Gujarat State had asked for increased allocation and a higher shares in the taxes collected by the Centre, higher Plan and non-Plan grants, merger of surcharge divisible pool ;

(b) If so, the detailed suggestions made by the State Government in this regard ; and

(c) the reaction of the Centre and decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No such Communication has been received by the Ministry of Finance from the State Government,

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Subsidising Cotton Exports

7398. SHRI R. B. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the suggestion of subsidising cotton exports ; and

(b) If so, the reaction and decision of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been carefully considered and it has not been found possible to allow subsidy on voluntary export of cotton.

**राज्यों में ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना
किया जाना**

7399. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना की गई है और उनकी कितनी शाखा खोली गई हैं ;

(ख) इन बैंकों ने कितने लोगों को ऋण दिया है और कितनी राशि ऋण के रूप में अब तक दी गई तथा उस पर ब्याज की दर क्या है ;

(ग) ग्रामीण बैंकों में ब्याज की अलग-अलग दरें रखने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) अगले वर्ष ग्रामीण बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और वे शाखाएं किन राज्यों में खोली जायेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) उन राज्यों के नाम, जहां क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित किए गए हैं और उनके द्वारा खोली गई शाखाओं की संख्या विवरण I में दी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) सबसे ताजा सूचना के मुताबिक सितम्बर 1982 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक कार्यरत 121 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के 35,03,497 ऋणकर्त्ता खातों में बकाया अग्रिम 499.35 करोड़ रुपए के थे । क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अपने अग्रिमों पर ब्याज की वही दर वसूल करते हैं जो कि ऋणकर्त्ताओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के वास्ते, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय-समय पर वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए निर्धारित की जाती है । ये दरें, विवरण II के विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

(घ) वर्तमान शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कमान क्षेत्र

में पड़ने वाले शाखा कार्यालयों की अवस्थिति के निर्धारित केन्द्र, प्राथमिक रूप से क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को ही आवंटित किए जाते हैं। देश के उन 15 राज्यों में, जिनके सम्बन्ध में, अप्रैल 1982 से मार्च 1985 की अवधि के वास्ते शाखा विस्तार का विस्तृत कार्यक्रम

बनाया गया है, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को 3084 केन्द्र आवंटित किए गए हैं। इन केन्द्रों पर क्षेत्रीय बैंकों द्वारा चरणबद्ध रूप में शाखाएं खोली जाएंगी और इस सम्बन्ध में वर्षवार कोई लक्ष्य नहीं रखे गए हैं।

विवरण I

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा खोली गई शाखाओं की संख्या

क्रम सं०	राज्य	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की संख्या (31.3.83 की स्थिति के मुताबिक)	शाखाओं की संख्या (30.9.82 की स्थिति के मुताबिक)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	12	417
2.	असम	5	109
3.	बिहार	17	1144
4.	गुजरात	4	63
5.	हरियाणा	2	135
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	56
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	3	154
8.	कर्नाटक	8	387
9.	केरल	2	213
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	17	533
11.	महाराष्ट्र	3	114
12.	मणिपुर	1	1
13.	मेघालय	1	1
14.	नागालैंड	1	—
15.	उड़ीसा	9	468
16.	पंजाब	3	—
17.	राजस्थान	9	324
18.	तमिलनाडु	1	104
19.	त्रिपुरा	1	51
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	33	1083
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	8	379
	जोड़	141	5736

विवरण II

1 अप्रैल 1983 से प्रभावी ब्याज दर ढांचा

अग्रिमों की श्रेणी

ब्याज दर प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष
(ब्याज कर समेत)

1. कृषि (प्रत्यक्ष वित्त)

(क) किसानों को अल्पावधि ऋण

(क) 5,000 रुपये तक

11.50

(ख) 5,000 रुपये से अधिक और
25,000 रुपये तक

14.00 से अनधिक

(ग) 25,000 रुपये से अधिक

16.50 से अनधिक

(ख) कृषि (अप्रत्यक्ष वित्त)

(पी ए सी एस/एफ/एस एस/एल ए एम पी एस के
माध्यम से दिया गया)

(क) 5,000 रुपये तक

9.00 से अनधिक

(ख) 5,000 रुपये से अधिक और
25,000 रुपये तक

11.50 से अनधिक

(ग) 25,000 रुपये से अधिक

14.00 से अनधिक

2. सावधि ऋण

(क) कृषि (प्रत्यक्ष वित्त)

(क) लघु सिंचाई और भूमि विकास

10.00

(ख) अन्य प्रयोजन

(क) छोटे किसान

10.00

(ख) अन्य किसान

12.50

(ख) कृषि (अप्रत्यक्ष वित्त)

(पी ए सी एस/एल ए एम पी एस/एफ एस एस के
माध्यम से दिया गया)

(क) लघु सिंचाई और भूमि विकास

8.50

(ख) विविधीकृत प्रयोजन (नाबार्ड द्वारा यथा परिभाषित)

(क) छोटे किसानों को

8.50

(ख) अन्य किसानों को

11.00

3. लघु उद्योग

1. 25,000 रुपये तक के समिश्र ऋण

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्र

10.00

(ख) अन्य क्षेत्र

12.00

4. अन्य श्रेणियां

1. विभेदी ब्याज दर अग्रिम

4.00

2. खुदरा व्यापार अग्रिम

(क) 5,000 रु० तक और उसके समेत की सीमाएं

12.50

(ख) 5,000 रु० से अधिक और 25,000 रु० तक

15.00 से अनधिक

3. सड़क परिवहन चालक

एक वाहन

12.50

Customs and Excise officers Sent Abroad For Training

7400. SHRI SOMJIGHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Customs and Income-tax Officers sent abroad on various training programmes during 1980, 1981 and 1982 and the number of SC/ST officers among them deputed for such course/training;

(b) are the SC/ST officers adequately represented in such Government-sponsored programmes;

(c) if not, the specific steps proposed to be taken in this direction during 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The total number of Customs and Central Excise and Income-tax officers sent abroad on various courses/training programmes during 1980, 1981 and 82 was 8, 18 and 14 respectively. Only one of the officers belonged to a Schedule Trib .

(b) and (c) The nominations are made keeping in views the training needs of the services. While doing so, efforts are made to give adequate representation to the officers belonging to SC/ST. The guidelines circulated by the Department of Person and Administrative Reforms from time to time, are kept in view.

Exports to and Imports from Hungary

7401. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) what are the main commodities that are exported to Hungary from India and what are the main imports from Hungary; and

(b) their respective value in rupees during the last three years; year-wise and item-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Main items of exports from India to Hungary are Tea, Leather and Leather products, Textiles, including hosiery Knitted wear and readymade garments, Light engineering goods, Entertainment electronics and Cosmetics & toiletries. Main items of imports from Hungary are Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Steel and Steel products, Machinery and Equipments.

(b) A statement giving information of India's total trade turnover with Hungary during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 is attached. Itemwise details of trade turnover have not been compiled.

Statement

*India's imports from and exports to
Hungary during 1979-80, 1980-81 and
1981-82*

(Rs. in crores)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (P)
Imports	13	31	28
Exports	12	16	16
Total	25	47	44

(P) Provisional and subject to revision.

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, DGCI&S, Calcutta.

Dry Port in Delhi

7402. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suggestion to have a dry port in the Capital had been accepted in principle to help promote trade and commerce; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to further and translate the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (b) It has been decided in principle to set up an Inland Container Depot on pilot project basis at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The Ministry of Railways who will set up and manage the proposed Inland Container Depot have already provided all the requisite infrastructural facilities needed for handling, storage and transportation of containers at Pragati Maidan. However the commissioning of the ICD has been delayed mainly on account of demand made by Transport and Dock Workers' Union for payment of compensation in respect of containers to be taken out of the Bombay Port to ICD at Delhi and also in respect of stuffing work that will be done in Delhi ICD. The matter is under discussion between Chairman Bombay Port Trust and Transport & Dock Workers Union.

बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड दिल्ली द्वारा 1982 में ली गई क्लर्क एवं क्लर्क-कम-टाइपिस्टों की परीक्षा के परिणामों की घोषणा ।

7403. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा 1982 में ली गई क्लर्क एवं क्लर्क-कम-टाइपिस्टों आदि की लिखित परीक्षा के परिणाम अभी तक घोषित नहीं किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परीक्षा के परिणामों को कब तक घोषित किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) परिणाम घोषित करने में आवश्यक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड (बी०एस०आर०बी०) दिल्ली द्वारा जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, पंजाब, हरियाणा,

हिमाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली तथा चंडीगढ़ राज्यों और संघशासित क्षेत्रों में 20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लिपिकों तथा लिपिक-एवं-टंककों की भर्ती के लिए जून 1982 में लिखित परीक्षा ली गई थी। यद्यपि, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब तथा चण्डीगढ़ में भर्ती के वास्ते की गई लिखित परीक्षाओं का परिणाम घोषित कर दिया गया है, संघशासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली में ली गई परीक्षा के परिणाम शीघ्र ही घोषित कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है। यह कहना सही नहीं है कि लिखित परीक्षा के परिणामों को घोषित करने में बहुत विलम्ब हुआ है।

Export Of Ornament Fish To European And American Markets

7404. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of ornamental aquarium fish to European and American markets is not satisfactory;

(b) what are the special steps proposed to achieve progress in the commercial breeding and exploitation of aquarium fish on a large scale; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) It is a fact that exports of aquarium fish from India, though steadily increasing, from a negligible portion of the world aquarium fish trade.

(b) and (c) The steps proposed for increasing production for export of aquarium fish include extension of credit to aquarium fish breeders, identification of a limited number of species having export potential and concentration of efforts for large scale production of such species, organisation of courses for aquarium breeders through ICAR Institutions and Agricultural Universities, resource survey for aquarium fish in Indian waters etc.

Joint Space Venture

7405. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Indians are being trained for space travel by the Russians;

(b) do Government plan to have joint space ventures or independent venture in the matter of space exploration by man or otherwise; and

(c) what is the assistance given by other nations in this field and the names of such nations and details of such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently, a joint space flight with Indian cosmonaut on Board has been planned.

(c) Scientific cooperation between Indian and other nations in the matter of Space research is being handled by the Department of Space.

Norms Prescribed By RBI For Advancing Loans Under IRDP

7406. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the norms prescribed by RBI for advancing loans under the Integrated Rural Development;

(b) whether the RBI have fulfilled its target to finance the beneficiaries in the State of Orissa in the years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(c) how much amount has been sanctioned to finance the beneficiaries in the State, districtwise ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), 600 families per block per year are to be assisted during the 6th plan period to rise above the poverty line by taking up productive, Economic activi-

ties with bank credit and Government subsidy, liberalised terms and conditions, such as simplified applications forms, simplified procedural formalities, relaxed security norms and margin money requirements, easy repayment schedules and concessional rates of interest governing priority sector advances of banks also apply to loans being given under the programme.

(b) to (d) As per available provisional information, as against the target of assisting 1,89,000 families had been assisted, total term credit being Rs. 1646 crores.

सरकार के कर्मचारियों के अधिकतम और न्यूनतम वेतनमानों के बीच अनुपात

7407. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम वेतनमानों के बीच क्या अनुपात है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली अधिकतम एवं न्यूनतम वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि की राशियाँ क्या हैं ?

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस अन्तर को कम करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी विवरण क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के निम्नतम ग्रेड और उच्चतम ग्रेड की न्यूनतम और अधिकतम कुल परिलब्धियों के बीच अनुपात इस समय क्रमशः 1:10.3 (कर-पूर्व) और 1:8.7 (कर-पूर्व) है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंजूर की गई वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि की अधिकतम और न्यूनतम राशि क्रमशः 100 रुपये और 3 रुपये हैं।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों का वेतन ढांचा तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है। सरकार ने चौथे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की स्थापना के बारे में पहले ही घोषणा कर दी है। वेतन आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों को सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद यथाशीघ्र तय कर लिया जाएगा। चौथे वेतन आयोग द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन ढांचे पर विचार किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

**Engineers Belonging To SCs/STs
Given Promotion In ITDC**

7408. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of engineers given promotions in ITDC during the last one year and the number out of them belonging to SCs and STs ;

(b) the number of engineers sent for training during the last five years and the number of SCs/STs among them ;

(c) whether SC and ST employees are being discriminated in these respects and whether the SC and ST Employees' Association has also represented in this matter ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) During 1982-83, 17 engineers were promoted in ITDC, out of which belonged to SC community, who were promoted against reserved posts.

(b) During the last 5 years, ITDC sponsored 13 engineers for attending various seminars/programmes/courses etc, out of which 2 belonged to SC community.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Introduction Of Replenishment Scheme
By Handicrafts And Handlooms Export
Corporation.**

7409. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an export scheme has been introduced by Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation (HHEC) in 1982-83 ;

(b) the performance of the export of gold and jewellery since the introduction of the replenishment scheme by HHEC ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) The Scheme for export of gold jewellery against gold supplied by the foreign buyers, which has introduced on 14-10-1980, was continued during 1982-83. The Scheme is being operated by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd. Exports under the Scheme have been as follows :—

Year	Value of Exports (Rs. in crores)
1980-81 *	3.41
1981-82	37.41
1982-83	51.15@

*(December, 1980—March 31, 1981)

@ estimates

**सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में पूर्णकालिक
अध्यक्षों की नियुक्ति**

7410. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के विभिन्न औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में हुए घाटे को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने इन उप-

क्रमों में अंशकालिक अध्यक्षों के स्थान पर पूर्णकालिक अध्यक्षों की नियुक्ति करने पर जोर दिया है ;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उन औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अंशकालिक अध्यक्ष है और उनके स्थान पर पूर्णकालिक अध्यक्ष कब तक नियुक्त किए जाएंगे ;

(ग) उन उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जो इस समय घाटे में चल रहे हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितना घाटा हुआ है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस घाटे पर रोक लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) एक सरकारी उद्यम में एक पूर्ण कालिक अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक रखने की सामान्य नीति है। किन्तु कुछ उद्यम ऐसे भी हैं जहाँ केवल अंशकालिक अध्यक्ष ही नियुक्त किए गए हैं। ऐसे मामलों में सरकार सामान्यतः एक पूर्ण कालिक प्रबंध निदेशक नियुक्त करती है। जहाँ कहीं अध्यक्ष अंशकालिक हो तो भी उसे निदेशक मण्डल को सौंपे गए दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करना पड़ता है। सरकार प्रत्येक मामले की विशेष परिस्थितियों तथा गुण-दोषों एवं सक्षम व्यक्तियों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अंशकालिक अध्यक्ष अथवा पूर्णकालिक अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक नियुक्त करने का निर्णय करती है।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर जिन उद्यमों में अंशकालिक अध्यक्ष हैं उनकी सूची संलग्न है।

(ग) 1981-82 के लेखापरीक्षित आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं तथा उनके आधार पर घाटा उठाने वाले उपक्रमों के नाम तथा उनमें से

प्रत्येक उद्यम द्वारा उठाए गए घाटे की राशि का ब्योरा लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण—1981-82 के खण्ड 1 में पृष्ठ 54 से 56 पर विवरणी 2.7 ख में दिया गया है जिसे 25.2.83 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था।

(घ) सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन को बेहतर लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित सबुपाय किए गए हैं :—

1. सरकार सरकारी उद्यमों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से अवस्थापना संबंधी आधारभूत सुविधाओं जैसे—परिवहन, बिजली आदि की व्यवस्था करके उनके कार्य-निष्पादन का सर्वोच्च स्तर पर परिवीक्षण करती है।
2. शीर्ष प्रबंधकीय कामियों के चयन एवं मूल्यांकन को बेहतर बनाना तथा शीर्ष रिक्त पदों को यथासमय भरना।
3. मजूरी विवादों को शीघ्र तय करना।
4. प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों तथा सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय द्वारा उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन की आवधिक समीक्षा करना।
5. संयंत्र एवं मशीनों की निवारक एवं पूर्वानुमानित अनुरक्षण पद्धति लागू करना ; तथा
6. संतोलक सुविधाओं तथा जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होने पर निजी उपयोगार्थ बिजली संयंत्रों में अतिरिक्त पूंजी लगाने की स्वकृति देना।

विवरण

उन उद्यमों की सूची जिनमें अंशकालिक अध्यक्ष हैं।

1. अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह वन एवं बागान विकास निगम लि०

2. आर्टिफिशियल लिम्बस मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
3. बामेर लारी एण्ड कम्पनी लि०
4. बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लि०
5. भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि०
6. भारत लेदर कारपोरेशन लि०
7. भारत पम्प्स एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लि०
8. बीको लारी एण्ड कम्पनी लि०
9. ब्रिज एण्ड रूफ कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि०
10. सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि०
11. सेंट्रल वेयर हाऊसिंग कारपोरेशन
12. कोचीन रिफायनरीज लि०
13. एजुकेशनल कन्सल्टेंट्स (इण्डिया) लि०
14. गोवा शिपयार्ड लि०
15. हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि०
16. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि०
17. हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कं० लि०
18. भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम
19. इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स
20. इण्डियन डेरी कारपोरेशन
21. इण्डियन रेलवे कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लि०
22. कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि०
23. ल्यूब्रिजोल इण्डिया लि०
24. मण्डया नेशनल पेपर मिल्स लि०
25. मैगनीज ओर इण्डिया लि०
26. माझगांव डाक लि०
27. मिश्र धातु निगम लि०
28. माडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज इण्डिया लि०
29. नागालैण्ड पल्प एण्ड पेपर कम्पनी लि०
30. राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम लि०
31. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन लि०
32. उत्तर पूर्वी हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा विकास निगम लि०
33. रेल इण्डिया टेक्नीकल एण्ड इकोनोमिक सर्विसेज लि०
34. पुनर्स्थापन उद्योग निगम लि०
35. स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि०
36. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि०

37. स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लि०
38. स्पोंज आयरन इण्डिया लि०
39. स्टेट फार्म्स कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
40. भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण लि०
41. तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि०
42. भारत डायनेमिक्स लि०
43. कम्प्यूटर मॅटीनेंस कारपोरेशन लि०

Export Of Oilseeds Extractions

7411. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had sent a team or delegation to European Countries to study the possibility of exports of oilseeds extraction ;

(b) if so, the details of the study undertaken by the Indian delegation in those European Countries.

(c) which are the countries visited by the above Government sponsored delegation ;

(d) the programme of Government in exporting oilseeds extractions from India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The delegation visited Belgium, Holland, France, U. K., Denmark and Federal Republic of Germany which are the major importing countries and held detailed discussions with Governments and trade circles for assessments regarding aflatoxin content.

(d) Export of deoiled oilseeds extractions is being permitted after taking into account domestic requirements.

**Alleged Serving Of Nationalised Banks
In Bombay As Conduits For Pumping
Black Money Into Circulation**

7413 : SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government
has been drawn to the press report app-
earing in the 'Times of India' dated 25
March, 1983 highlighting how some na-
tionalised banks in Bombay are serving
as conduits for pumping black money
into circulation ; and

(b) if so, what measures have been
taken by the Government to curb the
indulgence of the nationalised banks in
such practices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) According to the instructions
issued by Reserve Bank of India, Banks
are required to insist upon proper intro-
ductions from depositors for opening
current and cheque operated saving banks
accounts, also in respect of call deposits/
term deposits etc. The specific instances
cited in the news item are being looked into.

SCs/STs In BEL.

7414. SHRI BALKRISHNA
WASNIK : Will the Minister of
DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether appropriate measures are
taken to fulfil the percentage of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the servi-
ces of Bharat Electronics Ltd., branch-
wise ;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their
percentage to the total in the various cat-
egories of employment upto date ; and

(c) the steps taken to complete the
shortfalls, if any, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
K. P. SINGH DEO) (a) Appropriate
measures are being taken to fulfil the per-
centage of Scheduled Castes and Schedul-
ed Tribes in all the units of Bharat Elect-
ronics Ltd.

(b) The unit-wise position as to
1.1.83 is given in the attached statement.

(c) Concerted efforts are being made
to fill up the quota reserved for Schedul-
ed Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all
categories of posts. Special steps taken
to make up the shortfalls include, *Inter-
alia*, issue of press advertisements ; noti-
fications to Employment Exchanges,
Director of Social Welfare of the concern-
ed State, and SC/ST Organisations/Asso-
ciations ; association of SC/ST officers
in Selection Committees, wherever possi-
ble ; separate interviews for SC/ST candi-
dates, etc. However, shortfalls continue
to exist in all categories of posts, parti-
cularly in Groups 'A' and 'B' on account
of non-availability of candidates with
the requisite qualifications in the specia-
lised fields.

Statement

Name of Group	Name of Unit	Total No. of employees	No. SCs	Percentage to total employees	No. of STs	Percentage to total employees
'A'	Bangalore Complex	921	46	4.99	6	0.65
	Ghaziabad Unit	194	11	5.67	—	—
	Pune Unit	10	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL :	1125	57	5.07	6	0.53
'B'	Bangalore Complex	679	36	5.33	3	0.44
	Ghaziabad Unit	171	10	5.85	1	0.58
	Pune Unit	10	1	10.00	—	—
	TOTAL :	860	47	5.47	4	0.47
'C'	Bangalore Complex	10912	1623	14.87	22	0.20
	Ghaziabad Unit	2411	377	15.64	3	0.12
	Pune Unit	117	10	8.56	4	2.42
	TOTAL :	13440	2010	14.96	29	0.22
'D' (Excluding Sweepers)	Bangalore Complex	1170	227	23.68	6	0.51
	Ghaziabad Unit	76	20	26.32	—	—
	Pune Unit	35	4	11.43	—	—
	TOTAL :	1281	301	23.50	6	0.47
'D' (Sweepers)	Bangalore Complex	399	384	96.24	—	—
	Ghaziabad Unit	64	64	100.00	—	—
	Pune Unit	5	5	100.00	—	—
	TOTAL :	468	453	96.79	—	—

Export Obligation Of Hindustan Lever

7415. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that Hindustan Lever is allowed to have 51 per cent foreign equity participation ;

(b) if so, have any conditions regarding exports obligation or otherwise be imposed upon it ;

(c) if so, has it fulfilled such obligations with details thereof ; and

(d) if not, are Government taking any steps against the company ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. has been granted permission under Section 29 (2) (a) of FERA, 1973 to carry on its activities in India with 51% non-resident interest subject inter alia to the conditions that (i) 60% of its annual turnover would be from priority activities and (ii) so long as the company has non-resident interest of 51%, it should earn foreign exchange at least to the extent of 10% of its total ex-factory cost of production by exporting out of its own production.

(c) Information attached will show that the company had fulfilled these conditions for the year 1981.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

I. Activity	Rs. Lakh	%
(i) Appendix I	12613	
(ii) Activities involving sophisticated technology.	14287	
(iii) Own exports	4976	
Total turnover from (i) to (iii)	31876	60%
Turnover from other activities.	21288	40%
Grand total :	53164	100%

II. The company had export performance of 12.24% in 1981.

Grievances Of Indian Association Of Tour Operators

7416. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the memorandum submitted by the Indian Association of Tour Operators about the unfair competition from the public sector tourism industry ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage the tourism industry in a balanced manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A memorandum was submitted to the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation by the Indian Association of Tour Operators about the stop-over tours being marketed by Ashok Travels and Tours of ITDC in conjunction with Air India.

The memorandum contends that by offering special hotel rates to Ashok Travels & Tours, ITDC is placing other tour operators at unfair disadvantage.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism does not accord any special status or provide any special concessions to the public sector tour operators. Some criteria for grant of recognition and incentives is applied in both private and public sector. Both the sectors are treated on par.

West Bengal Governments' Proposal For Airports At Asansol, Balurghat, Malda

7417. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposals from the Government of West Bengal for constructing airport at Asansol, Balurghat, Malda and other places in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have examined those proposals ;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on those proposals ;

(d) if so, when these are going to be implemented ; and

(e) what are the details of immediate and remote plans of action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Wards Of Class I Officers Working In Industrial Houses

7418. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4195 on 5th November, 1982 regarding allegation against class I officers regarding their wards working in industrial houses and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House ; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to do the needful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4195 has already been fulfilled and the requisite information laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 23rd February, 1983. A copy of the same is laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library Sl. No. LT 6389/83].

News Item Captioned "Alleged Fraud In Apparels Export Promotion Council—Exporters' Bank Sureties To Be Scrutinized"

7419. SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have seen the news item "Alleged fraud in Apparels Export Promotion Council—Exporters' Bank sureties to be scrutinised" which appeared in the Financial Express dated 25th December, 1982 according to which the Commerce Ministry have decided to undertake full audit of all bank guarantees furnished by exporters to the AEPC ; and

(a) whether Government will lay on the Table the audit reports for the years 1979 and 1980 and also in respect of all bank guarantees furnished during 1981 and 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Apparels Export Promotion Council has decided that 100% audit would be done for Bank Guarantees sections from the year 1981 onwards.

(b) Specific quota audit reports have not yet been discussed by the Executive Committee of the Council. As such, the question of laying these reports on the Table of the House does not arise.

Restoration of Commuted Value of Pension

7420. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have already restored the amount of pension after certain period to their employees ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Estimate Committee of Lok Sabha in its 35th report on action taken by the Ministry on earlier recommendation have stated that commuted value of pension

after a certain period should be restored at the earliest as has already been done by some State Governments in respect of their employees ; and

(c) if so, the latest decision in the matter and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. In accordance with Entry 42 of List 2 of the 7th Schedule to the Constitution, State Pensions *i.e.* pensions payable by the Government or out of the Consolidated Fund of the State Government, is the concern of the respective State government. These Governments are not required to consult the Central Government in framing rules for the same.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The commutation of pension is an optional facility which a retiring Government servant is at liberty to avail or not. It involves risk for both the parties—pensioners as well as the Government. If the pensioner dies earlier than the normal life expectancy, it is the Government who stands to lose. If, on the other hand, the pensioner outlives that period, it is he who stands to lose. A scheme of this nature is viable only as a package where losses are balanced by the gains. Central Government does not follow the practice of the State Governments in this matter. For the reasons mentioned above it has not been found possible to agree to the restoration of the commuted portion of pension.

“स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स”

7421. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में “स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स” के उत्पादों पर वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार किस दर से उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया जाता है;

(ख) देश में कितनी स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिल है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और उनसे उत्पाद शुल्क के रूप में सरकार को प्रति वर्ष कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होता है;

(ग) क्या हरियाणा में ऐसी कोई स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिल है जिसे संगत नियमों में कुछ कमियों के कारण उत्पाद शुल्क अदा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे अन्य स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिलों जो उत्पाद शुल्क अदा कर रही हैं के उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है और कई मिलें इसके कारण बन्द हो रही हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या गुजरात में “स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स एसोसिएशन” ने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है और यदि हां तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) इस समय, स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिलों के उत्पादों पर उद्ग्रहणीय मूल उत्पादन शुल्क की दरें 330 रु० से 650 रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन के बीच हैं तथा इसके साथ-साथ प्रभार्य मूल उत्पादन शुल्क के 10 प्रतिशत की दर से विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाता है। परन्तु कुछ उत्पादों को उस दशा में छूट प्राप्त है, यदि उनका निर्माण कतिपय शुल्क प्रदत्त कच्ची सामग्रियों से किया गया हो तथा इन उत्पादों का निर्माण करने वाले एककों को भी लाइसेंसिंग नियंत्रण से छूट प्राप्त है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कानून के अधीन लाइसेंसशुदा स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिलों की कुल संख्या, ऐसी लाइसेंसशुदा मिलों के रिकार्ड वार्षिक

उत्पादन, तथा उनके द्वारा अदा किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में हरियाणा की जिस स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिल का तथा प्रश्न के भाग (घ) जिन अन्य स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलिंग मिलों का उल्लेख किया गया है उनकी पहचान हेतु यदि विवरणों की सूचना दी जाती है तो इस बात की जांच की जा सकती है कि क्या हरियाणा की अमुक मिल को स्वदेशी खपत के लिए निकासी किये गए अपने उत्पादों पर कानून शुल्क की अदायगी करना जरूरी था अथवा नहीं; और यदि हां, तो क्या वह देय शुल्क की अदायगी करती रही है। और, यदि नहीं तो क्या इस मिल को कानून के तहत प्राप्त छूट का कोई औचित्य था अथवा नहीं; एवं क्या इसका ऐसा कोई प्रभाव अन्य मिलों पर पड़ सकता था, जिसका उल्लेख-प्रश्न के (घ) में किया गया है।

(ङ) गुजरात स्टेनलैस स्टील रोलर्स एसोसिएशन से प्राप्त दिनांक 26 मार्च, 1983 के एक अभ्यावेदन की जांच की जा रही है।

Shortage of Cloth Stocks In Showrooms Of National Textile Corporation

7422. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MALVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy shortages were found in cloth stocks in the retail showrooms in the Marketing Division of National Textile Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details of shortages found during 1-2-1980 to 31-3-1983 in each showroom ;

(c) the action taken against each responsible employee and official of each showroom ;

(d) whether corruption has played an important part in the said shortages ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that apart from the above cloth shortages, many other irregularities have also been detected from these showrooms ;

(f) if, so, the details of (d) and (e) above ; and

(g) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delays In Processing of Tenders For Purchases of Items for Government Department

7423. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigation has been ordered by the Ministry into the delays in the processing of tenders for the purchase of various items required by Government Departments ;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has found that the tenders were accepted in February, 1982, and the deadline set up by the Supplies was February 15, 1983 ;

(c) at what time the enquiry report will be completed ; and

(d) if already received, the main features of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (d) The

Ministry has not ordered any investigation for delay in respect of any specific tender, but instructions have been issued to monitor, all cases of tenders with a view that delays do not occur. Computer print outs now indicate the dates of receipt of indents, invitation to tenders, receipt and opening of tenders and award of contract. Monthly returns of tenders are also examined at different levels and inspections done to expenditure contracts. Appropriate action is taken where any delay is noticed,

Premature Retirement Sought by Air Force Personnel

7424. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state how many of Air Force personnel have sought premature retirement during the last 3 years (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : During the last three year (1980 to 1982), 579 officers and 1781 airmen had sought premature retirement/discharge. The year-wise break-up is as under :—

	Officers	Airmen
1980	149	707
1981	164	553
1982	266	521
Total :	579	1781

Closure Of Art Silk Weaving Units

7425. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of Federation of Indian Art Silk Weaving Industry called on the Prime Minister on or about the 24th of February, 1983 in connection with the large scale closure of art silk weaving units as a result of steep hike in import duty on polyester filament yarn ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) and (b). A delegation of Federation of Indian Art Silk Weaving Industry handed over a memorandum dated the 19th February, 1983 to the Prime Minister on the 23rd Feb., 1983 requesting *inter alia* withdrawal of the increase in import duty of Rs. 15 per kg. on polyester filament yarn.

The Government have examined the request for reducing the rates of duties of customs on imported polyester filament yarn, but have not accepted the same.

Guidelines To Nationalised Bank Regarding Transfer of Employees

7426. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that the Finance Ministry has issued certain guidelines to the nationalised banks in 1982 advising them to effect mass-scale transfer every year to workmen/employees from branch to branch and station to station ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The service regulations of the offices of the banks provide for their transfers in India or abroad. As per the Sastri Award, clerical employees are normally transferable only within the State or the language area in which they are serving. In view of the fact that the employees, if allowed to remain at a branch for unduly long period, are likely to develop vested interests. Government had advised the bank in January 1982 to rotate their officers and clerical staff after 3 years and 5 years, respectively. The banks are effecting such transfers in a phased manner so as to avoid any dislocation of work, undue hardship to the

employees or inconvenience to the constituents.

Improvement In Quality Of Hosiery Goods Exported To USSR

7427. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA CHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the USSR is the single largest importer of hosiery goods from India during 1982-83 ; and

(b) if so, whether efforts have been made by Government to improve the quality of hosiery goods exported to that country with a view to expanding India's trade during the year 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Purchases are made by the Soviet Buying Organisation by placing orders directly with individual exporters. Efforts are being made by the industry to upgrade the standard of quality and to introduce new designs, patterns and material etc.

Decline In Export Of Coir and Coir Products

7428. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the downward trend in the exports of coir and coir products during the past ten years ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to arrest this trend and to boost the exports of coir and coir products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The main reasons for the downward trend in the exports of coir and coir products from India are gradual shift in the demand pattern coupled with recessionary tendencies in the economics of

major importing countries and the emergence of cheaper substitutes.

(b) : Cash compensatory support has recently been introduced for export of certain coir products on c. I. f. and c&f contracts. Besides, export promotion measures like participation in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, market surveys and publicity abroad are being regularly undertaken by the Coir Board to give a boost to the export of coir and coir products.

Performance Of Nationalised Banks and Gramin Mayurakshi Bank in Implementing DRI Schemes

7429. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total credit requirements of the weaker sections of society in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ;

(b) what is the actual credit so far advanced to this section in the country, State-wise, Union Territory-wise by the nationalised banks, and Gramin Mayurakshi Bank bank-wise during 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(c) what steps are proposed to fill up the gap ; and

(d) what is the target of the Banks credit to this section of population fixed by Government for the banks, bank-wise and how is the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme implemented by those banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) No estimates of the total credit requirements of the weaker sections of the society in the country and of the gap between the requirement of credit and the credit provided are available.

2. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks about the identification of beneficiaries of the 20 point programme belonging to the weaker sections of the community in various priority sectors and advised them to endeavour to increase the flow of credit to weaker sections so that by March 1985 these sections account for 25 per cent of the priority sector credit or 10 per cent of the aggregate credit of these banks. For this purpose a composite concept of 'weaker section' within priority sectors has been evolved on the basis of the recommendations of a Working Group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India.

The 'weaker section' would comprise :—

1. Small and marginal farmers ;
2. Landless labourers ;
3. Tenant farmers/share croppers ;
4. Artisans—village and cottage Industries ;
5. I.R.D.P. beneficiaries ;
6. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ; and
7. DRI Scheme beneficiaries.

Since the concept of composite weaker section has only recently been evolved, data in regard to public sector banks' credit to this section are, therefore, not available. However, Reserve Bank have reported that as per their quick estimates the small and marginal farmers borrowers having loans of up to Rs. 10,000 for activities allied to agriculture and artisans, cottage and village industries and small units requiring not more than Rs. 25,000 as composite loans, accounted for outstanding advances of Rs. 1784 crores as at the end of December, 1982, estimated to be about 15.8 per cent of the priority sector advances of the public sector banks.

3. Measures which will facilitate credit flow to weaker sections include :—

- (i) Extension of branch network to smaller unbanked rural/semi-urban centres ;

- (ii) Setting up of more Regional Rural Banks ;
- (iii) More active participation of banks in IRDP ;
- (iv) Stipulation of target for share of weaker sections in priority sector lending ;
- (v) Simplification of loan application forms ;
- (vi) Relaxation in security and margins ;
- (vii) Adequate delegation of loan sanctioning powers to Branch Managers ;
- (viii) Concessional treatment in rate of interest, repayment schedule ; and
- (ix) Formulation of specific schemes for increasing credit to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.

4. The Differential Rate of Interest Scheme is being implemented by all public sector banks and as at the end of December 1981, these banks, together had exceeded the target of lending set for them when the outstanding credit under the Scheme constituted 1.17% of their total credit as at the end of the previous year viz., December, 1980.

Export Of Molasses By STC

7530. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Finance Minister recently pointed out to the Centre that the present arrangement of mono-polistic export of molasses by STC has resulted in loss of Rs. 20 to 25 per tonne to sugar factories and that for increasing the export of molasses the same should either be placed in the OGL List or allotted to be exported by a State agency ; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Excise Minister of Gujarat suggested in the meeting of Molasses Board on 19-1-1983 that to reduce handling charges in the export of molasses the State Corporations and Co-operatives should be allowed to handle molasses for export.

(b) The handling arrangements for export of molasses are finalised by the STC and the above suggestion has been brought to their notice.

International Jute Organisation

7431. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Which jute producing and consuming countries have so far subscribed to the 1982 Geneva agreement for the launching of an International Jute Organisation (IJO) with Dhaka as its headquarters ; and

(b) proposed functions of the IJO and how India expects to benefit from it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) As per information available, the International Jute Agreement has so far been signed by the Govt. of Bangladesh among the Jute Producing Countries and the Governments of Finland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden among the Jute consuming countries.

(b) The International Jute Organisation, to be established, would administer the provisions and supervise the operation of the International Agreement on Jute and Jute products, 1982. The objectives of the Agreement shall be :-

- (a) to improve structural conditions in the jute market ;
- (b) to enhance the competitiveness of jute and jute products ;
- (c) to maintain and enlarge existing markets in jute and jute products ;
- (d) to develop production of jute and jute products with a view to improving *inter alia* their quality for the benefit of importing and exporting members ;
- (e) to develop production, exports and imports of jute and jute products as regards quantity so as to meet the requirement of world demand and supply.

The objective of the Agreement are to be met in particular by means of :—

- (a) Projects of research and development, market promotion and cost reduction ;
- (b) Collation and dissemination of information relating to jute and jute products ;
- (c) Consideration of important issues concerning jute and jute products, such as the questions of stabilisation of prices and supplies and of competition with synthetics and substitutes.

It is felt that the positive programmes of market promotion, cost reduction and improvement in process of production which the Jute Agreement contains would be beneficial to India as a major jute producing and exporting country.

News- items Captioned "BIG Haul of Diamonds"

7432. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item in the 'National Herald' dated 19 January, 1983 under the caption "Big Haul of Diamonds", if so, full details thereof;

(b) what action has been taken by Government to put a stop to such pilferage and smuggling;

(c) whether there are a number of unauthorised and authorised diamond exchanges; if so, full details thereof;

(d) the quantity of such unauthorised diamonds seized and valuation thereof during each of the calendar years 1980, 1981, 1982 and current year till 31 January, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Government is aware of the news-item in the 'National Herald' dated 19th January, 1983 under the caption "Big Haul of Diamonds". Income-tax Authorities searched Malad Diamond Hall, Bombay on 16.1.1983 and seized *Prima-facie* unaccounted diamonds weighing 1237.76 CTs. valued at Rs. 15.6 lakhs approximately from 15 persons present in the hall.

(b) The field formations of the Customs Department have been instructed to remain vigilant in this regard. The Preventive and Intelligence Machinery of the Customs Department has been geared up to prevent any attempt at smuggling of diamonds.

(c) In addition to Bombay, unaccounted trading in diamonds has also been noticed in Surat.

(d) Separate figures of unaccounted diamonds seized by the Income-tax Authorities in course of searches is not readily available. However, total value of *primo-facie* unaccounted assets seized including diamonds during the last 3 years is as under :—

Year	Value of Assets Seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	1925.97
1981-82	3065.75
1982-83 (upto January 1983)	2295.12

Rooms Required For Non-Aligned Countries Conference In Five Star Hotels

7433 : SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
Dr. NASANT KUMAR
PANDIT :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many five star hotel rooms were required for the Non-Aligned countries Conference; and

(b) what arrangements have been/are being made to accommodate the foreign visitors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) About 2214 rooms were required for Delegates and accommodation for 326 crew members of VVIP special flights in Five-Star Hotels.

(b) The Delegates were accommodated at Ashok, Oberoi, Maurya, Taj, Samrat and Kanishka Hotels with a spill over of 512 delegates accommodated at the Siri Village.

326 crew members of VVIP special flights were accommodated in the Centaur Hotel.

Around 1020 media personnel who attended the Summit were accommodated in Hotels Akbar, Janpath, Surya, Taj Palace, Hans, Qutab, Imperial, Siddarth and Siddarth Continental.

सरकारी फिजूल खर्च

7434. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने हाल ही में सरकारी फिजूल खर्च को कम करने के निर्देश दिए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खर्च कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा, शीर्षवार, क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप कुल कितनी बचत होगी तथा उन लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने हेतु अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी, हाँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने हाल ही में इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि अनुपयोगी खर्च और हर प्रकार की बरबादी से बचा जाए और सरकारी व्यय में अधिक से अधिक किफायत की जाए।

(ख) व्यय में कमी करने के लिए ऐसे कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं क्योंकि व्यय में किफायत करने का कार्य एक लगातार प्रक्रिया है। किफायती उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली बचतें विनियोग की किसी प्राथमिक इकाई में अथवा किसी अलग उप-शीर्ष में परिलक्षित नहीं की जाती हैं और इसलिए लेखा प्रणाली सरकार के व्यय में किफायत की मात्रा को व्यक्त करने में सहायता प्रदान नहीं करती।

आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल्स,
कटिहार में नियुक्ति

7435. श्रीमती प्रमिला वण्डवते : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 23 फरवरी, 1982 के राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 143 के उत्तर के भाग (ख) में बताया गया था कि राष्ट्रीयकृत आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल्स, कटिहार के 13 कार्यकारी अधिकारियों तथा 429 अन्य कर्मचारियों को रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से अथवा चयन समिति द्वारा स्थानीय चयन करके नियुक्त किया गया था और उनमें 348 व्यक्ति स्थानीय उम्मीदवार थे;

(ख) क्या चयन समिति में राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करने का कोई उपलब्ध है और क्या उन्हें शामिल किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो मिल में कुल कितने अधिकारी, लिपिक, सुरक्षा अधिकारी और सुरक्षा कर्मचारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए गए तथा उनके नाम पते तथा नियुक्ति की तारीखें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हाँ। तथापि, स्थानीय अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या 343 थी न कि 348.

(ख) नेशनल जूट मैनुफैक्चरर्स कारपोरेशन के आर० जी० एच० एम० एकक के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए चयन समिति में राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है अतः कोई भी शामिल नहीं किया गया।

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकरण की तारीख अर्थात् 20.12.80 से मिल में नियुक्त किये गये कार्यकारी अधिकारी, लिपिक, सुरक्षा अधिकारी, सुरक्षा कर्मचारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 41 है। नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों के नाम, पते व नियुक्ति की तारीखें संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् आर०बी०एच०एम० (राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता का एकक)
में नियुक्तियां

क्रमांक	नाम व पदनाम	पता	नियुक्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4

कार्यकारी अधिकारी

1.	श्री एम० एल० शर्मा उत्पादन प्रबन्धक	डाकघर तथा जिला गुड़गांव (हरियाणा)	5-1-81
2.	श्री स्वर्ण सिंह, इंजीनियर (पावर प्लांट)	कानपुर छावनी, कानपुर, उ० प्र०	14-7-81
3.	श्री आर० के० सिंह, स्टोर्स अधिकारी	बाराकला, जिला गया, बिहार	1-12-81
4.	श्री आर० आर० सिंह, सहायक कार्मिक अधिकारी	गिलानी चाक, नालन्दा, बिहार	9-2-82
5.	श्री एन० जी० माथुर, कार्यकारी निदेशक	425, जोधपुर पार्क, कलकत्ता	19-4-82
6.	श्री ए० चटर्जी, लागत तथा निर्माण कार्य लेखाकार	6, आर० एन० राय चौधरी लेन, कलकत्ता	21-6-82
7.	श्री एस० एन० दास, कार्यकारी निदेशक के निजी सहायक	द्विवर्तेला, कटिहार, बिहार	21-8-82

पर्यवेक्षक

1.	श्री उदय एस० पी० सिंह, सुरक्षा पर्यवेक्षक	मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार	2-2-82
2.	श्री के० के० सिंह, पर्यवेक्षक (एस०क्यू०सी०)	पंजेर, जिला रोहतास (सासाराम), बिहार	2-3-82
3.	श्री सुरेश चौबे, पर्यवेक्षक (निर्माण)	सिकरौल, जिला मौजपुर, बिहार	2-2-82

1	2	3	4
लिपिक			
1.	श्री पी० एन० सिंह, लिपिक	दुर्गापुर, कटिहार, बिहार	1-3-82
2.	श्री अशोक कुमार, टंकक	कटिहार, बिहार	5-5-82
3.	श्री उदास कुमार महतो, लिपिक	चमराहरा, नयातोला, जिला वैशाली, बिहार	22-7-81
4.	श्री लखनदेव राय, लिपिक	काबरा, कटिहार, बिहार	21-8-81
5.	श्री तपेश्वर प्रसाद, लिपिक	अन्दौरी, पटना, बिहार	21-8-81
6.	श्री शविनी इक्बाल, लिपिक	चौधरी मोहल्ला, कटिहार, (बिहार)	21-8-81
7.	श्री ब्रजदेव सिंह, लिपिक	कृष्णागढ़, भोजपुर, बिहार	21-8-82
8.	श्री नवल किशोर सिंह, लिपिक	बेल्ला, जिला गया	21-8-81
9.	श्री अमर नाथ झा, लिपिक	राजाजान, समस्तीपुर, बिहार	21-8-81
10.	श्री शिव कुमार शुक्ला, लिपिक	दुर्गापुर, कटिहार, बिहार	21-8-81
11.	श्री महेन्द्र कुमार सिंह, लिपिक	दोहौर, जिला पटना, बिहार	18-11-81
12.	श्री रामदेव सिंह, लिपिक	बाघ, मझुआ, सुन्दरपुर, जिला भोजपुर, बिहार	18-11-81
13.	श्री सुशील कुमार सिन्हा, लिपिक	भाकुरा, जिला भोजपुर बिहार	2-2-82
14.	श्री कान्ता पांडे लिपिक	भाभमगांव, जिला भोजपुर बिहार	2-2-82
15.	श्री अशोक कुमार सिंह लिपिक	बसन्तपुर जिला बलिया बिहार	2-3-82

1	2	3	4
16.	श्री रणविजय कु० सिंह, लिपिक	दाकापुरा, जिला पटना, बिहार	24-3-82
17.	श्री अरविन्द कु० सिंह, लिपिक	सियोमान, जिला गया, बिहार	24-3-82
18.	श्री नन्द ईद सिंह, लिपिक	तारा, जिला औरंगाबाद, बिहार	25-3-82
19.	श्री अशोक कु० सिंह, लिपिक	वेल्ला, जिला गया, बिहार	21-3-82
20.	श्री प्राण प्रताप सिंह, लिपिक	चान्दपुर, जिला बलिया, बिहार	15-4-82
21.	श्री राधारमण प्रसाद सिंह, लिपिक	रकिया, जिला सहरसा, बिहार	11-5-82

अन्य (सुरक्षा कर्मचारी तथा कार्यालय चपरासी)

1.	श्री राम कुमार राय, सुरक्षा कर्मचारी	वैसाली, जिला वैसाली, बिहार	21-9-81
2.	श्री नवल किशोर सिंह, सुरक्षा कर्मचारी	माधोपुर, रुदलपुर, जिला छपरा, बिहार	18-11-81
3.	श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह, सुरक्षा कर्मचारी	केरेनी, जिला सगन (छपरा), बिहार	18-11-81
4.	श्री लल्लन सिंह यादव सुरक्षा कर्मचारी	खरावनी, जिला भोजपुर, बिहार	18-11-81
5.	श्री कमल सिंह झा, सुरक्षा कर्मचारी	कलावन्ती, बराती, जिला मधुबनी, बिहार	2-2-82
6.	श्री बोन्दी सिंह, सुरक्षा कर्मचारी	एल्पना जिला भोजपुर, बिहार	2-3-82
7.	श्री महेन्द्र चौबे, सुरक्षा कर्मचारी	सिमारिया, जिला भोजपुर, बिहार	5-2-82
8.	श्री नवल किशोर सिंह सुरक्षा कर्मचारी	दुर्गापुर, कटिकार, बिहार	27-7-82

1	2	3	4
9.	श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद, कार्यालय चपरासी	बाघ मझाना, भोजपूर, बिहार	1-11-81
10.	श्री अशोक ठाकुर, कार्यालय चपरासी	जवीन फुलवड़िया, जिला भोजपुर, बिहार	1-11-81

Foreign Exchange Reserves Position

(Rs. crores)

7436. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange earned from export from 1977 till date; and

(b) the foreign exchange spent on account of different issues till date; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange to be earned and spent in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The foreign exchange earned from merchandise exports since 1977-78 is as follows :

(Rs. crores)

Year	Amount
1977-78	5404.3
1978-79	5726.3
1979-80	6458.8
1980-81	6710.7
1981-82	7801.8
1982-83	6118.4
(April-Dec.)	

The figures for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are provisional.

(b) The foreign exchange spent on account of imports and non-merchandies payments since 1977-78 is as follows :

Year	Imports	Non-Merchandise Transactions
1977-78	6025.3	964.5
1978-79	6814.3	1132.5
1979-80	9142.6	1414.1
1980-81	12560.3	1579.6
1981-82	13638.4	2092.45
1982-83	10178.3	1550.90
(April-Dec.)		

The figures for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are provisional.

(c) Estimates of foreign exchange to be earned and spent in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan would be dependent upon many factors, both external and internal, and would be based on hypotheses and assumptions which may or may not hold over an extended period of time of two years.

Borrowings By Public Undertakings

7437. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the Central Government have urgently asked the Central Public Sector Undertakings to pay off their loans to the Central Government;

(b) is it also a fact that the Public Sector Undertakings have been advised to borrow from the public for that, and some of them are borrowing at a rate of interest higher than that offered by the

fixed deposit schemes of the nationalised banks;

(c) which public undertakings have floated such loans and at how much rate of interest;

(d) what will be the guarantee of repayment of such public loans; and

(e) how will this heavy rate of interest affect the public undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Public enterprises who were eligible for higher cash credit from banks have been advised to repay only the amounts that have fallen due.

(b) and (c) A scheme for raising deposits from public was introduced in 1980 by some public sector undertakings under the provision of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975. These regulations apply equally to companies in private and public sectors. The following are the rates of interests, effective from 1-4-82, on these deposits :-

Fixed Deposit Scheme

<i>Duration of Deposits</i>	<i>Rate of Interest</i>
One Year	11.5%
Two Years	12.5%
Three Years	14%

Cumulative Deposit Scheme

Under this Scheme an initial deposit of Rs. 1,000 will mature to Rs. 1515 at the end of three-year period. These rates of interest are higher than those offered on the fixed deposit schemes of the nationalised banks. The names of public enterprises which have floated such loans are given, as per available information, in the statement.

(d) and (e) No guarantee has been given by the Central Government for repayment of these deposits. It is expected that public sector undertakings accepting such deposits would be in a position to generate enough resources and will be able not only to repay the deposits and interest thereon but also to further improve their performance. Since the rates of interest on Public Deposit Schemes are lower than the rates of interest charged by nationalised banks on cash credits, such borrowings should help the public sector enterprises in their financial management.

Statement

List of the public undertakings which have raised deposits from public :

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
2. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
3. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
5. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.
6. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
8. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
9. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
10. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
11. Madras Refineries Ltd.
12. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.
13. Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd.
14. Instrumentation Ltd.
15. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
16. Mezagon Dock Ltd.
17. Fertilizer & Chemical Travancore Ltd.
18. Andrew Yule & Ltd.
19. Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd.

वाराणसी के सेना अधिकारियों द्वारा फुल-वरिया कुम्हारपुर सड़क का बन्द किया जाना

7438. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी छावना के सेना अधिकारियों ने फुलवारिया-कुम्हारपुर सड़क का सर्वेक्षण संख्या 275 बन्द कर दिया है और 10-12 फुट चौड़ी एक अन्य सड़क बनवा ली है;

(ख) क्या उक्त सड़क के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि उसका मुख्यतः बैलगाड़ियों के लिए उपयोग किया जाएगा और अन्य किसी किस्म के वाहनों के लिए नहीं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वह किस विकास योजना के अधीन ऐसा किया गया है तथा उस सड़क पर जहाँ, पहले मोटर वाहन चलते थे, केवल बैलगाड़ियों चलने देने का क्या का औचित्य है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : जी, हाँ।

(ख) छावनी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा बनाई गई वैकल्पिक सड़क पर मोटर गाड़ियाँ चलाने में किसी भी प्रकार की रोक-टोक नहीं है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Non-Utilisation of Import Licences

7440. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there have been any cases where import licences were issued during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 but were not utilised;

(b) particulars of the firms which have not so utilised the licences and in respect of which items;

(c) whether the reasons for non-utilisation of the licences have been ascertained; and

(d) action contemplated in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) Information pertaining to utilisation of import licences is not maintained licence-wise or firm-wise.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

1980-1982 के दौरान आयकर विभाग द्वारा छापे

7441. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद दर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर विभाग द्वारा 1980-1982 के दौरान सारे देश में कुल कितने छापे मारे गए; और

(ख) इन छापों का ब्यौरा क्या है और आयकर राजस्व में कितनी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) और (ख) आयकर विभाग द्वारा ली गई तलाशियों की संख्या और वर्षवार पकड़ी गई प्रथमदृष्ट्या लेखाबाह्य परिसंतियों का अनुमानित मूल्य निम्नानुसार है :

वर्ष	तलाशियों की संख्या	पकड़े गए माल का मूल्य (लाख रुपये)
1980-81	3746	1925.97
1981-82	4282	3065.75

इस बात को देखते हुए कि मामलों की संख्या काफी अधिक है, प्रत्येक मामले के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत सूचना प्रस्तुत करना व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा। राजस्व लाभ के संबंध में जानकारी, पकड़ी गयी लेखा-पुस्तकों/दस्तावेजों की जांच पूरी होने और सभी मामलों में कर निर्धारणों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद ही मालूम होगी।

Pending Cases of IRDP in Different Branches of SBI, Bank of India in Sihore District of Madhya Pradesh

7442. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than fifty per cent cases of 'Integrated Rural Development Programme' are still pending with different branches of the State Bank of India and Bank of India in Sihore district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, branch-wise details of sanctioned cases of IRDP and proposals still pending for actual disbursement received during the current financial year;

(c) what are the reasons for not financing all the IRDP cases; and

(d) what effective steps are being taken to improve the credit facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. State Bank of India and Bank of India have reported that their branches in Sihore District had 575 and 600 IRDP applications under consideration in December 1982. Of these 280 and 419 respectively were sanctioned, 87 and 66 respectively rejected/returned and 208 and 115 respectively were pending as on December 31, 1982. The return from the bank branches to BDO/DRDA regarding the number of applications received, sanctioned, returned/ rejected and subsidy

received etc., is primarily meant for coordination of activities at the ground level. However, branch-wise details are being ascertained and to the extent available will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d) Various factors like faulty identification of beneficiaries, over concentration of applications for one type of activity in small area, non-availability of capital assets proposed to be financed, lack of coordination of ground level, bunching of applications in big lots etc. create problems in the smooth implementation of IRD Programme. Measures have been taken to improve the coordination between District authorities and the bank branches, Banks have also been asked to clear the small loan applications quickly. State Governments are endeavouring to ensure that there is an even flow of applications to the branches throughout the year. Bank managements have been asked to review the performance of their branches in financing IRDP beneficiaries. State-level reviews are being undertaken by Central Teams in large States so as to improve the degree of coordination and cooperation between State Govt. authorities and banks. These measures are expected to improve the pace of implementation of IRD Programme.

कृषि उत्पादों का निर्यात और आयात

7443. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितनी मात्रा और कितने मूल्य के कृषि उत्पादों, वस्त्रों, पेट्रोल, कच्चे पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों, चमड़े, धातु, और खनिज, बड़ी मशीनों, ओटोमोबाइल के सामान, लोहे आदि का वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 में जनवरी तक मासवार निर्यात और आयात किया गया ;

(ख) इन सभी वस्तुओं का आयात बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा उठाए जा रहे ठोस कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कृषि उत्पादों और कृषि पर आधारित उत्पादों का आयात बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई गई है या बनाई जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है। (क) वर्ष 1981-1982 तथा 1982-83 के सभी महीनों के महावार ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए तथा 1982-83 की प्रथम छमाही के लिए प्रमुख कृषि उत्पादों तथा अन्य उत्पादों के संबंध में निर्यातों तथा आयातों से संबंधित जानकारी 1982-83 की वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दी गई है जिसकी प्रतियाँ संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) और (ग) देश के निर्यातों को अधिकतम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं। कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के प्रयास स्वरूप वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने इस मामले में राज्यों को सक्रिय रूप से शामिल करने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1982 में राज्य कृषि मंत्रियों की एक बैठक आयोजित की थी।

इस सम्मेलन में यह महसूस किया गया कि लगातार तथा सतत आधार पर कृषि वस्तुओं का निर्यात करना किसानों के हित में होगा। अधिक उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकता के माध्यम से कृषि वस्तुओं के निर्यातों को बढ़ाकर फार्म आय में वृद्धि की जा सकती है। उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकता में वृद्धि से निर्यात के लिए वास्तविक देशी माल उपलब्ध होगा। ऐसी आवश्यकता है कि निर्वाह कृषि से वाणिज्यिक कृषि तथा निर्यात कृषि की ओर प्रगति की जाए। प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार मिट्टी, जलवायु

संबन्धी दशाओं तथा उपलब्ध सिंचाई सुविधाओं के आधार पर अपने लिए उन वस्तुओं का पता लगाएगी जिनमें वह निर्यातों को बढ़ा सकती है। इस बात पर भी सर्वसम्मति से सहमति हुई कि कृषि वस्तुओं के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए राज्य स्तर पर एक निर्यात प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किया जाए। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय अपने अभिकरणों के माध्यम से विवरण, जानकारी आंकड़े आदि प्रदान करेगा।

Career Improvements for Stenographers Working in AFHQ.

7444. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons that the Stenographers working in the Armed Forces Headquarters are being treated at par with the Stenographers working in the Central Secretariat and the facilities available to Stenographers working in CSSS for career improvement are denied to AFHQ Stenographers such as non-institution of ACSO's officers in between given scales of pay ;

(b) details of steps taken to extend the same facilities to the Stenographers of AFHQ ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The conditions of service of AFHQ Stenographers and Central Secretariat Stenographers cannot be made completely identical because of peculiarities of the conditions of each Service. However, the career progression of AFHQ Stenographers has essentially to be in their own cadre. The cadre was reviewed in 1977, and again in 1979, when 63 posts were upgraded from Grade 'C' to Grade 'B'.

Extension of Period for Hand Delivery Contracts in Active Scrips Trade

7445. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the overall period for the performance of hand delivery contracts in active scrips trade in various stock exchanges in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE) : (a) and (b) Under the Bye-laws of Stock Exchanges recognised under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, hand delivery contracts have to be performed within a period of 14 days following the date of the contract. Government are, however, empowered under these Bye-laws to permit extension or postponement of the period for the performance of these contracts. In exercise of these powers, Government in a communication dated the 29th January, 1983, addressed to the Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Madras Stock Exchanges have permitted these Exchanges to extend the period for the performance of hand delivery contracts in shares in the active list by four or five settlement periods of 14 days each, the total period not exceeding three months from the date of the contract. In order to minimise the chances of risk involved while extending the period, these Stock Exchanges have been directed to provide suitable safeguards such as having a two-tier system of settlement prices for payment of differences in respect of contracts carried forward from one settlement period to another, the difference between the two levels of settlement prices being collected by Stock Exchange authorities as margins, collection of daily margins on suitable occasions in respect of fresh sales and purchases entered into after the commencement of the new settlement period, suspension of fresh trading whenever the outstanding business exceeds certain specified limits, etc. The Bye-laws and Regulations of these Stock Ex-

changes are being amended to provide for these requirements.

माउण्ट आबू में हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण

7446. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन केन्द्र, माउण्ट आबू में एक हवाई पट्टी के निर्माण के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या हवाई पट्टी के निर्माण के लिये स्थल का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :

(क) से (ग) माउण्ट आबू की मौजूदा हवाई पट्टी राजस्थान सरकार की है। नागर विमानन विभाग की माउण्ट आबू में हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि, राजस्थान सरकार के अनुरोध पर उक्त स्थान का सर्वेक्षण नागर विमानन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा किया गया है तथा उनकी भविष्य की योजनाओं के लिए उन्हें उपयुक्त तकनीकी परामर्श दिया गया है।

Procurement of Electronic Warfare Equipment from Italy and United States by PAK

7447. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Government are aware that Pakistan has procured elect-

ronic warfare equipment from Italy and the United States which is capable of giving Pakistan great capability to neutralise opponents' missiles and radar-based weapons systems ; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Indian Government in this regard, keeping in view our defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government have seen media reports to this effect, but have no confirmed informations on the subject.

(b) Government carefully monitor all developments affecting the country's security and initiate suitable measures to maintain adequate defence preparedness.

Poaching By Foreign Fishing Trawler On the East Coast Off Visakhapatnam

7448. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :
SHRI K. A. SWAMI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations against poaching by foreign fishing trawlers on the East Coast off Visakhapatnam;

(b) the action taken by the Coast Guards on the East Coast;

(c) the reasons for the continuing poaching by foreign fishing trawlers; and

(d) the details of the efforts made by Coast Guards to apprehend such illegal foreign trawlers on the East Coast, giving details of the number of foreign trawlers seized in 1982 and in January, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d) The Coast Guard ships based at Haldia, Madras and Mandapam

conduct regular surveillance of the East Coast. When reports of poaching by foreign trawlers are received, specific patrols are organised in the suspected areas. The assistance of the aircraft and ships of the Navy is taken to supplement the efforts of the Coast Guard.

During 1982, two thai trawlers, one off Sandheads and one off Andaman and Nicobar Islands were apprehended. Legal proceedings against them are in progress.

Pension Scheme In Public Sector Undertaking

7449. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are thinking of bringing all the employees of Public Undertakings under pension scheme;

(b) if so, the latest development in implementing pension scheme in public undertakings; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The feasibility of introducing a Pension Scheme in Public Enterprises is being examined.

Bank Finance Involved In Sick Units

7450. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) list of sick industries (excluding small scale) in which institutional and bank finance is involved;

(b) details of loans outstanding at present with interest in each of these sick units;

(c) steps taken or being taken to recover the same; and

(d) whether any sick unit has been rehabilitated by these institutions or banks and if so, the names of sick units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) As per the latest provisional information available with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as at the end of December, 1981, there were 1416 large and medium scale sick industrial units in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks with outstanding banks' advances of Rs. 1666.47 crores.

The information readily available relating to the number of large sick units (each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or above) which have been deleted from the RBI's list of sick industrial units as a result of their revival is given below :

During the Quarter ended	No. of large units deleted from the list of sick units
March, 1980	11
June, 1980	5
September, 1980	6
December, 1980	7
March, 1981	5
June, 1981	6
During July, 1981 to December, 1981	25

The information readily available relating to the number of sick units in the direct assistance loan portfolio of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and the amount outstanding against them as at the end of December, 1981 is given below :

	(Rs In Crores)
Number of Sick Units	Amount Outstanding
224	363.80

As per the information readily available, 36 units in the assistance portfolio of IDBI have been rehabilitated during the last three calendar years viz. 1980, 1981 and 1982. 23 units where IFCI was the lead institution have been revived/rehabilitated during the period from April, 1979 to December, 1982. 11 units where ICICI was the lead institution have been rehabilitated during the calendar years viz. 1981 and 1982.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged and hence the names of the sick units in the assistance portfolio of banks and details of loans outstanding against each of them, etc. cannot be disclosed.

With a view to safeguard the credit worthiness of the assisted sick industrial units, their ability to recover and maintain confidence among suppliers and to attract good technical and managerial personnel, it will not be in the larger public interest to furnish the names and details of loans outstanding against the sick industrial units in the assistance portfolio of financial institution.

The banks and financial institutions make all possible efforts to ensure the timely payment of their dues by the assisted concerns through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical inspections, frequent personal discussions with the promoters/chief executives of the defaulting concerns, etc. In deserving and viable cases, on detailed examination of requests from the assisted units, re-scheduling of loan instalments and interest payments is permitted. In appropriate cases, the banks and institutions may resort to recall of advances, enforcement of securities and other legal remedies. The nominee, directors appointed by the banks and institutions on the board of assisted units also keep a watch on the repayment of the dues by the assisted concerns.

Deterioration Of Efficiency And Customers Service In Nationalised Banks

7451. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that efficiency, discipline and customers service have considerably deteriorated in the banks particularly the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are contemplated to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Functioning of public sector banks is continually kept under review by Reserve Bank of India as well as the Government of India. Appropriate instructions and guidelines are issued from time to time, whenever any deficiency in the function-

ing of the public sector banks is observed, with a view to toning up their administration. Government have issued instructions to public sector banks to carry out regular surprise checks throughout the country to check attendance and punctuality of employees. Instructions have also been issued for strengthening of their inspection machinery, and prompt redressal of customers' grievances etc.

Exports Of Machinery And Engineering Goods To Rupee Trade Countries.

7452. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total value of machinery and engineering goods exported to the rupee trade countries during the last three years, year-wise and country wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : According to the Engineering Export Promotion Council, the total value of machinery and engineering goods exported to the rupee trade countries during last three years, for which figures are available, are as follows :

Value in Rs. (lacs)

Country	Year	Export performance
U S S R	1978-79	2836.87
	1979-80	3092.86
	1980-81	6517.85
Romania	1978-79	23.22
	1979-80	58.10
	1980-81	413.30
Poland	1978-79	180.16
	1979-80	107.23
	1980-81	56.15
East Germany	1978-79	89.96
	1979-80	26.22
	1980-81	65.70
Czechoslovakia	1978-79	101.74
	1979-80	67.07
	1980-81	121.12

फिल्मी सितारों पर आयकर के छापे

7453. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने प्रमुख फिल्मी अभिनेताओं के यहाँ 1982-83 के दौरान आयकर के छापे मारे गए तथा कितना कालाधन बरामद हुआ ;

(ख) किन प्रमुख फिल्मी अभिनेताओं के यहाँ छापे नहीं मारे गए तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) छापे मारने का आधार क्या होता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) से (ग) काले धन का पता लगाने के लिए उन मामलों में तलाशियां ली जाती हैं जहाँ कहीं उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर, तलाशी लेने तथा माल पकड़ने का प्राधिकार देने वाले अधिकारी का यह समाधान हो जाता है कि इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक है ।

आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान फिल्म उद्योग से संबंधित 119 व्यक्तियों की तलाशियां ली तथा प्रथम-दृष्टियों कुल लगभग 103.84 लाख रु० की लेखाबाह्य परिसंपत्तियां पकड़ी ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के खातों में जमा राशि

7454 श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के सभी खातों में कुल कितने रुपये जमा हैं, और पांच लाख से अधिक रुपयों के कितने चालू खाते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : उपलब्ध अनंतिम आंकड़े दर्शाते

हैं कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों (भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह और 20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों) की जमा-राशियां, फरवरी 1983 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के मुताबिक 45992 करोड़ रुपये थीं । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सूचना प्रणाली द्वारा जमाराशियों की मात्रा के आधार पर वर्गीकृत जमा खातों की श्रेणियों को दर्शाने वाले आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

Exemption of Provident Fund from Estate Duty

7455. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation on or around 8 November, 1982, demanding that Government should not insist upon the production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate and exempt Provident Fund from Estate Duty ;

(b) what are the main points and demands made in the said representation; and

(c) what decision Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the Ministry has received a representation through Shri J.S. Patil, M.P. on 8th November, 1982 demanding that the Government should not insist upon the production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate, and exempt Provident Fund from Estate Duty.

(b) The main points made in the said representation are as under :

(i) Production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate should not be insisted upon while paying 80% of the amount in the Provident Fund account of the deceased even if it exceeds Rs. 25,000 and 20%.

of the balance amount be paid on production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate.

- (ii) The total amount in Provident Fund should be exempted from levy of Estate Duty.

(c) The suggestion has been noted and will be taken up for consideration while processing amendments for the Comprehensive Estate Duty Amendment Bill, in the light of the recommendations made by Parliamentary Committee, the Direct Tax Laws Committee and the Economic Administration Reforms Commission.

Increase in Pay Scale of Canteen Employees

7456. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly profit from the Army Headquarter Canteen which is under the control of the Quarter Master General, Army Headquarter, Ministry of Defence ;

(b) the monthly salary given to each of the employees of the Canteen ;

(c) whether Government have proposal to increase the scales of the employees of the Canteen, keeping in view the profit earned by such Canteens ;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to refix their DA, HRA and CCA ; and

(e) whether any medical facility is also proposed to be given to the employees of the Canteen and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) Army Headquarters Canteen is a regimental institution and not a Government organisation. Its employees are, therefore, not Government employees. As such the question of revision of their pay and other benefits by the Government does not arise.

However, a Canteen Management Committee which is headed by an officer of the rank of Major General periodically reviews the pay and allowance of its employees. The last review was done in 1982 as a result of which, an increase of approximately 20% in the emoluments was made. There is no provision for medical facilities in the terms and conditions of employment of the Canteen employees.

The average monthly profit of the Canteen during the year 1981-82 was Rs. 85,210.60.

The monthly salary given to each of the employees of the Canteen is given in Appendix.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale	Allowance (for serials 1 & 2) Ad-hoc Allowance (for serials 3 to 11)
1.	Manager	Rs. 1800-50-2300	Rs. 700.00
2.	Deputy Manager	Rs. 1500-50-1900	Rs. 600.00
3.	Asstt. Manager/Vigilance Officer/Accounts Officer	Rs. 650-30-750-EB-35-880-EB-40-1040	Rs. 150.00
4.	Administrative Officer	Rs. 500-20-700-EB-25-900	Rs. 125.00
5.	Special Assistant	Rs. 625Rs 125.00	Rs. 125.00
6.	Store Keeper/Ledger Incharge	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700 EB-25-800	Rs. 110.00
7.	Senior Salesman	Rs. 350-10-400-EB-12-520-EB-15-580	Rs. 90.00
8.	Stenographer/Personal Assistant	Rs. 310-10-370-EB-12-430-EB-15-500	Rs. 80.00
9.	Salesman/Clerks	Rs. 310-10-370-EB-12-430-EB-15-500	Rs. 80.00
10.	Sales Attendants	Rs. 280-5-315-EB-7-350-EB-10-390	Rs. 70.00
11.	Labourers/Peons/ Gateman/Sweeper	Rs. 240-5-275-6-305-EB-7-340	Rs. 65.00

In addition *ex gratia* is paid at the rate of 20% of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150-00 per month, This is admissible to the employees drawing basic pay up to Rs. 1,600-00 per month.

Ban on Import of Synthetic Pyrethoid

7457. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not lifting the ban on import of synthetic pyrethoid, one of the costlier insecticides used in the country.

(b) whether some representations have been received by Government from multinational companies and large industrial houses who are mostly the formulators of this item ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Import Policy for 1983-84 is being announced and a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Representations were received for relaxation in the import policy of this item. These have been duly considered while formulating the policy for 1983-84.

Rate of Inflation

7458. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what has been the rate of inflation on 1 March, 1977, 1 March, 1980 and what it is as on 1 March 1983.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Probably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the annual rate of inflation on a point to point basis. The annual rate of inflation on week ended 5th March, 1977, 1st March, 1980 and 5th March, 1983 was 12.8 per cent, 25.6 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively.

Pending Excise Cases Against Cigarette Companies in Courts

7459. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that excise cases are pending of certain cigarette companies for settlement ;

(b) if so, the number and details of the cases pending and in which court ; and

(c) the amount of benefit to companies because of pending excise cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A number of matters are pending at different stages before the Supreme Court and other courts of law, and also in some other quasi-judicial forum in which various issues relating to levy of duty of Central Excise on Cigarettes that are in dispute, are being contested either by the licensee companies or by the Department.

If the identifying particulars of the cases and the issues in dispute in regard to which, or the companies with respect to whom and the period for which, information is sought, are specified, the requisite information can be collected and furnished.

Non-Rationalisation of Pay Scales on Class I and Class II Officers of LIC

7460. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the LIC is not rationalising the pay scales of Class I and Class II Officers pending consideration since 1979 ; if so facts in details ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same for the nationalised banks and the Public

Sector have been received within the same period ; and

(c) if so, facts in details and the reasons for discriminating against LIC officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The LIC management formulated certain proposals for the revision of pay scales of Class I officers of the Corporation and made an offer to them in 1980. Since the officers were already drawing more salary (pay plus Dearness Allowance) than other class I officers in public sector organisations and Banks, they declined the offer and the matter rested there. Meanwhile, revisions have taken place in some public sector enterprises and the banking sector. However, even though the LIC officers did not agree to the revision of their scales of pay, they have been granted several reliefs and concessions on an *ad hoc* basis from time to time. Even at present these officers draw more salary than their counter parts in other public sector organisations in spite of which they have filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court and the matter is now sub judice.

Payment of Claims by LIC

7461. SHRI A.K. Roy : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total claims paid by the LIC in the last three years with year-wise break-up ;

(b) claims paid in time for the same period ;

(c) rate of Interest paid to the delayed claims ;

(d) rate of interest charged from the policy holders on loans ; and

(e) whether there is any difference between (c) and (d) ; if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The total claims settled by the LIC during the last three years are given below :

Year	Number (in lakhs)	Amount (in crores of Rs.)
1979-80	7.19	270.88
1980-81	7.41	295.50
1981-82	9.39	376.58

(b) the percentage of maturity claims settled on or before the date of maturity and the percentage of death claims settled within 90 days of the filing of the claim for the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 are given below :

Year	Maturity claims (percentage)	Death claims (percentage)
1979-80	39	53
1980-81	35	49
1981-82	30	50

(c) The LIC pays *ex-gratia* interest at the rate of 7 1/2% in the case of delay in settlement of claims.

(d) The LIC charges interest at the rate of 9% on loans against life insurance policies.

(e) Yes, Sir. The two rates are not comparable since payment of interest on account of delay in the settlement of claims is being made on *ex-gratia* basis, without any contractual obligation. Further, in the case of policy loans, the LIC has also to incur considerable administrative expenditure on processing of applications, maintenance of loan accounts etc.

Cheating of People by Non-Banking Private Companies Accepting Deposits

7462. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that non-banking private companies

accept deposits from the public by offering attractive rates of interest ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some companies in the course of time becomes insolvent and the innocent people are cheated of their hard-earned money ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to restrict the non-banking private companies from accepting deposits from the public in this way ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Non-banking companies are allowed to offer interest upto a ceiling of 15% per annum on the deposits accepted by them under the Reserve Bank Directions/ Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules,

Acceptance of deposits by such companies and repayment thereof are matters of contract between the depositor and the company. In case of any breach of such contract by the latter, the remedy open to the concerned depositor is to seek redress in a court of law. While Government/Bank are empowered to take action against the defaulting company for violation of the regulatory measures they are not in a position to compel companies to repay deposits on maturity. However with a view to affording a degree of protection to depositors' funds, there is a built-in provision in the regulatory measures in terms of which the quantum of deposits that can be accepted by a non-banking company linked to its net owned funds.

Foreign Companies to Start 3-4 Star Hotels In India

7463. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the policy of Government regarding foreign companies wanting to start 3—4 star hotels in India ;

(b) Whether any foreign company has

applied to Government for constructing 3-4 star hotels in India ; and

(c) if so, the names of those companies and the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) As per Government policy foreign companies are not permitted to start hotels in India. They are, however, allowed collaboration with Indian hotel companies mainly for the purpose of sales, publicity and marketing abroad in respect of hotels satisfying the standards and facilities of the 4-star or 5-star or resort hotel categories.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Facilities to Buddhist Tourists from Abroad

7464. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government of India to encourage and facilitate Buddhist tourists from abroad ;

(b) the number of tourists visited India from Buddhist countries during the by those years 1980, 1981 and 1982 ;

(c) the details of the places visited tourists in India ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to encourage more tourists from these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The following schemes have been undertaken/proposed to be undertaken for the promotion of Buddhist traffic from abroad :

1. Travellers Lodge at Bodh Gaya.

2. Travellers Lodge and Restaurant at Ajanta and Ellora.
3. Travellers Lodge at Sanchi.
4. A four star hotel at Kushinagar by ITDC.
5. A four star hotel at Varanasi near Sarnath by ITDC.
6. Buddhist Style Inns at Kushinagar and Sravasti by M/s. Hotel Corporation of India and Hokke Club of Japan.
7. Expansion of the Travellers Lodge at Bodh Gaya by ITDC.

(b)	1980	1981	1982
	112,845	122,151	122,634

(c) Statistics of international tourists visiting India are compiled on all-India basis and not on place-wise basis.

(d) The Department of Tourism undertakes extensive publicity to encourage Buddhist traffic from abroad through Press advertising, screening of films, distribution of literature, dissemination of information and brochures and through hosting of travel agents on educational tours and travel writers. In particular a new train called 'The Great Indian Rover' will also shortly be introduced by the Indian Railways touching the various sites of Buddhist interest such as Bodh Gaya, Nalanda, Rajgir, Sarnath, Vaishali and Lumbini.

Customs Raids in Gujarat

7465. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids carried out by the Customs Department to curb smuggling activities in Gujarat during the year 1982 ;

(b) the quantum and the value of the goods seized during the raids ;

(c) the number and nationalities of the persons arrested in this connection ; and

(d) what more steps are being taken to check the smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The number of searches of premises carried out by the Customs authorities in Gujarat under section 105 of the Customs Act, 1962 during the year 1982 is 758.

(b) The value of contraband goods seized during such searches is about Rs. 2.27 crores.

(c) The total number of persons arrested in this connection is 53, out of which one is a Pakistani national and another is a British national of Indian origin.

(d) The field formations in the region have been alerted to remain vigilant. The preventing and intelligence machinery of the customs department in Gujarat has been geared up and appropriate anti-smuggling measures have been taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The matter is also kept under constant review.

Progress in Construction of Yatri Niwas New Delhi

7466. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress in regard to the construction of Yatri Niwas in New Delhi ;

(b) what was the target date for its completion ;

(c) what are the reasons for the delay ;

(d) by when it will be ready and start functioning ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to construct such Niwases in other parts of the country also, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) 377 rooms are ready in Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi. Certain works such as, installation of sanitary fixtures, polishing/white-washing, fixing of glass panes, external cladding, etc. are being completed in the remaining 181 rooms.

(a) and (c) The hotel could not be completed by March, 1982, the target date, for the following main reasons :

- (i) inability to mobilise adequate manpower, equipments and resources by the Civil Contractor ;
- (ii) acute shortage of building material e.g. cement, steel etc. ;
- (iii) delay in getting the building plans approved by the NDMC because of revision of norms by DDA for car parking. This delayed for provision of water electricity connections ;
- (iv) inadequate working space available for carrying out the works of the project ; and
- (v) increase in the scope of the project by addition of one more guest-room floor and two floors of the shopping complex.

(d) The hotel has been partially commissioned with effect from 18th October, 1982 and is expected to be fully completed by the end of June, 1983.

(e) ITDC's Sixth Plan does not include any proposal to construct such Yatri Niwases in other parts of the country.

Indo-Malaysian Cooperation in Defence Needs

7467. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Malaysia decided to extend their cooperation in the field of equipment to meet Malaysia's defence needs ?

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was signed when the Chief of Indian Naval Staff visited that country ;

(c) if so, the details of the agreement reached ; and

(d) to what extent India will provide assistance to them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Cash Compensatory Support for Hessian.

7468. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government's clarification about cash compensatory support for hessian has only added to the confusion; and

(b) if so, the details and the corrective measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA); (a) No, Sir.

(b) Necessary amendment to the description of 'Hessian' exports for purposes of Cash Compensatory Support has been made. This is applicable to exports made on or after the 1st October, 1982.

Cumbersome Procedures Of Exports Credit And Guarantee Corporation

7469. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cumbersome and time-consuming procedure of Government of India's Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation and the unhelpful attitude of both the banks and general insurance companies have made it difficult for many export-oriented units of the Country to stay out in the trade; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the plea of the exporters to Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, specific suggestions about procedures relating to Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd., banks and insurance Companies, are looked into by the Government and necessary action, as merited, is taken.

Loan Sought By Public Undertakings From Foreign Banks

7470. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the names of the public sector undertakings which have sought loans from foreign banks along with the terms and conditions and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details regarding the amount of loans and the procedure generally adopted in such matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible,

Addition In Fleet Of Vayudoot Service

7471. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the planes in the fleet of Vayudoot Service; and

(b) what is the proposal for adding more planes in Vayudoot Service during the year 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Vayudoot operates their services with two F-27 and two HS-748 aircraft taken on lease from Indian Airlines.

(b) Proposals will be formulated after the recommendations of the Committee on Light Transport Aircraft appointed by the Government have been received and studied.

Abolition Of Octroi Duty

7472. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain States have not abolished the octroi duty;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps the Central Government are taking to abolish the octroi duty throughout the country.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a)
Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government of India favours abolition of octroi duty. In view of its importance, the matter was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference convened by the Union Finance Minister in September 1980. The Union Finance Minister stated in this meeting that abolition of octroi was in the interest of States and should be removed in progressive stages. He suggested that as a first step, octroi should be given up in respect of places having a population of less than two lakh. He stated that loss in revenue could be met in some way or the other. The Union Finance Minister's suggestion was, by and large, favourably received by the Chief Ministers. State Government have also been addressed in the matter by the Ministry of Finance impressing upon them the need for phased abolition of octroi

Statement

(i) The Government of Gujarat has accepted in principle abolition of octroi and introduction of Entry Tax in its place. That Government has since intimated that the various aspects of the proposed Entry Tax legislation are being considered by the State Government in the light of the experience gained from the implementation of the Entry Tax Acts in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The legislation is proposed to be finalised after discussions with the representatives of trade, commerce, industry and local bodies.

(ii) The Government of Haryana has constituted a sub-committee on Municipal resources. This Committee has gone into the matter and given its report to the State Government. The decision of the State Government is awaited.

(iii) The Government of Jammu & Kashmir after holding consultations with its local bodies on the abolition of octroi has reported that abolition of octroi will have far reaching implications upon

the State's financial position and that it is not possible for the State Government to compensate these bodies for the loss in revenues, it is, therefore, not possible to abolish octroi for the time being.

(iv) The Government of Maharashtra has decided to abolish octroi but the decision has not been implemented owing to difficulty of raising alternative resources. The State Government has constituted a committee of Experts to review the existing taxation structure—both State and Local with a view to suggesting changes therein for mobilising additional resources. The Committee is expected to make specific recommendations for raising resources for replacement of octroi. The Committee's report is awaited by the State Government.

(v) The Government of Manipur has stated that, in view of the constraint of resources, it is not possible to abolish octroi unless the Central Government gives adequate compensation.

(vi) The Government of Orissa, Rajasthan are examining the matter regarding abolition of octroi.

(vii) The Government of Punjab has continued a High Power Committee to study the matter of abolition of octroi in the State and to find out the ways and means for its replacement.

(viii) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has stated that octroi duty has been abolished in all the town areas and the Notified Area Committee of the State since 1.5.1979. There are 8 Municipal Corporations and 184 Municipal Committees in which octroi is levied. About Rs. 40 crores per annum accrues to the Local Bodies and 10,000 employees are engaged in this activity. The State Government feel that it will not be proper from their point of view to agree to the proposal for abolition of octroi in the State until some alternative source of revenue to these local bodies is ensured.

(ix) The Government of West Bengal has stated that octroi in the State is con-

fined only to the Calcutta Metropolitan area, It has further stated that the State Government is unable to abolish octroi unless alternative source of intome, which will fully compensate the loss with assured buoyancy, can be suggested because the State Government's own re-soures raising-powers do not present any scope for such an alternative. Calcutta, however, does not fall in the first phase which envisaged abolition of octroi in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs.

Loan From U.S.A.

7473. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
 SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans so far our Government has taken from the united States of America during the last five years ;

(b) the amounts of loans so far paid back ;

(c) whether the whole amounts of

loans have been utilised and if not, how much is yet to be utilised ; and

(d) the terms and conditions of the loans and whether the terms of USA are easier than those of the Soviet Union and other foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
 (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a)
 During the last five US Fiscal Years 1978 to 1982 (October, 1977 to September, 1982), Government have taken loans aggregating to \$ 399.60 million from the United States of America.

(b) No repayments have fallen due in respect of the above loans.

(c) As on 31.3.1983, loans amounting to \$ 209.08 million have been utilised ; the balance outstanding is \$ 190.52 million.

(d) The table below indicates the terms and conditions of the loans from U.S.A. as also from the Soviet Union and other foreign countries ;

Terms and Conditions of Foreign Loans Extended to India

Sl. No.	Country	Rate of interest per annum	Grace period	Total repayment period including grace period
1	2	3	4	5
1.	U.S.A.	2% for the first 10 years ; 3% thereafter	10 years	40 years
2.	U.S.S.R.	2.5%	3 years	20 years
3.	Austria	2%	10 years	30 years
4.	Belgium	Interest free	10 years	30 years
5.	Canada	NIL	10 years	50 years
6.	Denmark	Interest free	10 years	35 years
7.	France	3% *	10 years NIL	28 years 10 years
	(i) Govt. to Govt. (ii) Non-Govt.			

1	2	3	4	5
8.	West Germany	0.75%	10 years	50 years
9.	Italy	2.25%	3 years	14 years
10.	Japan	2.75%	10 years	30 years
11.	Netherlands	2.5%	8 years	30 years
12.	Czechoslovakia	2.50%	3 years	15 years
	(i) Project			
	(ii) Components			
		2.50%	1 year	11 years
13.	Kuwait	4%	(i) 5 years	(i) 25 years
			(ii) 4 years	(ii) 20 years
14.	Abu Dhabi	4%	5 years	20 years
15.	O.P.E.C.	0 to 3% Interest + 0.5% to 1% Service charges	4 to 5 years	14 to 25 years
16.	Saudi Arabia	4%	5 years	20 years

*Commercial rate of interest on the date of signing of the contract.

बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय पार्क में कुटीर का निर्माण

7474. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय पार्क में पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए एक कुटीर का निर्माण करने के संबंध में राज्य सरकार से केन्द्र सरकार को मंजूरी के लिए एक योजना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब तक मंजूरी दी जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :
(क) बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय पार्क में पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए एक कुटीर का निर्माण करने के संबंध में राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Financing of Hotel Projects by I.F.C

7475. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corporation has given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10.49 crores to the 8 hotel projects in connection with the Asiad;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance, hotel-wise;

(c) what were the conditions laid down for such assistance to the hotel projects;

(d) details of the assistance provided in foreign exchange ; and

(e) what is the rate of interest and the period for which the loans have been provided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRR OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) the

Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 13.42 crores jointly with the other all-India financial institutions to 8 Asiad' 82 linked hotel projects.

(b) A statement indicating the details of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IFCI to the Asiad' 82 linked hotel projects, hotel wise is attached.

(c) The important terms and conditions of the loans are as follows :

(i) Interest at 14% per annum will be payable. In respect of IFCI's segment of the loan, 1% interest subsidy will be available on the amount of loans not exceeding Rs. 75.00 lakhs provided the hotel projects make payment of interest and principal regularly on due dates.

(ii) Liquidated damages at 2% per annum to be charged in case of defaults for the period of defaults.

(iii) Institutions would have the right to convert into equity, at their option, 20% of the rupee loan sanctioned during specified period. This is not applicable to two public sector projects.

(iv) The loans would be secured by joint equitable mortgage with hypothecation of movable assets of the hotels and personal guarantee of promoters. In the case of the two public sector projects unconditional guarantee of the Government of India and Air-India have

been accepted as substantial security in lieu of mortgage of hotel properties.

(v) The concern should make necessary arrangements for raising the equity share capital and promoters should bring in the stipulated promoters' contribution.

(vi) The hotel projects should obtain all the requisite approvals from the Government/local authorities, relating to building plans, sewage disposal, fire fighting, capital goods clearance etc.

(d) The IFCI did not sanction any foreign currency loan to the Asiad' 82 linked projects. However, according to the latest available information 6 of the 8 hotel projects had availed of Rs. 27.32 crores out of the foreign loans syndicated to be syndicated by the commercial banks.

(e) The rate of interest would be 14% per annum with 1% interest subsidy from IFCI on the amount of loans sanctioned by it not exceeding Rs. 75 lakhs provided the hotel projects paid interest and principal regularly on due dates. Liquidated damages at the rate of 2% p.a. would be charged in cases of defaults for the period of defaults. The repayment scheduled have been drawn taking into consideration, *inter-alia* the projected cash generation and the repayment capacity of the relative projects. The details of the repayment schedule of the loans are indicated in statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the concern	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Total amount sanctioned	Loan amount disbursed
1.	Asian Hotels Ltd.	275.00	270.00
2.	Cosmopolitan Hotels Ltd.	138.00	130.00
3.	C. J. International Hotels Ltd.	225.00	112.00
4.	Siddarth Inter-continental Hotels (I) Ltd.	75.00	75.00
5.	Bharat Hotels Ltd.	200.00	130.00
6.	Northern Enterprises Corporation(P) Ltd.	110.00	—
7.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	169.00	135.00
8.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	150.00	150.00
		1342.00	1002.00

Statement-II

Details of repayment schedule of loans sanctions by I.F.C.I. to Asiad 82 linked hotel projects in cases where part of the sanctioned loan has been disbursed.

Sl. No.	Name of the Concern	Repayment of loan
1.	Asian Hotels Ltd. Rupee Loan of Rs. 275 lakhs.	Repayable in 16 half-yearly instalments, from 20.11.1984 to 20.5.1992.
2.	Cosmopolitan Hotels Ltd. Rupee loan of Rs. 120.00 lakhs. Addl. Rupee loan of Rs. 18.00 lakhs.	(i) Repayable in 16 half-yearly instalments from 20.11.1984 to 20.5.1992 (ii) Repayable in 16 half-yearly instalments commencing from the second half of 1984 and ending in the first half of 1992.
3.	C. J. International Hotels Ltd. Rupee loan of Rs. 225.00 lakhs.	Repayable in 15 half-yearly instalments from 20.11.1985 to 20.11.1992.
4.	Siddharth Inter-continental Hotels (I) Ltd. Rupee loan of Rs. 65 lakhs Addl. Rupee loan of Rs. 10 lakhs.	(i) Repayable in 16 half-yearly instalments from 20.5.1984 to 20.11.1991. (ii) Repayable in 14 half-yearly instalments from 20.5.85 to 20.11.1991.
5.	Bharat Hotels Ltd. Rupee loan of Rs. 200 lakhs.	Repayable in 9 half-yearly instalments from 20.5.1984 to 20.5.1988.
6.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. Rupee loan of Rs. 169 lakhs.	Repayable in 16 half-yearly instalments, from 20.11.1984 to 20.5.1992.
7.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (Hotel Samrat) Rupee loan of Rs. 150 lakhs.	Repayable in 16 half-yearly instalments, from 20.11.1984 to 20.5.1992.

Note : The loans disbursed to C. J. International Hotels Ltd. and Bharat Hotels Ltd and the loan disbursed to Cosmopolitan Hotels Ltd. (out of the relative sanction of the loan of Rs. 18,00 lakhs) were by way of bridging loans, which are repayable on demand. The repayment periods mentioned above against the aforementioned concerns relate to repayment periods as will be applicable to the said loans as and when they are converted into regular loans on creation of substantive security as stipulated.

Assistance Provided to Projets Under Soft Loan Scheme

7476. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the amount of assistance provided to projects under the Soft Loan Scheme;

(b) names of the projects to which assistance has been provided with total

amount granted to projects to each of them; and

(c) names of the applicants for loan under Soft Loan Scheme whose applications were not found deserving the loan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Soft loan assistance is extended to modernisation projects in textiles, cement, sugar, jute and selected engineering industries. Details of amounts sanctioned and disbursed to these industries as at the end of December, 1982 are indicated below :

Industry	Sanctions		Loan Disbursed	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Textiles	334	478.70	269	295.20
Cement	21	137.07	18	66.62
Sugar	37	62.74	31	43.34
Jute	26	71.34	10	13.95
Engineering	131	223.68	103	109.11
	549	953.53	431	528.22

It is felt that the effort involved in furnishing the names of individual projects and the relative amounts of assistance to each of them will not be commensurate with the objectives sought to be achieved.

(c) the information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Writing Off of Central Loan to West Bengal

7477. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will be Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal has asked for

writing off the Central loan which has been spent by the State Government for achieving social purpose and towards the discharge of social obligations from which there are no tangible monetary returns ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Union Government in this matter and what is the total amount in question involved ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Government of India have not received any proposal for writing off of Central loan.

(Rs. in crores)

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse Of Authority By Commandant Of 515 Army Base Workshop Bangalore

7478. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in 'Blitz' weekly dated 13 November, 1982 to the effect that some of the articles that disappeared from the stores found their way to an industrial concern run by the Commandant's son;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether the Ministry has inquired into serious allegations involving fraud, malpractices and misuse of authority against the Commandant of 515 Army Base workshop, Bangalore;

(d) if so, the details; and

(e) any further action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is alleged that Commandant of the 515 Army Base Workshop, Bangalore, has been misusing his official position and that some costly items of the Workshop have disappeared through theft.

(c) to (e) A Staff Court of Inquiry is in progress to investigate the complaints. The inquiry is expected to be finalised shortly.

Omission Of National Flag On Top Of Picture Of Parliament House

7479. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when his Ministry had noticed the omission of the National Flag on the top of the picture Parliament House and the words 'Satyameva Jayate' below the national emblem 'Three Lions' and instructed to RBI to rectify the wrongs in future printing of fifty rupee currency notes;

(b) whether this instruction included the printing of the words 'Satyameva Jayate' in all currency notes except hundred rupees currency note;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the RBI in this regard and print the words 'Satyameva Jayate' after this instruction in different currency notes so far; and

(d) if not yet, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The omission of the National Flag on the picture of the Parliament House building in Rs. 50 notes and of the motto 'Satyameva Jayate' in Hindi below the national emblem has been made good by the issue of a new design of Rs. 50 note incorporating the national flag on the Parliament House and the motto 'Satyameva Jayate' on 2nd April, 1981.

(b) to (d) Government had decided in March, 1978, that every attempt would be made to incorporate the motto 'Satyameva Jayate' on all currency and bank notes as and when there is a change in design. In pursuance of this, the motto has already been incorporated in 100 and 50 rupee bank notes. It is proposed to incorporate this motto in Rs. 20, 10, 5 bank notes as and when changes in their designs are introduced. The 2 & 1 rupee notes are proposed to be phased out but the motto has been introduced in the new Rs. 2 coin and the reduced size Rs. 1 coin likely to be released soon.

Deteriorating Services Of Branches Of Laxmi Commercial Bank

7480. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deteriorating conditions of banking services of various branches of Laxmi Commercial Bank;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government; and

(c) the type of complaints received against the Laxmi Commercial Bank during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Complaints to this effect, as are made to the Reserve Bank of India, are duly looked into, and action as appropriate is

taken in each case. The complaints received broadly relate to alleged inadequacies in customer service, irregularities in grant of advances etc. Having regard to the sensitive nature of banking operations which are founded on trust and confidence of people it would not be in public interest to discuss such affairs of an individual bank in intricate details.

Top Posts Lying Vacant in Undertakings

7481. SHRI A. K. Roy : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of top posts of Executives of the Public Sector lying vacant as on 1-1-83 and the period for which they are vacant, facts in details and the reason thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact the Bureau of Public Enterprise has already forwarded names of persons for these posts but they are not accepted by the user Ministries if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) As on 1.1.83, there were 17 vacancies of full-time Chief Executives and 24 vacancies of full-time Functional Directors in Central Public Enterprises. The details are given in the Annexure. The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) has made recommendations for all these vacancies except for one vacancy of Chief Executive and 4 vacancies of Functional Directors to the administrative Ministries. The recommendations of the PESB are processed by the concerned administrative Ministries who obtain the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet before issuing appointment orders. On basis of the PESB recommendations, appointment orders have since been issued in respect of 10 posts of Chief Executives and 6 posts of Functional Directors. Recommendations of the PESB in regard to the remaining posts are under active consideration of the Government. Interim arrangements are made till the regular incumbents are appointed in order to ensure that the work does not suffer.

Statement

Vacancies of full time Chief Executives and Executives Functional Directors in public enterprise as on 1.1.1983.

Sl. No.	Name of the post/enterprise	Date of Vacancy
1	2	3

A—Chief Executives

1.	CMD, Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	1.7.1982
2.	MD, National Textile Corporation	7.6.1982
3.	MD, Hindustan Cables Ltd.	23.8.1982
4.	CMD, Jessop & Co. Ltd.	1.12.1982
5.	CMC, Rural Electrification Corpn.	19.8.1982
6.	CMD, Projects & Development India Ltd.	1.1.1982
7.	CMD, Indian Petro-chemicals Corpn. Ltd.	28.2.1983
8.	CMD, Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	19.7.1983
9.	MD, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	1.12.1982

1	2	3
10.	MD, Hotel Corporation of India	1.4.1982
11.	MD, Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	12.6.1982
12.	MD, Hindustan Latex Ltd.	15.4.1982
13.	CMD, Tea Trading Corporation	23.5.1982
14.	Chairman-cum-General Manager, Delhi Transport Corpn.	6.5.1982
15.	CMD, Heavy Engineering Corpn.	22.11.1982
16.	MD, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.	New Post
17.	CMD, Mica Trading Corpn.	1.1.1983

B—Executive/Functional Directors

1.	Director (Production), National Mineral Development Corpn.	1.1.1982
2.	Director (Finance), Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	15.7.1982
3.	Director (Refineries), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	30.1.1982
4.	Director (Project Management), Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.	New Post
5.	Director (Finance), Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.	—do—
6.	Director (Marketing), Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	—do—
7.	Director (Projects), Engineers India Ltd.	1.9.1982
8.	Director (Commercial), Engineers India Ltd.	18.11.1983
9.	Director (Technical), Engineers India Ltd.	New Post
10.	Director (Finance), Maruti Udyog Ltd.	—do—
11.	Director (Finance), Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.	—do—
12.	Director (Technical), Coal India Ltd.	—do—
13.	Director (Technical), Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd.	—do—
14.	Director (Finance), Hindustan Cables Ltd.	—do—
15.	Director (Finance & Commercial), Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	New Post
16.	Executive Director (Personnel), State Trading Corpn.	26.9.1981
17.	Executive Director (Marketing), State Trading Corpn.	31.7.1982
18.	Executive Director, Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn.	20.5.1981
19.	Director (Finance), Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	1.11.1981
20.	Director (Commercial), Steel Authority of India Ltd.	25.10.82
21.	Director (Personnel), Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1.2.1982
22.	Director (Engineering), National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	24.12.1982
23.	Director (Marketing), Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	24.12.1982
24.	Director (R & D), Indian Oil Corporation.	New Post

**Companies In Private Sector Included
In Report Of BPE**

7482. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies in private sector which are included in the reports of the Bureau of Public Enterprises ;

(b) whether all private sector companies in which 51 per cent equity is held by public sector financial institutions and Central and State Governments are included therein ;

(c) if not, the names of the companies not so included ; and

(d) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Presumbly, the hon'ble Member is referring to the 'Undertakings with Central Government investment but without direct responsibility for management.' There are nine such undertakings included in the Public Enterprises Survey for 1981-82. Vol.-I, placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 25.2.93, vide Chapter 14, Page 131. Out of these nine enterprises, Central and State Government together hold more than 51% equity in respects of 5 enterprises. The names of the remaining 4 enterprises where equity participation by Central and State Governments put together is less than 51% are given below :-

(1) Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd.

2. Indian Explosives Ltd.

3. Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Ltd.

4. Wagon India Ltd.

**रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में
जारी किए गए दस्तावेज**

7483. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्त्रालय/विभाग द्वारा 1982 के दौरान राज्यभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में दिए गए के अनुसार कितने विभिन्न दस्तावेज जारी किए गए ;

(ख) ऐसे दस्तावेजों में से कितने अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में ही और कितने केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किए गए ;

(ग) जो दस्तावेज केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किए गए उन्हें नियमानुसार हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में न निकाले जाने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि ऐसे सभी दस्तावेज राज्यभाषा अधिनियम की उपर्युक्त धारा के अनुसार ही जारी किए जाएंगे ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (घ) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा 3105 दस्तावेज तैयार किए गए और ये सभी हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में थे ।

**Growth Of Money Supply And Instalments
of D.A. To Central Government
Employees**

7584. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) has the rate of growth of money supply decelerated ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that even the retail prices are coming down another instalment of D.A. has become due to the employees from February, 1983 ; and

(c) have Government decided by now to release the instalments of Dearness due to their employment ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No instalment to the Central Government employees from February, 1983.

(c) Two instalments of Dearness Allowance which become due for consideration from 1-9-82 and 1-12-82 have been sanctioned by Government and order have been issued.

Raids on Cinema Industry

7485. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) residences of how many persons connected with cinema industry were raided in the year 1982-83 and recoveries made by the tax authorities ;

(b) total amount of tax evasion calculated ; and

(c) has any criminal prosecution been initiated against any of them ; if so, the names and other particulars thereof with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Income-tax authorities searched 119 persons connected with film industry during the financial year 1982-83 and seized *prima facie* unaccounted assets totalling to Rs. 103.84 lakhs approximately.

(b) Quantum of tax evasion will be known only after the scrutiny of seized documents is completed and assessments are finalised.

(c) According to information available, complaints have been filed against Miss Rekha Ganeshan and Shri Rajesh Khanna for concealment of income/wealth.

Fall In Collection of Excise Duty Compared to Production

7486. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all over Northern India although the number of industrial houses both small and big has increased and the production too has shown remarkable increase, there has been no increase in excise duty to be realised by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the increase in production during the past three years and the likely increase in revenue that should have been effected ;

(c) whether the fall in revenue is mainly due to evasion and manipulation through officials ; and

(d) the total amount of fall in excise duty during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The variation in the number of industrial houses, whether small or big, by itself, has little direct relevance to the yield of central excise revenue ; nor would an increase in the industrial production necessarily imply always a corresponding increase in the Central Excise revenue.

Subject, *inter alia*, to such factors as the variations, if any from year to year in the rates of excise duty applicable to

various products, the range and quantum of exemptions from duty granted and the volume of exports of excisable goods, the increase in the production of excisable goods which are cleared for home consumption on payment of duty will be reflected in the revenue of Central Excise from such production.

The figure given below, of the revenue collected during the last 3 financial years in the Central Excise Collectorates of Delhi, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Meerut, Kanpur and Allahabad whose jurisdictions taken together covers the territories of the State of U.P. Punjab Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh, do not show any fall :—

	Rs. in crores
1980-81	1053.08
1979-80	1071.90
1981-82	1260.03

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Evaluation of Impact of Tax Concessions on Revenue Receipts

7487. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Companies could generally get away without paying any tax by availing themselves of the tax reliefs and concessions ;

(b) whether any assessment or evaluation has been made on the impact of the various tax reliefs and concessions on the revenue receipts of the Government during the last five years ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ;

(d) whether any assessment has been made about the fulfilment of the objects for which such reliefs and concessions were provided ; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that because of certain tax concessions allowed under the Income-tax Act, some highly profitable companies with a growth-track record have not paid any income-tax or have paid a relatively small proportion of their profits as income-tax for some assessment years.

(b) while an estimate of the revenue loss is made when any new tax incentive is proposed by the Government, an assessment or evaluation of the overall impact of all the tax reliefs and concessions allowed under the law on the revenue receipts of the Government during the last five years has not been made.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) the tax reliefs and concessions allowed under the law are reviewed periodically, particularly in connection with the budgetary exercises, and the results of the review are reflected in the proposals contained in the annual Finance Bills.

उत्तर प्रदेश में समेकित विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चुने हुए लाभार्थियों को ऋण

7488. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों से इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चुने हुए लाभार्थियों को बैंक अपेक्षित ऋण नहीं दे रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इस योजना के उद्देश्यों और उपलब्धियों के बीच वर्तमान अन्तर को दूर करने में बैंकों का आवश्यक सहयोग प्राप्त हो सके, उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) इस कार्यक्रम में पिछड़ेपन का ठीक-ठीक पता लगाने और इसमें आने वाली अड़चनों को दूर करने की कार्रवाई के उद्देश्य से कार्यक्रम की जिलेवार निगरानी रखने का कार्य, मुख्य रूप से, जिले/राज्य के अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के कार्य-निष्पादन से संबंधित समस्याओं को भारत सरकार के नोटिस में लाया जाता है, जैसा कि समग्र अथवा जिले-वार बैंक-वार कार्य-निष्पादन के विश्लेषण के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया गया था।

सरकार, एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की गति में तेजी लाने की आवश्यकता की ओर सचेष्ट है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए बैंकों के मुख्य कार्यपालकों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे नियमित रूप से अपनी शाखाओं के कार्य-निष्पादन पर नजर रखें और प्रायोजित आवेदनों के शीघ्रता से निपटान किये जाने की ओर ध्यान दें एवं जिला अधिकारियों के साथ सहयोग करें। समन्वयन की कठिनाईयों को दूर करने तथा इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की रफ्तार में तेजी लाने के लिए बैंकों और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ राज्य-स्तर पर बैठकें आयोजित की गई हैं। वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश में अनन्तिम सूचना के अनुसार इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन फरवरी 1983 तक 3,32,978 हिताधिकारी परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान की गई - इसमें 109.58 करोड़ रुपये के साविध ऋण अन्तर्गस्त थे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं खोलना

7489. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान स्टेट बैंक की खोली गई नई

शाखाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितनी शाखाएं अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में खोली गई है ; और

(ख) अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर सरकार के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर सरकार का विचार 1983-84 में विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने का है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) हाल ही की उप-लब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, कैलेंडर वर्ष 1982 के दौरान भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 29 शाखाएं खोली थीं। इनमें से दो शाखाएं अल्मोड़ा जिले में अवस्थित थीं और एक पिथौरागढ़ जिले में।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1982 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास 22 प्राधिकृतियां मौजूद थीं। इनके केन्द्रवार और बैंकवार ब्यौरे अनुबन्ध में दिये गए हैं। बैंकों को इन प्राधिकृतियों के अविलम्ब उपयोग करने की सलाह दी गई है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में उन स्थानों के नामों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण जिनके लिए बैंकों के पास शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते प्राधिकृतियां मौजूद हैं।

दिसम्बर, 1982 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार

जिला	केन्द्र	प्राधिकृति धारी बैंक का नाम
1	2	3
अल्मोड़ा	1. मोहन	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
	2. माजखाली	तदेव
	3. जलाली	तदेव
	4. जांती	तदेव
	5. डौलीघाट	तदेव

1	2	3
	6. हर्रा	ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स
	7. गुमटी	तदेव
	8. सरायखेत	तदेव
	9. एरा	तदेव
	10. बसूली सेरा	तदेव
	11. कुवेलैन	तदेव
	12. बसौली	तदेव
	13. खड़ेका	
	खांकड़	तदेव
	14. बनलेख	नेनीताल बैंक
	15. धर्मगढ़	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक
	16. शामा	तदेव
	17. भैनासियाचिना	तदेव
पिथौरागढ़	1. पोखारी	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
	2. जाऊलजीबी	तदेव
	3. नाचनी	तदेव
	4. पाटी	तदेव
	5. पुलहिन्डोला	तदेव

**Selling of Coffee and Chickory Powder
Separately**

6490. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to direct the traders to sell coffee powder and chickory powder separately as is done in many coffee growing countries in the interest of consumers ; and

(b) what ways and means have been adopted by Government to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a)
There is no proposal to direct the traders
to sell coffee powder and chickory powder
separately.

(b) Does not arise.

Mixing of Chickory in Coffee Powder

7491. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact the quality of
coffee powder is coming down due to
mixing of high proportion of chickory by
traders ;

(b) whether Government are aware
that excessive chickory deteriorates the
taste and flavour of the coffee ; and

(c) whether in the interest of coffee
consumers, Government propose to bring
fresh rules directing the coffee traders to
mention the percentage of ingredients in
their coffee powder and to take necessary
penal action against such traders as
supply the coffee powder in proportion
different from the mentioned ingredient
proportion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) The quality of coffee powder comes
down due to mixing of high proportion
of chickory.

(b) Yes, Sir. The excessive mixture
of chickory with coffee deteriorates the
taste and flavour of coffee.

(c) Chickory is the only permissible
admixture with Coffee under the food
adulteration laws. The maximum per-
missible limit under the food adulteration
laws is 49 percent of chickory in any
admixture of chickory and coffee sold in
internal market. The percentage of
chickory mixed with coffee is not usually
being indicated by the trade in so far as
chickory mixed coffee is concerned. There

is no proposal under the consideration of Government to issue fresh rules to prescribe the limit for mixing chickory in coffee powder.

Export of Sweet Water

7492. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what decision has since been taken on the proposal of Japanese firm to export sweet water from India to West Asian Countries in empty oil tankers on their return journey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The drinking water supply position in the major port towns at present does not warrant any consideration of proposals for export of drinking water currently.

Sugar Export

7493. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar exports this year are proposed to be comparatively higher than the last years by about 30 per cent ; and

(b) through which agencies exports are proposed to be canalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) India has been allocated a quota of 6.50 lakh tonnes of white sugar during 1983 by International Sugar Organisation. The quota was the same in 1982. Actual exports will depend on international prices and demand.

(b) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. is the canalising agency for export of sugar.

Deficit Provided In States' Budget

7494. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state :

(a) what is the total estimated deficit provided in the various State's Budgets for the year 1983-84;

(b) what provision has been made for meeting the deficit to ensure that the prices do not rise and there is no depletion in the reserves; and

(c) whether Government have issued any directions to State Government in this regard; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Alleged Smuggling By Some Close Person Of A Minister

7495. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGAWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons who were close to a Union Minister of State were recently arrested by customs at Delhi Airport while trying to smuggle in contraband valued at Rs. 1,65,000 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these arrested persons visited several times foreign countries ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) In the absence of a detailed particulars,

namely, date, flight number, names, etc., it is not possible to furnish verified information on the question. Perhaps, the reference is to the news item "Minister's men held for smuggling" which appeared in the Indian Express (New Delhi Edition) of 26th February, 1983. About this news item the facts available are as follows :

2. Shri Fazal Razzaq and Shri Nazirul Hassan, both holding Indian passports, arrived at Delhi Airport on 2-2-1983 by Pakistan Airways Flight PK-272 from Karachi. On a reasonable belief that the baggage contained dutiable articles their baggage was subjected to examination even though both had chosen Green Channel, meant for passengers having no dutiable goods. The examination resulted in the recovery of dutiable goods having market value of Rs. 1,10,000 and Rs. 55,000 respectively. In addition, Indian currency amounting to Rs. 11,500 and some documents were recovered from Shri Razzaq. Both passengers were arrested and produced before the Metropolitan Magistrate. Further action under the provisions of law is in progress.

3. Both the passengers have not named anybody in connection with making arrangements for their clearance at the Airport. They, however, admitted misdeclaration of the dutiable goods. The available records or any other evidence does not indicate that they had any connection with a Union Minister of State.

Income-Tax Summary Assessment Scheme

7496. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income Tax Summary Assessment Scheme, which was being studied to determine whether the speed at which cases are disposed of, was satisfactory ;

(b) whether the Summary Assessment Scheme has resulted in reducing the cost

of collection of revenues and in saving man-power ;

(c) whether the Summary Tax Assessment Scheme is under the active review of the Union Government ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the scheme has provided beneficial in tax collection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Summary Assessment Scheme has resulted in the increase of disposal of income-tax assessments.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Summary Assessment Scheme is being implemented with the objective of achieving optimum results from the limited man-power resources of the Department by their redeployment so that the officers and the staff concentrate on scrutiny of high revenue yielding cases thereby maximising the revenue gain with the available man-power.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government have been from time to time analysing the working of the Summary Assessment Scheme and making changes to improve it.

(d) The Summary Assessment Scheme has proved beneficial in tax collection also as would be evident from the increase in net collections of the Department from year to year.

Deduction In Controlled Cloth By N.T.C. Mills

7497. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have reduced the controlled cloth obligation on mills under the National Textile Corporation for the coming financial year ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same ;

(c) whether in 1982-83 they were to produce controlled cloth of the order of 310 million square metres ;

(d) if so, to what extent under this decision, the NTC mills will have to produce the same cloth ;

(e) the reasons for reducing the same ; and

(f) to what extent this decision has helped in controlling cloth prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (f) The controlled cloth obligation on mills under the National Textile Corporation has been reduced during the current financial year since the textile policy envisages a progressive shift to the handloom sector in the matter of controlled cloth production. In 1982-83 the NTC mills were required to produce controlled cloth of the order of 310 million square metres. During the current financial year, they would be required to produce 300 million square metres of controlled cloth. The decision to gradually shift controlled cloth production from NTC mills to the handloom sector would have no significant impact on cloth prices in general since the total quantum of controlled cloth in both the sectors taken together will remain 650 million square metres.

Families Identified For Assistance Under IRDP In Madhya Pradesh

7498. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 70 per cent of the families identified for assistance under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh have so far not been sanctioned bank credit in the current financial year ;

(b) if so, whether loans to IRDP beneficiaries are advanced through 19 nationalised banks, State Cooperative Banks and Land Development Banks ;

(c) whether the same position is in regard to Karnataka and other States also ;

(d) whether the dismal performance of financial institutions in implementing the programme was highlighted at the high level official meeting ;

(e) whether State Government has suggested that Chief Executives of various banks should review their performance and take prompt steps to streamline the functioning of financial institutions involved in implementing the programme ;

(f) the action taken pursuant to (e) above ; and

(g) what assistance under the IRDP has been provided to beneficiaries in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and other States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (g) Available information shows that in Madhya Pradesh, as against the target of assisting 2,86,000 families under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1982-83, upto end February 1983, 2,49,943 families were identified and assisted. The total term credit mobilised was of the order of Rs. 63.8 crores. In Karnataka for the same period, the number of families identified and assisted was 1,40,367 as against the target of 95,000 families for the year 1982-83. The total term credit mobilised in Karnataka during that period for the assisted families was Rs. 32.4 crores.

Performance of the scheduled commercial banks in assisting IRD Programme beneficiaries cannot be categorised as dismal although admittedly there is scope for improvement and every effort needs to be made to accelerate the pace of implementation. This was impressed upon the chief executives of banks by the Governor, Reserve Bank at his meeting with them on 25-2-1983. He advised banks to regularly review

their performance in the implementation of the IRDP on a quarterly basis. Chairman of the State Level Bankers' Committees are also to over see the performance of all banks in lending to IRDP beneficiaries. Lead Banks have been asked to review the implementation of IRDP on a monthly basis at the district level. An overall review of the implementation of the 20 Point Programme,

including the IRD Programme, was undertaken at the Conference of Chief Ministers taken by the Prime Minister on April 4, 1983.

Available statewide data regarding number of beneficiary families assisted and amount of term credit mobilised during the year 1982-83 are set out in the attached.

Statement

Integrated Rural Development Programme-Progress during 1982-83

(Provisional)

S. No.	State/Union Territories	Total beneficiaries (Nos.)	Term Credit disbursed	Period upto which data relates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	214831	4435.78	February, 1983
2.	Assam	30047	529.23	*February, 1983
3.	Bihar	100744	3520.24	February, 1983
4.	Gujarat	117389	2689.36	February, 1983
5.	Haryana	93582	918.21	February, 1983
6.	Himachal Pradesh	40222	520.23	@ February, 1983
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	20344	248.88	January, 1983
8.	Karnataka	140367	3237.30	February, 1982
9.	Kerala	94481	1536.82	@February, 1983
10.	Madhya Pradesh	249943	6379.67	February, 1983
11.	Maharashtra	136726	3083.79	February, 1983
12.	Manipur	6514	0.86	*February, 1983
13.	Meghalaya	6834	—	September, 1982
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	120338	1645.91	February, 1983
16.	Punjab	84877	1604.24	February, 1983
17.	Rajasthan	133363	1432.38	*February, 1983
18.	Sikkim	1463	6.76	February, 1983
19.	Tamil Nadu	220065	4783.23	February, 1983
20.	Tripura	3436	70.00	December, 1982
21.	Uttar Pradesh	332978	10957.51	February, 1983

1	2	3	4	5
22.	West Bengal	46882	534.88	January, 1983
UNION TERRITORIES				
23.	A & N Islands	73	—	August, 1982
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2661	—	February, 1983
25.	Chandigarh	405	—	August, 1982
26.	D & N Haveli	194	3.53	February, 1983
27.	Delhi	3274	73.46	February, 1983
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4690	17.51	November, 1982
29.	Lakshadweep	13	—	December, 1982
30.	Mizoram	3315	—	February, 1993
31.	Pondicherry	1164	14.86	*February, 1983
All India		2271215	48244.64	

@ Information relates upto January, 1983.

* Information relates upto December, 1982.

Credit By NABARD To Handloom Weavers, Handicrafts And Others

7499. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is extending facilities regarding credit to handloom weavers, handicrafts and others ;

(b) if so, the details regarding its co-operation with the cooperative banks extended to weavers and artisans particularly in rural areas ; and

(c) the details regarding the rate of interest charged on the credits advanced for setting up of cottage and small scale industries by weavers and artisans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Schemes for providing

refinancing in respect of working capital requirements of Weavers Cooperative Societies and Industrial Cooperatives for handicrafts and other artisans which was being operated by Reserve Bank of India is being continued by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) after its formation on 12.7.1982. Credit facilities of NABARD for farmers and artisans are routed through State Cooperative Banks, Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Weavers Societies/Industrial Societies. Besides, NABARD extends refinance facilities to State Cooperative Banks on behalf to the Central Cooperative Banks for advance made by them to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies/Large Size Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS), Farmers Service Societies (FSS) for meeting the working capital requirements of handloom weavers and other rural artisans who are residing in villages.

The rates of interest on refinance provided by NABARD on the above activities are indicated below :

For financing Weavers Cooperative Societies

- (1) Where subsidy is available to handloom weavers coop. societies.

The rate of interest to be charged to the weavers coop. Societies will be at the same rate as charged by NABARD i.e. $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ below the prevalent banks rate viz. $7\frac{1}{2}\%$.

- (2) Where subsidy is not available i.e. Power-loom weavers cooperative societies.

Category of Banks	Margin to be retained (not exceeding)	Rate of interest to be charged (not exceeding)
1. State Coop. Banks lending to Coop. Banks	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	8%
2. Central Coop. Banks lending to Weavers' Coop. Societies	1%	9%

For financing Industrial Cooperatives (other than weavers).

Category of Banks	Margins to be retained (not exceeding)	Rate of interest to be charged (not exceeding)
1. State Coop. Banks lending to Central Coop. Banks	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	8%
2. Central Coop. Banks lending to Industrial Coop. Societies	1%	9%

For financing weavers and other rural artisans PACS/FSS/LAMPS.

Category of Banks	Margins to be retained (not exceeding)	Rate of interest to be charged (not exceeding)
1. State Coop. Banks	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	$7\frac{1}{2}\%$
2. Central Coop. Banks	1%	$8\frac{1}{2}\%$
3. PACS/FESS/LAMPS	2%	$10\frac{1}{2}\%$

The Credit limits sanctioned by RBI/NABARD for production and marketing activities, weavers societies and industrial cooperatives for the last 4 years are given below :

(Rs. Crores)

		Credit limits sanctioned during Financial Year			
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-1981	1981-82
1.	Weavers Coop. (including limits sanctioned to apex/ regional weavers societies for marketing cloth)	50.92	57.95	75.20	97.27
2.	Industrial Cooperatives (including coir)	4.21	5.69	5.46	5.61

Air-Conditioning Of Departure Lounges At Airports

7500. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the airports which have been provided with the facility of air conditioning at Departure Lounges;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide such facilities in other airports also ; and

(c) if so, the names of those airports and by when it will be provided there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras including their security hold lounges, for both domestic as well as international passenger traffic, are air conditioned.

None of the domestic airports other than international airports have air conditioning facilities in the Departure Lounges.

(b) and (c) It is proposed to air-condition only the departure areas at Ahmedabad, Patna, Tiruchirapally, Trivandrum and Varanasi airports. This work is likely to be completed by March, 1984;

The departure holding area in the New terminal at Dabolim (under-construction) is also being air conditioned and is likely to be completed by 30th September, 1983.

Export of Ornamental Fish and Ancillary Products

7501. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA
RANE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey had been made for demand by various countries for coloured varieties and colourful fish which are abundant around Lakshadweep and other places in our country ;

(b) what is India's share in the export of ornamental fish and ancilliary products ; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) India's share in the export of ornamental fish and ancilliary products forms a very negligible portion of the world trade in these items.

(c) The steps proposed for increasing production for export of ornamental fish and ancilliary products include extension of credit to aquarium fish breeders, identification of a limited number of species having export potential and concentration of efforts for large scale production of such species, organisation of courses for aquarium breeders through ICAR Institutions and Agricultural Universities, resources survey for aquarium fish in Indian waters etc.

**Amount of Overdrafts, Advances and
special Loans to States and Union
Territories**

7502. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the amounts of Overdrafts, advances, special temporary loans etc. of each State and Union Territory as on 1 April, 1982 and 1 April, 1983 ;

(b) whether the Central Government have converted these huge overdrafts/loans etc. of each State into medium term and long term loans at reduced rates of interest ;

(c) if so, the State-wise figures of overdrafts as standing at present and the amounts converted as above ;

(d) whether these deferred State liabilities and burdens will adversely affect the fiscal position of States in the Seventh Five-Year Plan leading to near-

insolvency unless new resources are built up by States ; and

(e) if so, what are the specific conditions and guidelines given to States in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHEJEE) : (a) A statement showing the Overdrafts, Advances etc. drawn by each State from the Reserve Bank of India (excluding Treasury Bill holdings) as on 1st April, 1982 and 1st April, 1983 is laid on the Table of the House. Union Territories accounts are part of the Consolidated Fund of India and they do not bank separately with the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The Government of India converted the adjusted closing deficits of the States of Rs. 1743.46 crores as at the end of 31st March, 1982 into medium term loans at normal rates of interest.

(c) Two States namely ; Bihar and West Bengal were running an overdraft of Rs. 82.94 crores and Rs. 41.86 crores as on 4th April, 1983 respectively. There is no proposal to convert these amounts into medium term loans.

(d) It is too early to forecast the affect of these liabilities on the fiscal position of the States in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period as this would depend upon the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

*Amounts of Overdrafts, Ways and Means Advances etc. drawn by States from the
Reserve Bank of India.*

(Rs. crores)		
States	As on 1.4.82	As on 1.4.83
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	9.81	26.71
2. Assam	94.54	—

1	2	3
3. Bihar	25.10	63.67
4. Gujarat	86.47	—
5. Haryana	39.94	6.63
6. Himachal Pradesh	24.99	—
7. Kanataka	—	35.03
8. Kerala	81.53	27.49
9. Madhya Pradesh	113.34	—
10. Maharashtra	81.20	—
11. Manipur	53.62	0.99
12. Meghalaya	6.39	—
13. Nagaland	8.67	5.82
14. Punjab	110.15	—
15. Rajasthan	251.50	20.42
16. Tamil Nadu	—	13.16
17. Tripura	23.82	—
18. West Bengal	340.65	66.38
Total	1351.72	266.30

**Loan to Pure Drinks Group of Companies
to Build a Hotel**

7503. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 917 on 1st March, 1983 in Rajya Sabha regarding loan to Pure Drinks Group of companies to build a hotel and state :

(a) whether Rs. 4.50 crores shares which have been pledged are quoted shares : if so, the quoted value of the shares, number of shares and the names of the companies whose shares have been pledged ;

(b) the net worth of the persons who have given personal guarantees and the basis on which the net worth is arrived at ;

(c) whether the project was supposed to be ready for the Asiad and it looks it will not be ready until 1984 ; if so, will

the loans go sour as with Mohan Machines ; and

(d) whether Government have assessed that this hotel will do well, especially noting the large number of new hotels and the experience ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Posting of Coast Guards at all Major
Ports**

7504. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the location of the detachments of Coast Guards in all major ports in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the detachment of Coast Guards are located in all major ports of the country except Paradip ;

(c) if so, whether Government have a proposal to post a detachment of Coast Guards at Paradip at an early date ; and

(d) what steps his Ministry has taken to expedite the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) It is proposed to set up Coast Guard District Headquarters in the Maritime states and in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, which also includes Paradip Port. However, the actual date of positioning of Coast Guard District HQrs. at Paradip cannot be fixed now, as it would depend upon the growth of the force level of this Service as also the availability of land etc.

Increase In Bank Loans For The Poor

7605. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minister of Finance has directed all the nationalised banks to increase bank loans for the poor ;

(b) if so, when such guidelines have been sent to the various nationalised banks ;

(c) how many nationalised banks set up in Orissa have extended such loans to the poor and weaker section of the society in rural areas ; and

(d) the details of the bank-wise performance in Orissa in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to all Scheduled Commercial Banks on 7th February, 1983 about the identification of beneficiaries of the 20 Point

Programme belonging to the weaker section of the community in various priority sectors and extending credit support for their productive ventures.

Since the concept of composite weaker section has only recently been evolved, data in regard to public sector banks' credit to this section are therefore, not available.

However, Reserve Bank of India have reported that Public Sector Banks had advanced Rs. 18.24 crores as at the end of June, 1981 in the State of Orissa to Small and Marginal farmers, borrowers having loans of upto Rs. 10,000 for activities allied to agriculture and artisans, cottage and village industries and small units requiring not more than Rs. 25,000 as composite loans. The number of borrowal accounts involved was 75229.

Target For Export Of Sea-Food

7506. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target set for the export of sea-food in 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been achieved ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) The target set for the export of sea food for 1982-83 is expected to be achieved. The target for 1981-82, however, could not be achieved mainly due to poor landings and the sharp fall in shipments of fresh/frozen fish, dried fish, fish meal etc.

(c) Steps being taken to achieve the target for 1983-84 include promotion of prawn farming, participation in specialised overseas trade fairs/exhibitions, publicity

through press advertisements and publications, collection and dissemination of market information through Trade Promotion Offices of the Marine Products Exports Development Authority, product and market diversification, tightening of quality control etc.

Mills Under Control of National Textile Corporation

7507. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will Minister of the COM-
MERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the mills running under the control of National Textile Corporation and the States to which they belong ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some mills running under the control of the National Textile Corporation are incurr-
ing huge losses ;

(c) if so, the names of the mills which are running in loss or profit ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance of the mills running in loss ?

Statement

S. No.	Name and location of the mill	Whether running in profit or loss during 1982-83 (upto January 1983)
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH (6 mills)		
1.	Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal	Loss
2.	Anantapur Cotton Mills, Tadapatri	Loss
3.	Nataraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Nirmal, Adilabad	Loss
4.	Netha Spg. Mills, Secunderabad	Profit
5.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta	Profit
6.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni	Loss
ASSAM (1 mill)		
7.	Associated Industries (Assam) Chandrapur, Distt. Kamrup	Loss

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) to (c) The required information is
given in the statement attached.

(d) Some of the important steps
taken to improve the working of NTC
mills are as follows :

(i) expeditious implementation of
modernisation/expansion prog-
rammes ;

(ii) rationalisation of workload and
labour force ;

(iii) bulk procurement of raw material
on centralised basis ;

(iv) installation of diesel generating
sets in some of the mills to over-
come power shortage ;

(v) diversification in the pattern of
production ; and

(vi) economy and control in cotton
mixing cost through use of man-
made fibres, comber wastes.

1	2	3
BIHAR (2 Mills)		
8.	Bihar Co-operative Weavers Spg. Mills, Mokameh.	Loss
9.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya	Loss
GUJARAT (12 Mills)		
10.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	Loss
11.	Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	Profit
12.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	Loss
13.	New Manekchowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	Loss
14.	Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad	Loss
15.	Rajnagar Textile Mills, Unit No. 1 Ahmedabad	Loss
16.	Rajnagar Textile Mills, Unit No. 2 Ahmedabad	Loss
17.	Jahangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	Loss
18.	Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot	Profit
19.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar	Loss
20.	Viramgam Textile Mills, Viramgam	Loss
21.	Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedabad	Possession not yet taken due to court case.
KARNATAKA (4 Mills)		
22.	Mahboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills, Gulbarga	Loss
23.	Minerva Mills, Magadi Road, Bangalore	Loss
24.	Mysore Spg. & Wvg. Mfg. Mills, Bangalore	Loss
25.	Shri Yallamma Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills, Davangere	Loss
KERALA (5 Mills)		
26.	Paravathi Mills, Quilon	Loss
27.	Allagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills Alagappa Nagar, Trishur Distt.	Loss
28.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cannanore	Loss
29.	Kerala Laxmi Mills, Trishur	Profit
30.	Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum	Loss
MADHYA PRADESH (7 Mills)		
31.	Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore	Loss
32.	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	Loss
33.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore	Loss
34.	Hira Mills, Ujjain	Loss
35.	New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal	Loss
36.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon	Loss
37.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur	Loss

1

2

3

MAHARASHTRA (22 Mills)

38.	India United Mills No, 1, Bombay.	Loss
39.	India United Mills No, 2, Bombay.	Loss
40.	India United Mills No, 3, Bombay.	Loss
41.	India United Mills No, 4, Bombay.	Loss
42.	India United Mills No, 5, Bombay.	Loss
43.	India United Mills Dye Works, Bombay.	Loss
44.	Model Mills Nagpur, Nagpur	Loss
45.	R.S.R. Gopal-das Mohta Spg, & Wvg. Mills, Akola.	Loss
46.	Vidarbha Mills (berar) Achalpur.	Loss
47.	R.B.B.A. Spg, & Wvg, Mills, Hinganghat	Loss
48.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola.	Loss
49.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.	Loss
50.	Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad.	Profit
51.	Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.	Profit
52.	Apollo Textile Mills, Bombay.	Loss
53.	Barshi Textile Mills, Sholapur	Profit
54.	Challisaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.	Loss
55.	New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.	Loss
56.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.	Loss
57.	Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay.	Loss
58.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.	Loss
59.	Bharat Textile Mills Bombay.	Loss

PUNJAB (4 Mills)

60.	Dayalbag Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Amritsar.	Loss
61.	Suraj Textile Mills, Malout.	Loss
62.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Mharar.	Loss
63.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar.	Loss

RAJASTHAN (4 Mills)

64.	Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.	Loss
65.	Edward Mills, Beawar.	Loss
66.	Shri Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar.	Loss
67.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur.	Loss

TAMIL NADU (14 Mills)

68.	Om Prasakthi Mills, Coimbatore.	Loss
69.	Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore.	Profit
70.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore.	Loss
71.	Sri Rangavilar Gng. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.	Profit
72.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore.	Loss
73.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.	Loss
74.	Balaramavarma Textile Mills, Shencottah.	Loss
75.	Somasundarama Mills, Coimbatore.	Loss

1	2	3
76.	Sri Sarada Mills, Coimbatore.	Loss
77.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore.	Profit
78.	Kaleeswarar Mills, 'A' Unit. Coimbatore,	Loss
79.	Pioner Spinners, Kamudakudi.	Loss
80.	Kaleeswarar Mills, 'B' Unit, Kalayakoil.	Loss
81.	Sri Kothandrem Spg. Mill, Madurai.	Not yet re- started,

UTTAR PRADESH (11 Mills)

82.	New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	Loss
83.	Muir Mills, Kanpur	Loss
84.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur	Loss
85.	Shri Vikrim Cotton Mills, Lucknow	Loss
86.	Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras	Loss
87.	Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	Loss
88.	Atherton West Cotton Mills, Kanpur	Loss
89.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	Loss
90.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini, Allahabad	Loss
91.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan, Azamgarh Distt. (UP)	Loss
92.	Rae Bareilly Textiles Mills, Rae Bareilly	Loss

ORISSA (1 Mill)

93.	Orissa Cotton Mills, Cuttack	Loss
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WEST BENGAL (15 Mills)

94.	Arti Cotton Mills, Dasanagar, Howrah	Loss
95.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Mills No. 1, Ramagar. Distt. Hooghly	Loss
96.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Mills No. 2, Kataganj, Distt. Nadia	Loss
97.	Central Cotton Mills, Howrah	Loss
98.	Rampooria Cotton Mills Serampore	Loss
99.	Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore	Loss
100.	Jyoti Weaving Factory, Patipukur, Calcutta	Loss
101.	Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra	Loss
102.	Sree Mahalaxmi Mills, Palta	Loss
103.	Bengal Textile Mills, Cossimbazar	Loss
104.	Manidra Mills, Cossimbazar	Loss
105.	Kanoria Industries, Konnagar, Distt. Hooghly	Loss
106.	Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sodepore	Loss
107.	Sodepore Cotton Mills, Sodepore	Loss
108.	Mohini Mills Ltd., Calcutta	Loss

1

2

3

UNION TERRITORY

DELHI (1 Mill)

109. Ajudhia Textile Mills, Azadpur, Delhi Loss

PONDICHERRY (3 Mills)

110. Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pondicherry Loss
 111. Sri Dharathi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry Loss
 112. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry Loss

International Airports Functioning in India

7508. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the International Airports functioning in India ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to upgrade certain more airports as International Airports ; and

(c) if so, the names of those airports which are likely to be upgraded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION. (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) There are four International Airports namely ; Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras Airports.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Criteria for Selection of Large Industrial Housing for Detailed Scrutiny

7509. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria for selection by the Special Cell of the Board of

Direct Taxes of cases relating to groups of large Industrial Houses for detailed scrutiny and investigation ;

(b) how many groups of large industrial houses have so far been subjected to such scrutiny and investigation during the last three years ; and

(c) the results of scrutiny ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Keeping in view the constraints of man-power as well as the large number of companies and other assesseees belonging to each group of large Industrial Houses, the Directorate of Inspection (Special Investigation) selects cases in each group for detailed scrutiny and investigation. The selection is based on the importance of the case, reports regarding tax evasion pertaining to the case and other factors, such as, whether the concern is engaged in the manufacture/sale of commodities which are frequently in scarce supply and there are reports of black marketing in such commodities.

(b) During the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 the number of groups of large Industrial Houses subjected to scrutiny and investigation were 8, 9 and 14 respectively.

During the financial year 1980-81, the the Directorate had overseen investigation in 80 cases and additions amounting to Rs. 46.82 crores were made to the

returned income. In Financial Year 1981-82 the Directorate had overseen 104 cases and total additions amounting to Rs. 58.80 crores were made to the returned income. As regards Financial Year 1982-83 it is not possible to ascertain the results of scrutiny at this stage because all the relevant assessments have not been finalised yet.

Improved Infra Structure to attract International Tourists

7510. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have provided improved infrastructure in the country to attract international tourist; and

(b) if so, the target of the flow of tourists set for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Significant augmentation has taken place in the areas of accommodation and transport in the recent past. Besides, the development of infra structure to attract international tourists is a continuous process.

(b) No targets for the flow of tourists have been fixed for 1983-84. The department, however, expects to achieve a target of 1.7 million tourists by 1985.

Study to Evaluate Efficiency Of Various Tax Concessions

7511. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has undertaken a study to evaluate the efficiency of various tax concessions made so far ;

(b) if so, whether the study has since been completed ;

(c) the agency which is conducting the study ; and

(d) by when the study is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The Central Board of Direct Taxes has asked the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy to undertake a study of some of the tax concessions provided in the Income-tax Act, 1961. The final shape of the study is yet to be decided as the time-frame, project cost and modalities are being finalised in consultation with the Institute. Therefore, it will not be possible to indicate the time by which the study is likely to be completed.

Increase In Excise Duty Arrears

7512. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Excise Duty arrears have shown trends of steep increase during the last three years;

(b) if so, the arrears amounts for the last three years;

(c) the main reasons for increase in arrears; and

(d) steps taken by Government for quick realisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The revenue locked up in litigation in court (in cases where, pending the final judicial determination of the issues in dispute, assessments/demands are only provisional) cannot be said to be in the nature of arrears. In other cases, where demands for duty have been raised, but recoveries have not been made, the information, for the last 3 years, as to the amounts invol-

ved, is as given in column 2 of the Table below :—

Year	Arrears of revenue in crores	Total collection of Excise Duty in crores	Percentage of Column 2 to Column 3
1	2	3	4
1980-81	217.84	6466.33	3.36%
1981-82	278.36	7402.71	3.76%
1982-83	*339.88	8255.90 (R.B.E.)	4.11%

(*Upto 1.1.83) (Prov.)

To enable these arrears to be viewed in proper perspective, data about the total collections of Central-Excise duty during the same period indicating the percentage that such arrears constitute of the total collections, are given in columns (3) and (4) of the above Table.

While in absolute terms there has been increase, during the last 3 years, in the amount of revenue in arrears, viewed in the perspective of the overall collections, this increase cannot be said to be so steep. Further, even in these cases, a very large proportion of the amount in arrears is covered by the stay orders granted by quasi-judicial or judicial authorities, which cannot be recovered till such stay orders are vacated and the matters before such authorities are finalised.

The recovery of arrears of revenue is an on-going function. Such measures (administrative, legal and others aimed at liquidating the arrears) as are considered necessary from time to time continue to be taken, and these measures include steps to expedite the finalisation of the cases of disputed demands where recoveries have been stayed, and enforcing, through persuasive or coercive action as necessary, the demands that are not in dispute.

Employees Sacked By LIC

7513. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation of India recently sacked nine of its employees who were found over-qualified; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Nine persons misrepresented and gave incorrect particulars regarding their qualifications with a view to get regular employment in the Corporation. When these facts came to light during the 'probation' period, the Corporation considered it administratively desirable to discharge them in accordance with the rules of the Corporation.

Backlog Of Reservation For SC/ST Employees in SBI Bhubaneswar Circles

7514 Shri A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the back-log of reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees against promotions from Clerical/Cash Cadre to Officers/Junior Management (Accounts) Grade-I in the State Bank of India, Bhubaneswar Circles ; and

(b) how Government propose to fill up the back-log ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) ; (a) and

(b) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Income Tax Raids in Metropolitan Cities

7515. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of I. T. raids conducted by the Income Tax Officers in various Metropolitan Cities of the country during 1981-82, city-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : The number of searches conducted by Income-tax authorities in Metropolitan cities during financial year 1981-82 is as under :

Name of the City	No. of searches
(1) Delhi	384
(2) Calcutta	375
(3) Bombay	1107
(4) Madras	237

बिहार में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास

7516. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में किन-किन स्थानों में 1983-84 के दौरान पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खर्शोद आलम खान) : (क) और (ख) 1983-84 के दौरान विभाग ने बिहार में जिन स्थानों पर स्कीमों को कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रारम्भ किया है अथवा प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

1. पटना में 33.15 लाख रुपये की

अनुमानित लागत से एक यूथ होस्टल का निर्माण ।

2. बेतला, पालामाऊ क्रीड़ा अभ्यारण्य में 46.76 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक वन-गृह का निर्माण ।

3. बक्सर में 30.76 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक ध्वनि-व-प्रकाश शो की मारुटिंग ।

4. रांची में 141.00 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से बिहार राज्य पर्यटन निगम और भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के बीच संयुक्त उद्यम होटल परियोजना ।

5. आई०टी०डी०सी० द्वारा 20 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बोध गया में यात्री गृह का विस्तार ।

उपयुक्त के अतिरिक्त विभाग का राजगीर में आवास और नालन्दा में एक कैफेटेरिया के निर्माण के लिए एक प्रस्ताव है । तथापि इन स्कीमों को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Streamlining And Simplification Of Procedure For Baggage Examination

7517. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have streamlined procedure and simplified baggage examination at Delhi and other international airports of the country ;

(b) whether this will help speedy clearance of passengers at the International airports; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir; to some extent.

(c) The "Walk through System" was introduced at all international Airports in India in February 1981 so that the passengers and tourists who had no dutiable articles could just walk through in the green channel. The examination of baggage of this category of passengers was confined to a very small percentage. Recently, instructions have been issued that examination of baggage of passengers availing the red channel should not be done as a matter of routine and instead assessment of duty should be completed on oral declaration subject to small test check. Emphasis has been laid on acceptance of passenger's declaration. Even in the case of unaccompanied baggage and for persons coming on Transfer of Residence, percentage check has been introduced. Reports received by the Government indicate that the system is working well and has greatly facilitated the clearance of passengers speedily.

Opening Of New Branches By State Banks Of Patiala In Haryana

7518. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending for opening of new branches and extension counters by State Bank of Patiala ;

(b) the reasons for delay in granting sanction ; and

(c) when the Reserve Bank of India proposes to issue clearance for each one ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India have reported that the State Bank of Patiala has been allotted 7 rural centres for opening branches in Haryana under the current

branch licensing period. In addition, the bank has one more authorisation for a semi-urban centre.

Reserve Bank have reported that four applications viz., 2 for branches, one for Agriculture Development Branch and one for extension counter of the State Bank of Patiala are pending with them. These will be decided after completion of the reviews of inter-bank distribution of branch expansion programme and their policy towards opening of specialised branches.

Addition To Capacity In Powerloom Sector

7519. Dr. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan that an addition to capacity is to be permitted in the powerloom sector and ways of measures by way of disincentives were to be devised to prevent powerloom from competing with the handlooms,

(b) if so, that are the details of the progress made in this regard. and

(c) how many people have been benefited therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) : In pursuance of the Textile Policy Statement of 9th March, 1981 which provides for a limited expansion of the Powerloom sector for weaver belonging to handloom cooperatives to graduate to powerloom, a total quota of 25,000 powerlooms has been allotted to different States and Union Territories. States and Union Territories are expected to implement this quota by the end of the 6th Five Year Plan period. The reservation of some items of production for the handloom sector has been continued and a group has been set-up under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner (Handloom) to

examine the cost handicap of the handloom sector and suggest necessary remedial action.

Recovery Of Bank Loans Advanced To Various Categories

7520. Dr. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of rupees have been advanced to the agriculturists, small scale industries, retail traders small peasants, professional and self-employed persons, weaker sections etc. by the nationalised banks during the last couple of years, but the bulk of money so lent is not being recovered and become dead loss to the state;

(b) if so, how much money was advanced by the banks-State and bank-wise during the last three years and to whom, how much money has remained unrealised, together with details for not realisation; and

(c) what safeguards have been adopted for the future in the matter of lending of money by the banks and realisation thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The priority sector advances of public sector banks which include agriculture, small scale industries, road transport and water transport operators, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed persons, education, housing and consumption loans for the poor increased from Rs. 5985.6 crores in December, 1979 to Rs. 10239.6 crores in December, 1981. The banks are providing credit support to the borrowers in the priority sectors for viable ventures. It would be incorrect to presume that bulk of the credit given is not being recovered and has become a dead loss. While information regarding recovery of banks dues is not compiled in respect of all the priority sectors, available state-wise data relating to recovery of dues in the Agricultural Sector (Direct finance to Agriculture) during the

last four year are set out in the statement laid on the table of House (Placed in Library see No. LT- 6390/83)

Efforts are being made to ensure that banks devote adequate attention to the task of recycling of their funds through timely recoveries from borrowers. Most of the State Governments have also passed legislation facilitating recovery of bank dues as arrears of land revenue. They have been requested to assist the bank in the recovery of advances and also to generally create a climate for recovery.

Income Tax Arrears Of Companies

7521. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of companies whose arrears of Income Tax evasion amount to more than a crore of rupees; and

(b) total amount of arrears of Income Tax of those companies ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) It is presumed that the information required relates to the companies against whom Income-Tax demands of more than 1 crore were outstanding.

According to presently available information, there were 74 companies with gross outstanding demand of more than Rs. 1 crore as on 30. 9. 1982. The total demand outstanding against these companies was Rs. 230. 08 crores.

Currency And Coins in Circulation

7522. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

the total amount of currency and coins in circulation as on 31-12-1982 and denomination-wise break up of currency notes for the end of December, 1982 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): According to the information received from the

Reserve Bank of India, the latest available data on currency and coins in circulation are as under :-

O	FOR	Period (as at the end of)	Total Value (In Rupees crores approx.)
(A)	Re. 1 (Old) & Rs. 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Notes.	August, 1982	15363.01
(B)	Govt. of India Re. 1/- notes and Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/- coins and small denomination coins including anna-pie coins (exclusive of small denomination coins and anna-pie coins issued in Gauhati office Circle of the RBI during the period from October, 1982 to December, 1982)	December, 1982	693.54

The denomination-wise break-up of currency and bank notes in circulation upto the end of the month indicated against each is as under :—

Denomination	Period	Value (in Rupees crores Approx.)
(i) Govt. of India Rs 1 note	December, 1982	208.80
(ii) Re. 1/- (Old)	August, 1982	0.31
(iii) Rs. 2	—do—	408.43
(iv) Rs. 5	—do—	708.29
(v) Rs. 10	—do—	1921.36
(vi) Rs. 20	—do—	1247.25
(vii) Rs. 50	—do—	2680.33
(viii) Rs. 100	—do—	8397.04

According to the report received from the RBI for the month ended June, 1982, the following high denomination notes were in circulation:-

Denomination	Value (in Rupees crores approx)
Rs. 1000/-	22.39
Rs. 5000/-	0.18
Rs. 10,000/-	0.09

The RBI has reported that circulation figures of the above demonetised high denomination notes are provisional and are likely to undergo slight changes on account of settlement of pending declarations under the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, 1978.

Wholesale Price Index7523. **SHRI A. K. ROY :****SHRI NIHAL SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) consumer price index and wholesale price index on the base 1970-71=100 for the last six months, month-wise break-up;

(b) whether there is sudden increase; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof and steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The required information on the movement of consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price Index (Base 1970-71=100) is given below :

Month	Consumer Price Index (Base shifted to 1970—71=100)	Wholesale Price Index (Base 1970—71=100)
September 1982	264	290.9
October 1982	265	289.7
November 1982	267	289.3
December 1982	268	287.4
January 1983	267	288.1 (P)
February 1983	270	291.8 (P)

There was no sudden increase in prices.

Income Tax Raids in Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad

7524 **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 196 on 20th June, 1980 about Income-Tax raids in Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad and state :

(a) whether investigations in the matter have since been completed ;

(b) particulars of the parties from whom unaccounted assets had been seized during the raids/searches conducted and the quantum of such assets seized from each party ;

(c) the result of investigations ; and

(d) action taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details of prima facie unaccounted assets seized from various parties are as under :—

(I) M/s Hasmukh Lal & Co. and partners :

(i) Cash : Rs. 48,000.

(ii) Silver bars weighing 67 kgs. approximately.

(iii) Primary gold : 112 gms.

(II) M/s Raman Lal P. Shah :

Cash : Rs. 32,000.

(III) M/s Ami Petro Chemical Industries :

Cash : Rs. 30,000.

(c) and (d) The seized documents are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under various Directs Taxes Acts.

News-Item Captioned “Rs. 40 Lakhs Valuables Seized in a Raids”

7525. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI GULSHER AHMAD :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a news-item

titled 'Rs. 40 lakhs valuables seized in a raid' published in 'Times of India' of 13th March, 1983 ;

(b) if so, full details of the raid, names and addresses of the parties involved, nature of their business and their antecedents, etc. ;

(c) whether examination of duplicate books has yielded clues about other parties involved in unrecorded and black market transactions and if so, names of such parties and action taken against them ;

(d) action taken against the alleged black marketeers/tax evaders and the results achieved ; and

(e) measures already initiated and proposed to be taken to curb the menace of black money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) The Government is aware of the report in 'Times of India' of 13th March, 1983 captioned 'Rs. 40 lakhs valuables seized in a raid'

Income-tax authorities searched from 8.8.1983 to 10.3.1983 M/s. Gopikishan Mathuradas & Co., Mundhra Traders, M/s. Maheshwari Mill and M/s. Mahavir Rice Mills of Bhatapara Distt. Raipur, M.P. and persons connected with them. The searches resulted in the seizure of gold and gold ornaments weighing 12.240 Kgs., silver and silver ornaments weighing 1.67 quintals and cash amounting to Rs. 1,48,527. Besides, diamonds, pearls and diamond jewellery has also been seized. Incriminating books/documents seized during the search are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts.

Feeder Services to Connect at Mhurapudi (Rajahmundry)

7526. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of

TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what has happened to much publicised introduction of Feeder Services to connect many places like Mathurapudi (Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh) with the network of Indian Airlines ; and

(b) how much time would be required to connect Mathurapudi with the network of Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Indian Airlines has no plans to airlink Rajahmundry. However, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Rajahmundry subject to development of infrastructural facilities and traffic potential. No definite date by which this station will be airlinked can be given at present.

Strength Of Officers And Employees In ITDC Corporate Office

7527. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned and working strength of officers and employees in ITDC's Corporate Office as on 31st Decemer, 1982 (cadre-wise, post-wise and division-wise) ;

(b) the number of vacancies created and filled up cadre-wise, post-wise and division-wise since April, 1979 to 31st December, 1982 ; and

(c) of the (b) above, the number of vacancies reserved and filled up by SC/ST candidates particularly in the case of Management Trainees recruited in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Internal/External Public Debt

7528. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the public debt (internal) in 1979 and at present and the reasons for increase ;

(b) what was the external public debt in 1979 and at present and the reasons for increase ;

(c) what is the percentage of outstanding public debt to the gross domestic product at current market prices and whether Government consider this as a healthy indicator ;

(d) what was the foreign loan repayment in 1979 and today ; and

(e) whether Government propose to increase their public borrowings in order

to remain solvent or widen their budget gap further ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) A statement showing the outstanding internal and external public debt of the Central Government at the end of 1979-80 and as estimated at the end of 1982-83 ; and repayment of foreign loans in 1979-80 and as estimated in 1982-83 is appended.

The quick estimate of gross domestic product at market prices in 1981-82 was Rs. 1,47,351 crores. As percentage of this, the total outstanding debt works out to 32.6 per cent. However, the comparison of total outstanding debt, which is accumulated over a period of several years, with gross domestic product for a single year is not considered meaningful.

Internal and external debt are recognised resources for financing the five year plans. It is Government's endeavour to keep budgetary deficit within manageable proportions and appropriate measures are taken from time to time towards this end.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Outstanding public debt at the end of :

	1979-80 (Account)	1982-83 (Revised Estimates)
Internal public debt	24319	43377
External public debt*	9964	13723
Total	34283	57100

1979-80	1982-83 (Revised Estimates)
Repayment of foreign loans in	
410	442

* As based on Accounts.

Loans From the East European Countries

7529. SHRI N.K. SHEJWLKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the loans which Government of India have taken from the East and European West countries during the last three years, the details be given country-wise and amount of loan from each countries;

(b) the details of the terms and conditions of the loans;

(c) the extent to which payment of the loans have adversely affected Indian economy particularly inflation in the-

country and how to over-come it; and

(d) the mode of repayment of these loans and whether some steps are being taken to write off the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Information is given in the attached statement.

(c) payment of interest on loans has had no adverse impact on the economy.

(d) The loans are being repaid according to the terms and conditions stipulated in the loan agreements on due dates.

Statement

Statement showing the Utilisation of loans from European Countries during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 and the Terms and Conditions thereof.

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the Country	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Provisional)	Terms and condition of Loans
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES					
1.	U. S. S. R.	32.92	22.59	32.00	Rate of interest 2.5%. Repayable in 20 years inclusive a grace period of 3 year.
2.	Poland	0.02	—	—	2.5% interest. Repayment period 8 to 12 years with 1 to 3 years grace period.
B. WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES					
3.	Austria	1.98	3.99	2.32	2% Rate of interest. Repayable in 20 years after a grace period of 10 years
4.	Belgium	5.46	7.14	4.37	Interest free. —do—
5.	Denmark	2.94	6.79	5.68	Interest free. Repayment in 35 years including 10 years grace period.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Carry an interest of 0.75% p.a. a commitment fee of 0.25% p. a. The repayment period is 50 years inclusive of grace of 10 years.
7.	France	70.13	37.31	38.01	French Credit is a 50:50 mix of Treasury loans at 3% interest repayable over 28 years including grace period of 10 years and bank credit at 8.15% repayable in 10 years.
8.	Italy	—	—	0.02	2.25% interest, and 14 years repayment with 3 years grace period.
	Netherlands	72.51	85.56	31.82	Interest 2.5%. Repayment in 30 years including 8 years grace period.
10.	U. K.	1.48	—	—	Loans are repayable over a period ranging upto 25 years including a grace period of 7 years. Interest rate charged was limited to UK Treasury borrowing rate for comparable periods.
11.	Switzerland	0.30	—	—	The loans carry interest of 1% and grace period of 10 years with repayment period of 40 years.

Loans From Soviet Union

7530. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the loans which Government of India have taken from the Soviet Union during the last three years, the purposes for which these were taken and the extent to which these loans have been utilised, year-wise?

(b) the details of the terms and conditions of the loans with particular reference to the interest thereon;

(c) the extent to which these loans have adversely affected Indian economy and created inflation in the country and steps being taken to overcome inflation; and

(d) the mode of payment of loans and whether some steps are being taken for their written off ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) During the last 3 years, one loan had been authorised by the Government of the USSR. The loan in the amount of Roubles 520 Million was authorised on 10th December, 1980 for financing the rouble costs of the following projects :—

(i) Construction of an integrated thermal power plant of the capacity of 1260 MW (with possibility of expansion upto 3000 MW) in Vindhyachal together with stagewise construction of the Nigahi coal mine (at the Singrauli coal deposits) of the total capacity of 14 million tonnes of coal per annum, including 4.2 million tonnes in the first stage with two beneficiation plants and power transmission lines about 900 Kms. long.

(ii) Expansion of the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants upto 5 and 5.5 million tonnes of steel per annum respectively through introduction of new technology and modernisation of equipment.

(iii) Construction of Jhanjra coal mine of the capacity of 2.8 million tonnes of coal per annum (including the sinking of 2 shafts).

(iv) Integrated development of the first stage (4 million tonnes) of the Mukunda open-cast mine of total capacity of 12 million tonnes per annum on the Jharia coal deposits, including coal production, construction of coal washeries, captive thermal power plant of about 100 MW capacity and transmission line.

(v) Geological prospecting for coal in mutually agreed areas.

(vi) Execution, in a mutually agreed promising on-shore area, of integrated work for oil and gas including geophysical exploration and drilling works, elaboration of basic technical concepts of development of the deposits and the installation of production facilities.

(vii) Execution of works in order to increase oil production from idle and low productivity wells through repairs and introduction of modern methods of production, and

(viii) In the field of irrigation, the preparation of techno-economic feasibility study and the construction of an enterprise for the manufacture of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures for lining irrigation canals and the application of directional blasting techniques in the construction of canals.

The year-wise utilisation of the Credit has been as follows :—

Year	Amount Utilised
1980-81	Nil
1981-82	Rs. 0.17 crore
1982-83	Rs. 6.41 crores
	(Provislonal)

(b) The loan is repayble over a period of 20 years inclusive of a grace period of three years along with interest payment at the rate of 9.5% per annum.

(c) The loan supplements domestic resources needed for our economic development and cannot therefore be regarded as affecting the economy or causing inflation.

(d) The repayment of principal and payment of interest will be made in Indian rupees for utilisation by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods for export to the USSR in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force.

Export To And Imports From USSR And Yugoslavia

7531. **SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main commodities being exported to the USSR and Yugoslavia from India and what are the main imports from the USSR and Yugoslavia; and

(b) their respective value in rupees during the last three years, item-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Main items of export from India to USSR are rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, drugs and pharmaceuticals, detergents, cosmetics, leather-finished and semi-finished, cotton textiles, woollen knitwear and hosiery, jute manufactures, engineering goods, etc. Main items of import from the Soviet Union are oil and oil products, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, newsprint, etc.

Main items of export of Yugoslavia

are coffee, tea, hides and skins, HPS groundnuts, pepper, cotton fabrics, auto ancillaries, castings and forgings etc. Main items of import from Yugoslavia are textile fibres, industrial paper, drugs and pharmaceuticals, gas cylinders and miscellaneous machinery.

(b) A statement giving information of India's total trade turnover with USSR and Yugoslavia during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is annexed. Item-wise details of trade turn over have not been compiled.

Statement

India's imports from and exports to the USSR and Yugoslavia during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1979-80	1980-81 (P)	1981-82 (P)
USSR			
Imports	822	1014	1156
Exports	638	1226	1505
Total	1460	2240	2661
YUGOSLAVIA			
Imports	16	45	37
Exports	47	34	34
Total	63	79	71

(P) Provisional and subject to revision.

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, DGCT&S, Calcutta.

Duty Relief for Small Cars

7532. SHRI A NEELALOAITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a widespread resentment against highly discriminatory decision of Government for duty relief for small cars (Financial Express dated 28th February, 1983); and

(b) If so, whether Government propose to review the policies and decisions in the overall larger national interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A representation has been received for extending the fiscal concessions recently given to fuel-efficient motor cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cc to such

motor cars of higher engine capacity. The matter is under consideration.

News Item Captioned "India Forced to Export at a Lower Price"

7533. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Statesman" dated 17th December, 1982 under the heading "India forced to export at a lower price";

(b) if so, the details of items exported to West European countries and at what price;

(c) The names and status of the lender and other members of Indian delegation who visited West Germany and attended an Indo West Europe Conference on Co-operation in Engineering at Dusseldorf; and

(d) The details of contracts for export of engineering and other items to West European countries, value thereof and foreign exchange to be earned separately from various countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It refers to the export of engineering items from India.

(b) India's export of engineering goods to West Europe in the recent years has been as follow:—

Year	Value in Rs Crores
1979-80	86.72
1980-81	94.68
1981-82	125.00
	(Provisional)

The unit value realisation of individual commodities and products exported by India in various individual contracts is neither collected nor maintained by Government.

(c) The conference was presided over by Shri C. D. Shah, Chairman, Engineering Export Promotion council of India. Shri Mani Narayanaswamy, then Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi also addressed the Conference. The following senior officers participated in the discussions:

1. Shri V.K. Shunglu, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.

2. Shri K. Roy Paul, Director, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.

3. Shri K. Subramaniam, Director, Ministry of Finance (Economic Affairs) New Delhi.

4. Shri B. L. Khurana, Chairman, New Bank of India.

5. Shri B. Nagchowdhury, General Manager, EXIM Bank.

Besides, 66 representatives of leading Indian engineering firms representing various sectors also attended the conference.

(d) All export contracts are not required to be registered except in the case of those items where Government have fixed a minimum export prices. The principal items of India's export to the West Europe Region are clothing, precious & semi-precious stones, tea, leather & leather goods, wollen carpets, oil cakes, cotton fabrics, jute fabrics and items, marine products etc. Available data on the value of export of items and commodities for the recent years is given in the attached statement.

Statement

India's Exports to West European Countries

	(Rs. in Crores)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
ECM Countries	1751.41	1414.74	1515.28
European Free Trade Area	168.41	171.19	190.49
Other West European	90.71	66.85	85.42
TOTAL	2010.53	1652.78	1791.19

बम्बई से खजुराहो, बरास्ता भोपाल और औरंगाबाद, विमान सेवा के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का अभ्यावेदन

7534. श्री अरविंद नेताम : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बम्बई से खजुराहो, बरास्ता भोपाल और औरंगाबाद विमान-सेवा शुरू करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अभ्यावेदन की जांच की है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :

(क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि बम्बई/

औरंगाबाद/नागपुर/खजुराहो/दिल्ली मार्ग पर इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ान संख्या आई० सी०-125/126 का मार्ग बदलकर बम्बई /औरंगाबाद/भोपाल/खजुराहो/दिल्ली अथवा बम्बई/औरंगाबाद/नागपुर/भोपाल/खजुराहो/दिल्ली किया जाना चाहिए तथा इस सेवा को बन्द नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रचलन के पिछले पांच महीनों में इस उड़ान पर कम भार गुणक तथा कम यातायात क्षमता/संभाव्यता के कारण, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा 16 अप्रैल, 1983 से इस सेवा को बन्द किया जा रहा है।

Publicity to Attract Foreign Tourists

7335. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what steps the Department of Tourism is undertaking for publicity in the major tourism generating market of the world to attract tourists to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : The Department of Tourism through its 23 Tourist Offices

located at vantage points in USA, Europe, Australasia, West-Asia and East-Asia undertakes publicity and promotion in the major tourism generating markets of the world. This includes advertising in newspapers, magazines, TV and Radio etc.; Organisation of Sales seminars for the staff of travel agencies and airlines; Production and distribution/screening of tourist publicity literature in the major foreign languages/films; Organising and participating in India evenings, fairs and exhibition; Promoting incentive, conference, convention and charter traffic; Opening of new field offices where there is potential of tourism to India.

In addition, the Department also invites foreign travel agents, tour operators, travel writers and publicists, TV and film units in order to promote India abroad as a major tourist destination.

Wild Life Preservation Areas in Gujarat

7536. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Which are the important Wild Life Preservation areas suitable for tourists in Gujarat being considered;

(b) What steps are being taken to develop the same; and

(c) What are the facilities being given to the tourists to visit such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) the important wildlife preservation areas suitable for tourism in Gujarat are located at Sasangir in the Gir National Park (Junagarh District) and at Enjal in the Rann of Kutch in Surendranagar district at a distance of 68 km. from Wankaner. The Department has already constructed a Forest Lodge at Sasangir for the convenience of tourists. The Central Department of Tourism has also under consideration a proposal for the construction of some huts in the Rann of Kutch at Enjal.

Extra Facilities Given to Tiny Cottage and Other Small Scale Productive Units

7537. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) What are the specific extra facilities given to the tiny cottage and other small scale productive units in terms of repayment etc. given by specific banks in backward areas and weaker section endeavouring for self-employment, and

(b) How many such units have received such extra facilities block-wise in Madhubani and Darbhanga and district-wise in other backward districts of Bihar by specific bank branches (latest figures)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) (a) Based on the recommendation made by the working group set up by Government of India in October 1978 for evolving specific measures for expanding bank credit to small-scale and cottage industries artisan etc. with specific reference to District Industries Centres, Reserve Bank of India issued certain guidelines to commercial banks in December 1978 as regards advances to artisans, village/cottage industries as also small scale industries in the tiny sector. The salient features of the guidelines are as follows:

(i) Credit up to Rs. 25,000/- for equipment finance or working capital or both to an individual artisan or a village cottage unit should be sanctioned as a 'composite term' loan with an initial moratorium period of 12 to 18 months both for principal and interest with repayment period extending upto 7 to 10 years. The instalment amounts repayable are not normally more than 1% per month of the principal.

(ii) The banks should not insist on margin, collateral security or guarantee in the case of such loans.

(iii) Branch Managers should be vested be vested with discretionary powers to some.

tion proposals up to Rs. 25,000/- without reference to any higher authority.

(iv) While sanctioning the limit of loan regard to unforeseen contingency due to operational bottlenecks or for some consumption requirement may be given.

(v) All proposals upto Rs. 1 Lakh from the tiny sector or artisans or village cottage industries are disposed of within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of application.

(vi) Full credit limits for working capital should be sanctioned at the outset in

order to obviate the necessity for reference to sanctioning authority subsequently, which may entail delay and affect the units' operations.

Banks have attached high priority to projects located in industrially backward areas and have evolved certain concessional terms for such projects in the form of low rates of interest, longer repayment schedules, lower promoters' contribution etc.

Thus, interest at concessional rate as follows, is charged from the small scale industrial units.

Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/-

	(Rate per annum)
Backward areas	10%
Other areas	12%

Term loans

New Units in backward areas	12.5%
Other units	13.5%

Short Term Advances:

Upto and inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs	Not exceeding	14%
Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs	—do—	16.5%
Above Rs. 25 lakhs	—do—	18%

(b) Available data regarding scheduled commercial banks advances to small scale industry in backward districts of Bihar are given in the annexe. Blockwise data is not available.

Statement

Outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Bank to Small Scale Industry as at the end of December, 1980.

District	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount Outstanding (Rs. Lakhs)
Aurangabad	428	21.20
Begusarai	180	102.48
Bhagalpur	2,284	387.87
Bhojpur	420	71.62
Champaran East	416	65.88
Darbhanga	961	72.79
Gaya	536	141.49
Monghyr	658	104.09
Muzzafarpur	764	404.75
Nalanda	475	59.22
Nawadah	265	8.77
Palamau	642	125.66
Purnea	778	241.35
Saharsa	372	54.55
Santhal Parganas	4,019	251.53
Saran	378	49.80

बैंकों में धोखाधड़ी

7538. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में जिलेवार बैंकों में कुल कितने ऐसे मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं जिनमें बैंक अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की मिली भगत से धोखाधड़ी की गई है ;

(ख) इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया ; और

(ग) धोखाधड़ी के इस प्रकार के मामलों को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनादन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) बैंक अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की मिली भगत से देश के अन्दर बैंकों में धोखाधड़ी के मामलों की कुल संख्या के सम्बन्ध में राज्य-वार सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। वर्ष 1980, 1981 तथा 1982 (30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक) के दौरान पूरे देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों में हुई धोखाधड़ियों की कुल संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

1980	1594
1981	1891
1982	1574
(30.9.1982 तक)	

टिप्पणी : 1. "बैंक धोखाधड़ी" में सामान्यतः मिथ्या-निरूपण, विश्वास भंग, लेखापुस्तक में हेराफेरी, चैकों, ड्राफ्टों और विनिमय पत्रों जैसी लिखतों को धोखाधड़ी से भुनाना, बैंकों को भारित प्रतिभूतियों का अनधिकृत लेन-देन, अपकरण, गबन, चोरी, राशियों का मिथ्या-निरूपण, सम्पत्ति का परिवर्तन,

ठगी, कमियां, अनियमितताएं आदि शामिल हैं।

2. बैंकों द्वारा सूचित की गई सभी धोखाधड़ियां विवरण में शामिल की गई हैं चाहे उनमें अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि कुछ भी क्यों न हो। इन धोखाधड़ियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि अविचार्यतः बैंकों को हुई हानि की राशि की द्योतक नहीं है।

उन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को दिये गये दण्ड में, जोकि अपराधी पाये गये थे, ये शामिल हैं—चेतावनी देना/निन्दा करना, वेतनवृद्धियों का रोका जाना, रैंक में कमी, प्रत्यावर्तन करना, बर्खास्त करना, मुअत्तिल करना, दोसिद्धि आदि।

धोखाधड़ियों के विरुद्ध सुरक्षों को विहित करने वाली, सभी बैंकों की अपनी अनुदेश पुस्तकाएं हैं उनके अनुभवों के आधार पर समय-समय पर इनकी समीक्षा की जाती है और इन्हें सुचारू बनाया जाता है। धोखाधड़ियों को रोकने और सुरक्षों के विशिष्ट उपायों के सम्बन्ध में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा भी बैंकों को आवधिक अनुदेश जारी किये जाते हैं। 25.2.83 को बुलाई गई सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के मुख्य कार्यपालकों की बैठक में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने, बैंकों में धोखाधड़ियों की घटनाओं पर, भारत सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की गई गम्भीर चिन्ता से, बैंकों को अवगत कराया। मुख्य कार्यपालकों को अपने यहाँ सतर्कता तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने की हिदातें दी गई हैं। उनसे यह भी कहा गया है कि दोषी कर्मचारियों को कठोर दण्ड दें और बैंकों में धोखाधड़ियों की घटनाओं से बचने के लिए सभी संभव निरोधक उपाय करें। बैंक शाखाओं के कार्यकलापों पर अधिक नियंत्रण रखने के उद्देश्य से, बैंकों की अन्तः शाखा खातों के

शीघ्र समाशोधन, प्रभावी शाखा पर्यवेक्षण और नियमित निरीक्षणों की आवश्यकता के बारे में भी स्मरण कराया गया है।

1985-90 के दौरान आवश्यक विदेशी संसाधनों का पता सातवीं आयोजना को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद ही चलेगा।

विदेशी ऋणों से चलाये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम

भारत द्वारा विदेशों से उधार ली गई राशि

7539. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

7540. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने इस बात का संकेत दिया है कि 1980-89 दशक के दौरान भारत में पूंजीगत निवेश कार्यक्रम विदेशी संसाधनों पर निर्भर करेगा ;

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान भारत ने विदेशों से कितना ऋण लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) किसानों को कितना ऋण दिया गया अथवा कृषि योजनाओं पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी कार्यक्रमों को विदेशी ऋण से चलाने का है ; और

(ग) घाटे पर चल रही परियोजनाओं के लिये कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस दशक के पूंजीगत निवेश कार्यक्रमों के लिये पृथक-पृथक कितनी सीमा तक विदेशी संसाधन और कितनी सीमा तक संसाधन जुटाये जा रहे हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) भारत (केवल सरकारी खाता) द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान विदेशों/विदेशी संस्थाओं से कुल 1420.77 करोड़ रुपए की रकम उधार ली गई।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त सभी विदेशी ऋण समूची अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों के केन्द्रीय पूल में शामिल कर लिए जाते हैं विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त ऋण परियोजना सहायता, परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता या कार्यक्रम सहायता के रूप में होते हैं। कृषि और संबंधित योजनाओं की एक सूची संलग्न है जिनके लिए 1981-82 में ऋण करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही होता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) छठी आयोजना की अवधि (1980-85) के दौरान किए जाने वाले कुल पूंजीगत निवेश में विदेशी संसाधनों से लगभग 5.7 प्रतिशत तक की निवल राशि की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है। जहाँ तक छठी आयोजना के बाद की अवधि का संबंध है

संलग्न सूची में दी गई कोई भी परियोजना घाटे पर नहीं चल रही है।

विवरण

कृषि और संबद्ध योजनाओं की सूची जिनके लिए 1981-82 के दौरान ऋण करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए

क्रम संख्या	देश का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	(करोड़ रुपए)*
1.	कनाडा	कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम परियोजना	34.69
2.	जापान	(i) हजीरा फर्टिलाइजर्स	41.67
		(ii) थाल बैंशाट फर्टिलाइजर्स	41.67
3.	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	मध्य प्रदेश समाजिक वनपालन	9.75
4.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	(i) चौथी कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम परियोजना	142.50
		(ii) मध्य प्रदेश कृषि विस्तार (दूसरा चरण)	27.75
5.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	(i) तमिलनाडु विस्तार और कृषि परियोजना	21.00
		(ii) महाराष्ट्र कृषि विस्तार परियोजना	17.25
		(iii) हजीरा फर्टिलाइजर्स परियोजना	300.00
		(iv) मध्य प्रदेश मुख्य कृषि परियोजना	165.00
		(v) पश्चिम बंगाल सामाजिक वनपालन परियोजना	21.75
		(vi) चौथी कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम परियोजना	120.00

*अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की भूतपूर्व समता दर पर।

**Guidelines Issued By RBI For
Implementation Of 20-Point Programme
By Banks**

7541. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for implementing the 20-Point Programme more effectively, Reserve Bank of India has issued fresh guidelines to the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details of the fresh guidelines and in what way they are liberal over the earlier ones; and

(c) whether any estimate has been made about the quantum of money that will be given as loan to finance projects coming under the 20-Point Programme during 1983-84 and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The guidelines, issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all the Scheduled Commercial Banks, cover the recommendations of the Working Group set which examined the role of banks in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme, as set out in the attached statement. These guidelines provide for a new broader concept of 'weaker section' within the priority sectors and stipulation of a separate subtarget for banks' lending to it, refinements in the target of lending to Agriculture, redefinition of some of the priority sectors so as to increase their thrust towards smaller borrowers and identification of beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme in various priority sectors and measures for lending credit support to them.

(c) The Ghosh Working Group has estimated that by March 1985, the scheduled commercial banks' advances to priority sectors will increase to Rs. 18,400 crores and those to weaker sections to about Rs. 4500 crores—an increase of Rs. 3000 crores between 1981 and

March 1985. This is expected to cover the credit requirements of the weaker section beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme. No separate yearwise targets are, however, envisaged in this regard.

Statement

**Summary of Recommendations of
Ghosh Working Group, as accepted
by the Government**

Of the 20-Points in the New Programme, 12-points have direct relevance to the banking system. The State Governments, in close collaboration with banks and/or ARDC/NABARD, should draw up specific scheme/plans of action under the various points in a co-ordinated manner, taking into account the various development programmes in the States, so that a clear picture of the bank assistance to be provided emerges and suitable tie-up arrangements are made.

2. While no change is considered necessary in the overall composition of priority sector, modifications are proposed in the definitions of some components of the priority sector, with a view to ensuring that the thrust is towards financing the smaller borrowers. The modifications suggested are: (i) besides fair price Shop dealing in essential commodities and consumers' co-operative stores, any other retail traders with credit limits not exceeding Rs. 25,000/- under retail trade, (ii) small business original investment of not more than Rs 2 lakhs and with working capital limits not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, and (iii) professional and self-employed persons with credit limits not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs of which for working capital not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

3. The net funds made available to RRBs by sponsor banks may be treated as priority sector advances of sponsor banks for assessment of performance.

4. There is no need to alter the overall target of 40% of total bank credit, set for priority sector advances.

5. Banks should lend 15% of their credit as Direct Finance to Agriculture

by March 1985 and 16% by March 1987.

6. Banks should take steps to increase the share of advances for minor irrigation and land development purposes substantially.

7. The definition of weaker sections in priority-sector should correspond to the beneficiaries under the 20-Point Programme which is aimed at improving the living standard of the weakest sections of the society.

8. The advances to the weaker sections as identified above should reach a level of 25% of priority sector advances or 10% of total bank credit by the end of March 1985.

9. The field level machinery has to be geared up to achieve this task. The systems and procedures have to be suitably simplified keeping in view the type of beneficiaries to be financed and the same should be implemented effectively at the field level.

10. The State Government and their agencies have a variety of responsibilities like systematic identification of schemes and beneficiaries, provision of extension services, linkages and infrastructural facilities, provision of necessary inputs and assistance in marketing and products, technical support in preparation and implementation of schemes, monitoring and ensuring at ground level implementation of schemes, conducting techno-economic studies, assisting the timely recovery of loans and arrangements for imparting training to beneficiaries.

11. The co-operatives and RRBs have an important role to play in the implementation of the New 20-Point Programme.

12. Weakening of financial institutions, particularly co-operative, as a result of accumulation of overdues and consequent non-recycling of funds should be considered as a matter of concern not only to the financial institutions but also to State Government and developmental agencies concerned. Concerted

efforts should, therefore, be made all round to promote a healthy recovery atmosphere and ethics.

13. Co-operative banks may ensure that the share of the weaker sections is not less than half of the total credit advanced by co-operatives during a year.

14. RRBs should draw up plans to ensure sizeable participation by them in financing the 20-Point Programme.

15. Banks should integrate assistance to 20-Point beneficiaries under DCPs/AAPs by including all viable/bankable schemes drawn up under the programme.

16. The question of setting up suitable intermediary organisations, with appropriate back up facilities, may be considered by State Governments to facilitate credit flows in an organised manner to the weaker sections as well as assistance regarding input supply and marketing.

17. The weaker sections beneficiaries need to be organised into homogenous functional groups, preferably in the form of co-operatives or registered societies with support from development agencies at the district/State level in matters like technical advice, input supply and marketing.

Shortage Of Small Coins

7542. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI K. MALLANA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no one paise, two paise and three paise coins in the market at present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while counting in official procedure, it has been noticed that these coins are used there;

(c) whether Government have noticed that in some business firms for commercial purposes such as DTC and in the market figures workout in these coins as, for instance, the price of kerosene oil is rupees 1.88 per litre; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard in the interest of common people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The minting of one, two and three paise coins has already been discontinued. They are, however, still in circulation. The Reserve Bank of India has been advised to gradually withdraw from circulation these coins by not re-issuing them once these coins are received in Currency Chests. In order to avoid difficulty/inconvenience to the public in completing transactions when these coins are gradually withdrawn from circulation, suitable advice/instructions have already been issued to all State Governments' Union Territories, P. & T. Department, Railway Board etc. to round off all the transactions to the nearest multiple of 5 paise.

News-Item Captioned "Multi-Crore Contraband Racket"

7543, SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a press report which appeared in the Weekly "Blitz" dated the 19th February, 1983 under the heading "Multi-crore contraband racket";

(b) the full facts of the racket unearthed and contraband goods seized;

(c) whether any persons have been arrested and if so, the particulars thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that Gujarat has become the main centre of smugglers; and

(e) the measures taken to check the activities of smugglers which are on the increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Acting on information, the Customs authorities in Gujarat maintained surveillance at vulnerable points at Salaya, Barar and the areas around these places and seized contraband goods including video cassette recorders, colour television sets, two-in-ones and synthetic fabrics, totally valued at about Rs. 56.54 lakhs from a truck on 2-2-1983. Subsequent investigations and follow-up action led to further seizures of similar contraband goods from another truck, two dry wells and a godown in the vicinity. The total value of seizures (including the aforesaid seizure of Rs. 56.54 lakhs) effected is Rs. 2.48 crores. 14 persons have been arrested in this connection.

(d) and (e) Reports received by Government indicate that the Gujarat region continues to be vulnerable to smuggling. Government are fully alive to the situation. The field formations in the region have been instructed to remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department has been geared up and appropriate anti-smuggling measures have been taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The matter is also kept under constant review.

Agricultural Credit To Tribal People By Financial Institutions

7544. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the agricultural credit provided to tribal people by various financial

institutions, credit bodies and commercial banks in the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that some credit bodies and commercial banks have been declining to provide credit to the tribal people;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the condition made by his Ministry to provide credit to the tribal people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The following table shows the agricultural credit provided by banks to SC/ST communities :

As at the end of December	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)
1979	11,58,337	18,497.48
1980	14,96,564	25,330.14
1981	18,32,566	31,872.35
(Provisional)		

Seperate data are not available regarding credit extended to tribal borrowers.

(b) to (d) Banks have been advised to devote special attention and effort to increase the flow of credit to the SC/ST communities and to ensure that at the district level, credit planning takes into account the needs of these communities. The banks have also been asked to consider viable loan proposal of borrowers from these communities with utmost sympathies and understanding and not to reject them merely for want of collateral security or margin. However, in specific cases, applications may have to

be declined if the proposals are non-viable, or if the borrowers are defaulters,

More Vayudoot Services In Rajasthan During 1983-84

7545. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Vayudoot services being operated in Rajasthan;

(b) wheather there is any proposal to start more Vayudoot service in Rajasthan during 1983-84; and

(c) if so, the name of places likely to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) the Vayudoot is not operating to any station in the State of Rajasthan so far. Subject to the availability and development of the requisite infrastructural facilities and economic viability of the operations, Vayudoot has plans to extend air service to Kota, Jaisalmer and Bikaner,

Dispersal Of Banking Facilities

7546. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of unscientific and lopsided dispersal of banking facilities and lack of co-ordination in the expansion of banks ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several banks were engrossed in the problems of bad debts and heavy loan

amounts and inability to repay their depositors; and

(c) the measures proposed to introduce efficiency in management and proper checks and safeguards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) It has been the endeavour of the Reserve Bank to bring about expansion of commercial banks' branch network in a coordinated manner. Thus, in the post nationalisation period, efforts have been devoted to under-banked rural areas. To secure a balanced growth of banking infrastructure, under-banked areas are being identified in each block and branch expansion is now being planned blockwise to attain a certain targetted level of population coverage. State Governments and banks are coordinating the work of identification of centres through District Consultative Committees.

(b) While the Government and Reserve Bank of India have been stressing the need for the banks to devote greater effort and attention to improving recovery of dues, primarily with the objective of improving the banking system's capacity to assist a larger number of small borrowers through recycling of funds, there is no question of any of the public sector banks being unable to repay its depositors.

(c) Functioning of public sector banks is continually kept under review by Reserve Bank of India as well as the Government of India. Appropriate instructions and guidelines are issued from time to time, whenever any deficiency in their functioning is observed. Government have issued instructions to the public sector banks to carry out regular surprise check throughout the country to check attendance and punctuality of employees. Instructions have also been issued for strengthening of their inspection machinery, and prompt redressal of customers' grievances etc.

7-वर्षीय ग्रामीण विकास बाँडों की बिक्री

7547. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) 7-वर्षीय ग्रामीण विकास बाँडों की बिक्री से कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई तथा इसमें से कितनी धनराशि ऐसे ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी कार्यों पर खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) खर्च का व्यौरा क्या है तथा यह खर्च कितनी अवधि में किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) 7-वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास बाँडों की बिक्री से मार्च, 1983 के अन्त तक कुल 172.61 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हुई है। बाँडों की बिक्री जारी है। किन्तु इन बाँडों की बिक्री से प्राप्त हुई राशि ग्रामीण विकास पर होने वाले खर्च से बहुत कम है। उदाहरण के तौर पर, चालू आयोजना-अवधि के पहले तीन वर्षों में केवल केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण विकास के लिए किया गया आयोजना-आबंटन इस प्रकार है :

	(करोड़ रुपए)
1980-81	540
1981-82	436
1982-83	503

Effect Of Power And Labour Unrest On Exports

7548. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that power and labour unrest have been affecting exports of the country;

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with the concerned Ministries.

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) The steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost up exports and to maintain a reasonable balance of trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) Power shortage and labour unrest have to some extent affected exports. Ministry of Commerce are constantly in touch in this regard with the concerned Ministries and necessary remedial steps, as possible, are taken from time to time.

Use of Churches for Detention and Interrogation of People

7549. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHIO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Army authorities not to use churches and educational institutions in the North-Eastern Region for camping for detention and interrogation of people;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the misuse of these institution by the Army authorities and to maintain harmony in the North-Eastern Region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Writ Petitions No. 5328 of 1980, 550 of 1982 and 9229-30 of 1982 challenging *inter alia* the Constitutional validity of certain Acts relating the North-Eastern region and making allegations of violation of Human Rights by the Security Forces filed by some parties are pending in the Supreme Court and are being heard together. The allegations have been denied by the Respondents *i.e.* Government of India etc.

In the hearing of 14th February, 1983, although the Attorney General on behalf of Government of India refuted the allegation contending that records before the Court would show that the allegation was not true the Supreme Court ruled that it was impossible for them at that stage to examine whether the allegation made by the petitioners was well founded. They therefore directed on the supposition that it was well-founded that Army authorities should not use any church or educational institution for the purpose of interrogating and detaining people there and referred the case to the Constitutional Bench for final hearing.

Date of hearing by the Constitutional Bench has not yet been fixed. Instructions have, however, been issued to the Army authorities for strict compliance with the directions of the Supreme Court.

Grounding Of Fairchild Transport Aircraft Due to Fatigue

7550. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHIO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 100 Dakotas and Fairchild transport aircraft of the Indian Air Force have been grounded because of fatigue and some cracks detected in their wing spurs;

(b) whether detailed inspection of these vintage aircraft has been carried out, if so, the number of these which are still airworthy and those scrapped; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure availability of spare parts for these aircrafts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Dakotas and Fairchild Packets, which form part of the transport fleet of the I.A.F., are very old aircraft. On account of age and obsolescence of these aircraft, periodical problems do arise causing temporary

grounding of the aircraft fleet for inspection and rectification of defects. Presently, while some of the aircraft are still under inspection, the remaining are flying. Due to obsolescence of these aircraft, availability of spare parts is a problem. Efforts are made to procure them from wherever available.

Trade Deficit

7551. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated trade deficit during the year 1982-83;

(b) the figures as compared to the previous three years;

(c) the reasons for the larger trade deficit during 1982-83 ; and

(d) the steps envisaged to cover the gap and to ensure a balance of trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):(a) to (c) The deficit of India's foreign trade from 1979-80 to 1982-83 (April-December) are as below :

Year	Deficit
1979-80	2683.82
1980-81	5849.58
1981-82	5836.54
(updated)	
April-Dec. 1981 (Provisional)	4109.11
April-Dec. 1982 (Provisional)	4059.96

Thus, on provisional basis the deficit of India's foreign trade during April-December, 1982 was somewhat lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(d) With a view to reduce the deficit of foreign trade, a number of steps have already been taken by the Government to promote exports as well as replace imports in some vital areas. These measures include :

1. Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "dominance" ;
2. Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation in the article an industrial unit is licenced to manufacture;
3. Favourable treatment to advance and modern technology imports for export production which involve lump-sum payment of royalty;
4. Free Trade Zone like treatment to all 100% export oriented units;
5. To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports;
6. Expansion of period of pre-shipment credit at concessional rate of interest from 135 days to 180 days in respect of certain items of engineering and other export-oriented industries;
7. Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports;
8. The EXIM Bank which has been set up recently, is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance;
9. Exporters of engineering goods are being supplied their requirements of steel at international prices. The difference between domestic price and international price is reimbursed to the exporters after the exports are effected;
10. Streamlining of policies and procedures to reduce delay in the disbursement of duty draw-back;

11. The exploration of the possibility of increasing exports of public sector undertakings;
12. The policy for grant of cash compensatory support has been extended for a further period of three years upto 31st March, 1985;
13. The Import & Export Policy for 1982-83 has been set in the form of the "productivity year" and the imperatives of generating further momentum on the export front.

At the same time efforts are also being made to increase the domestic production in respect of major import items like, POL, fertilizers, steel, non-ferrous metals, oil seeds etc.

Reservation Of Items For Purchase From Small Scale Industries

7552. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D. G. S. & D. has reserved some items for purchase from small scale industries;

(b) if so, the list of such items;

(c) whether it is a fact that the D.G. S. & D. has a budget of Rs. 1835 crores for purchasing items from S.S.I. units in 1982-83; and

(d) if so, what was the actual procurement from S.S.I. units in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANTH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. 401 items have been reserved for purchase exclusively from small scale industries. In addition, 12 and 24 items have been reserved for purchase of 75% and 50% of the requirements exclusively from small scale industries.

(b) List is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6391/83].

(c) No, Sir. Procurement is made by DGS & D on the basis of indents received from various Departments. Funds are provided by the user Departments. DGS & D does not have any budget provision for making purchases from any particular sector.

(d) During 1982-83 (upto February, 1983) contracts valued Rs. 138.57 crores (Prov.) were placed on SSI Units.

Vacant Posts On Joint Divisional Managers (Hotels)

7553 SHRI SOMIJBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the posts of the rank of Joint Divisional Managers (Hotels) are vacant;

(b) if so, (i) the number of posts; (ii) the number of posts reserved for STs/SCs, and (iii) the number of applications received from STs/SCs;

(c) is it also a fact that the above posts have been advertised; and

(d) if so, where and whether the organisations connected with the tribal welfare have been intimated in connection with these advertisements; if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. Presently, 18 posts of the rank of Joint Divisional Managers in the scale of Rs. 1800-2250 are vacant. These are filled from time to time keeping in view the business requirements and the need for effecting economy. Out of the 18 posts, 5 posts, of which two are reserved for SC and one for ST, are under process of recruitment.

Against three posts reserved for SC/ST which were advertised, 14 applications have been received and the matter is under process.

(c) and (d) Out of the 18 vacant posts, 5 have been advertised, in the leading newspapers on an all India basis. Two posts reserved for SC have been notified to recognised institutions of SC (dealing with special representation in service) and to various voluntary associations.

As regards the post reserved for ST candidate, the same was advertised in the leading newspapers on an all India basis and a candidate belonging to ST community has been offered the post.

De-Reservation Of Scheduled Tribe Reservation For The Post Of Joint Divisional (Hotel) ITDC

7554. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the ITDC management is to de-reserve the Scheduled Tribes reservation for the post of Joint Divisional Managers (Hotel) on the grounds of non-availability of suitable Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

(b) Has the ITDC enquired from the Organisation connected with the Welfare of Adivasis such as All India Adivasis Vikas Parishad, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) & (b) The post of Joint Divisional Manager (Hotel) in the ITDC is reserved for Scheduled Caste. The post was advertised twice and notified to ten organisations of Scheduled Castes. However, nobody was found eligible for the post. The post is being re-advertised. In the event of non-availability of a suitable Scheduled Caste candidate, the post will be de-reserved.

Complaints From People Of Panchmahal District Of Gujarat Regarding Poor Performance Of Nationalised Banks

7555. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Have Government received a lot of complaints from the people of Panchmahal district of Gujarat as well as from the Government of Gujarat through its Chief Minister against the poor performance of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Complaints have been received from different State Governments, including Government of Gujarat, regarding the slow pace of implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme. Finance Minister, Gujarat had also addressed Chief Executives of some of the public sector banks specifically to ensure expeditious action for clearance of pending applications. The need for accelerating the tempo of implementation of IRDP has been impressed upon the banks. The Lead Bank have been advised to monitor the implementation of the programme at the district level every month. Chairman of the State Level Bankers' Committee are to oversee the performance of all banks in the State in regard to IRDP. Chief Executives have also been asked to review the performance of their bank in implementing IRDP on a quarterly basis.

According to latest available information, as against a target of assisting 1,30,000 beneficiary families during 1982-83, upto February, 1983, 1,17,389 families had been assisted in Gujarat the term credit involved being Rs. 26.89 crores.

Recruitment by Banking Services Recruitment Board, Vadodara, Gujarat.

7556. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the Banking Services Recruitment Board, Vadodara (Gujarat) is the institution for recruiting staff for all the nationalised banks of this area; if so, what are the allotments by the Banking Services Recruitment Board to different nationalised banks;

(b) whether the service allotment is as per the wishes of the candidates;

(c) whether the service allotment is serial-wise;

(d) Whether the requirement is based on the yearly demand of the nationalised banks and if so, the number of vacancies filled in within the last three years; and

(e) whether there is reservation for Scheduled Tribe lady candidates and if so, whether they are posted near their home-towns; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The Banking Service Recruitment Board (BSRB), Baroda selects candidates for recruitment to the clerical cadres of the 20 nationalised banks for their branches/offices in the States and Union Territories of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The Banking Service Recruitment Board, Baroda has reported that during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 it has allotted a total of 6540 candidates to the nationalised banks for appointment in these States and Union Territories. The candidates are allotted in order of merit by the Board to the nationalised banks against their firm indent in accordance with a roster system formulated by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards and not according to preference of the candidates. However if additional indents are received from the nationalised banks, candidates are allotted by the Board to them out of the waiting list maintained by it.

(e) A certain percentage of vacancies is reserved for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as some other special category candidates of either sex. The actual posting of the candidates is made by the allottee banks, depending upon their requirements in different areas. However, the banks do look into the cases of genuine hardship of the employees as and when such cases are brought to their notice.

Exports To And Imports From Czechoslovakia

7557. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main commodities being exported to Czechoslovakia from India and what are the main imports from there; and

(b) their respective value in rupees during the last three years, year-wise and item-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The main commodities being exported to Czechoslovakia from India are cotton yarn, rice, deoiled cakes, iron ore, chrome ore, mica, jute manufactures, coffee, tea, black pepper etc.

Main items of import from Czechoslovakia are rolled steel products, diesel generating sets, seamless pipes, tubes and castings, machine tools, printing machinery, components, spares, tyres and raw materials for tractors under Collaboration Scheme etc.

(b) Total exports to and imports from Czechoslovakia during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Export	42.59	55.30	85.67
Imports	49.63	39.01	53.92
Total	92.26	94.31 (P)	136.59(P)

(P) Provisional and subject to revision. Item-wise details of trade turn-over with Czechoslovakia have not been compiled.

Schemes To Attract Foreign Tourist To Eastern And North Eastern Regions

7558. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have formulated proper schemes for attracting foreign tourists to different parts of Eastern Region and North Eastern Region of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) In keeping with the national policy, travel circuits have been identified in each of the States in Eastern and North Eastern Region for development of tourism infrastructure. The schemes for development will be taken up in the Central, State and Private Sectors subject to availability of funds, interse priorities and feasibility studies. The facilities available on these travel circuits are being given publicity by Indian Tourist Offices in India and abroad.

A list of the travel circuits identified in the Eastern and North Eastern Regions is attached.

Statemnt

ASSAM

1. Gauhati-Jungalbalahu-Kaziranga Sibsagar
2. Gauhati-Barapeta-Baroma-Manas

BIHAR

1. Pataliputra (Patna)-Nalanda-Rajgir-Bhimbundh- Gaya-Bodhgaya-Sasaram-Buxar - Jagdishpur - Maner - Pataliputra (Patna)

2. Pataliputra (Patna) Vaishali-Mazaffarpur- Aroraj-Motihari- Barharwa-Betia Lauria-Nandargarh-Valmikinagar-Raxaul-Sitamarni (Janakpur)-Muzaffarpur-Pataliputra (Patna)

3. Patna- Pawapuri- Tilaiya Jam-Parasnath- Hazaribagh- Ranchi- Betla-Netarhat-Ranchi

MANIPUR

1. Imphal- Moirang- Loktak- Lake-Keibul-Lamjao Park and back

2. Imphal-Ukhrul-Imphal

NAGALAND

1. Dimapur-Kohima-Wokha-Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mokokchung-Zunhehoto-Kohima

2. Dimapur-Kohima-Phek

ORISSA

1. Bhubanaswar-Puri- Konarak-Dhahuli-Ratnagiri- Lalitgiri-Udaygiri- Bhadrekan-Chandipur- Khiching-Joshipur (Simlipal) and back

2. Bhubaneswar-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur-on sea-Tapta Pani-Koraput- Bolangir-Jharsuguda- Angul- Tikarpara- Talcher-Bhubaneswar

SIKKIM

1. (Darjeeling)-Nayabazar-Pemayangtse-Yaksum-Kewzing-Na Vangla-Timitarku Shirwani (Singtam)- Ramtek- Gangtok-Singtam-Rangpo-Teesta-Siliguri.

2. Namche - Nayabazar - Chakung-Soreng-Burikhop-Burshey-Hitley - Uttarey-

Ottery- Jontam- Burmick- Logship-Tatapani-Sikip-Namche.

WEST BENGAL

1. Calcutta-Canning-Sunderbans.

2. Darjeeling- Manibangan- Tonglu Sandakphu. Rimbik- Palmajua- Dhotre-Darjeeling.

3. Calcutta-Kamarpukur-Jairambatti-Vishnupur- Bankura- Ayodhya Hills and back.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

1. Port Blair-Wandoor-Grubb Island Redskin Island-Jollyboy Island- Cinque Island-Chiriyá Tapu-Port Blair.

2. Port Blair- Rangat- Mayabandar-Port Blair.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Tozpur-Bhalakpung-Bomdila-Tawang.

MAGHALAYA

1. Jorhat- Nongphoh- Barapani- Shillong-Mawngan- Weilloi- Jakrem- Weilloi-Mawsynrap-Shillong- Cherrapunji- Umtyanager-Jawki-Jowai- Nartiang- Jawai-Passi-Garompani-Shillong-Haflong.

2. Bajendoba- Rongram- Tura-Rongram-Bangrangir-Siju - Baghara- Balpalram and back to Tura.

MIZORAM

1. Aizwl and excursions in the area around.

TRIPURA

1. Agartala- Sipahijala-Rudressagar-Udaipur- Matabari- Amarpur- Dumbur-Gandachaere-Kumaghat/Fatikroy-Unakoty-Kailashahar.

2. Kailashahar - Unakoty - Fatikroy-Jumpai-Kailashahar.

Export Commission For Gem And Jewellery

7559. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for the appointment of an Export Commission for Gem and Jewellery;

(b) whether it is also proposed to remove restrictions and help develop exports through single point clearance; and

(c) the exports of gem and jewellery last year and what are the special reasons envisaged by Government to look after this sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council has been operational, with export promotion in this sector as its principal objective Government has seen a news item suggesting oppointment of a gem export commissioner and single point clearance by him. Simplification of procedures with a view to accelerating growth of export is reviewed by Government continuously on the basis of suggestions received from trade and industry from time to time.

(c) During 1982-83, exports of gem and jewellery were of the order of Rs. 1014.19 crores (provisional). Government continues to assist export efforts by this sector in the same manner as it does for other major exporting sectors.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं खोलना

7560. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सहायक बैंकों सहित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और भारतीय स्टेट बैंकों की शाखाएं नहीं है उनमें उनकी

शाखाएं खोलने के कितने प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 में कितनी शाखाएं खोलने का विचार है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ खोली जाएंगी ;

(ग) पिछले वर्ष कुल कितनी शाखाएं खोली गई और कहाँ-कहाँ खोली गई ;

(घ) कितने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अभी तक कोई शाखा नहीं खोली गई और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) इन क्षेत्रों में शाखाएं खोलने के लिए सरकार की क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और इन शाखाओं के अब तक खोले जाने की संभावना है ; और

(च) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) 1982-83 से 1984-85 तक के तीन वर्ष को व्याप्त करने वाली चालू शाखा लाइसेंस अवधि के दौरान ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी इलाकों में शाखा-विस्तार का कार्य इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर किया जा रहा है कि मार्च, 1985 तक ग्रामीण और शहरी इलाकों में प्रति 17 हजार व्यक्तियों पर एक शाखा की बैंकिंग व्याप्ति का लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया जाए। मोटे तौर से यह अनुमान है कि उपर्युक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिये कम बैंकों वाले जिलों के रूप में निर्धारित जिलों में बिना बैंक वाले ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी स्थानों पर 7540 शाखाएं खोलने की आवश्यकता होगी। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बैंकों और जिला स्तरीय परामर्शदात्री समितियों के परामर्श से, इस प्रकार के स्थानों का निर्धारण करें। इस

प्रकार के स्थानों के निर्धारण, राज्य सरकारों से चर्चा और विभिन्न बैंकों में इस कार्यक्रम को विनियमित करने की प्रक्रिया अभी सभी राज्यों में पूरी होनी बाकी है। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार रिजर्व बैंक ने 16 राज्यों के कमी वाले जिलों में 3380 स्थानों का विनियमन कर दिया है। इसके अलावा अतिरिक्त बैंकिंग सुविधाओं की स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुछ राज्यों के अधिक्य वाले जिलों में भी 1992 स्थानों की अनुमति दी गयी है। बैंकों की चालू शाखा-नीति-अवधि के भीतर अर्थात् मार्च, 1985 तक विनिर्धारित शाखा विस्तार का कार्य पूरा कर लेना है।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार जून, 1982 तक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने 1133 शाखाएं खोली। इनका राज्य वार विवरण अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है।

(घ) से (च) यद्यपि उपर्युक्त भाग 'क' के उत्तर में बताए गए ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में शाखा जाल का विस्तार किया जा रहा है तथापि अर्धक्षम परिचालनों की समग्र आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बैंकों के लिए यह संभव न होगा कि सभी गांवों में शाखाएं खोले अथवा उन्हें सीधी बैंक व्याप्ति उपलब्ध कराये। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इस प्रकार के गांवों के निवासियों को भी ऋण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो, कृषि प्राथमिक समितियों, कृषक सेवा समितियों और एल०ए०एम०पी०एस० आदि के संगठन और निकटवर्ती बक शाखाओं से उनके सम्बन्ध पर जोर दिया जा रहा है।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	खोले नये कार्यालयों की संख्या
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24. चण्डीगढ़	5
25. दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	—
26. दिल्ली	14
27. गोवा दमण और दीव	—
28. लक्षद्वीप	—
29. मिजोरम	1
30. पांडिचेरी	1
31. सिक्किम	1

जोड़

1133

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लिपिकों तथा लिपिकों
एवं टंककों के चयन में एकरूपता

7561. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लिपिकों

तथा लिपिक-एवं-टंककों, आदि के पदों के
लिये चयन के लिए बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती
बोर्डों में कोई एकरूपता नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न बोर्डों द्वारा
उपरोक्त पदों के लिये चयन हेतु अपनाई
गई प्रक्रिया एवं मानदण्ड के बारे में क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन पदों
के लिए चयन लिखित परीक्षा के परिणाम
के आधार पर (जो कि कम्प्यूटरीकृत प्रणाली
के आधार पर) (पहले ली जा रही है)
उनकी दक्षता परीक्षा के आधार पर (लिपिक
एवं टंकक के लिये) करने का है ;

(घ) क्या कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा
लिपिकों की भर्ती केवल लिखित परीक्षा
और टाईप परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती
है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बैंकिंग सेवा
भर्ती बोर्ड का विचार साक्षात्कार पद्धति को
समाप्त करने का है ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि
नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन
पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) बैंकिंग सेवा
भर्ती बोर्डों द्वारा लिपिकों तथा लिपिकों-
एवं-टंककों की भर्ती के लिए एक ही प्रणाली
का अनुसरण किया जाता है। बैंकिंग सेवा
भर्ती बोर्डों द्वारा भारत सरकार के परामर्श
से तैयार की गई चयन प्रक्रिया के अनुसार
उन सभी पात्र उम्मीदवारों को, जिन्होंने
समय पर आवेदन किया हो विहित शुल्क
भेजा हो, लिखित परीक्षा के लिये बुलाया
जाता है। लिखित परीक्षा में वस्तुपरक
(ऑब्जेक्टिव) तथा वर्णनात्मक किस्म की
परीक्षाएं शामिल होती हैं। उम्मीदवारों को
वर्णनात्मक किस्म की परीक्षा में केवल

सफलता अंक (पास मार्कस) प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता होती है तथा इसमें प्राप्तांकों पर योग्यता रैंकिंग (मैरिट रैंकिंग) के प्रयोजन के वास्ते विचार नहीं किया जाता लिखित परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों को व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार से पहले उनकी दक्षता-परीक्षा भी ली जाती है। लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार की महत्ता का अनुपात 2:1 होता है। तत्पश्चात् योग्यता सूची (मैरिट लिस्ट) तैयार की जाती है जो कि उपलब्ध रिक्तियों की संख्या पर निर्भर होती है और उनमें से उम्मीदवारों को विभिन्न अभियाचक बैंकों को आवंटित किया जाता है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) जी, हाँ।

(ङ) और (च) उन उम्मीदवारों के चयन के प्रयोजनार्थ साक्षात्कार (इन्टरव्यू) को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है जो कि लिखित परीक्षा में सफल हो जाते हैं और, जहाँ कहीं लागू हो, कौशल परीक्षा पास कर लेते हैं, क्योंकि साक्षात्कार (इन्टरव्यू) को उन विशेषताओं को आंकने के लिए भर्ती प्रक्रिया का एक अभिन्न अंग समझा जाता है, जो कि अकेले लिखित परीक्षा द्वारा नहीं आंकी जा सकती। सरकार के विपरीत राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिपिकीय संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों को अधिकारियों के संवर्ग में अतिशीघ्र ही पदोन्नति के अवसर मिल जाते हैं और, उनसे, तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से, थोड़े समय के भीतर ही ऊंची जिम्मेवारी के निर्वहन की आशा रहती है। अतः चयन में श्रेष्ठता बनाए रखने के लिए, विशेष रूप से लिपिकीय संवर्ग के स्टाफ को उपलब्ध पदोन्नति के बेहतर और शीघ्र अवसरों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, साक्षात्कारों को अनिवार्य समझा गया है।

Indianisation Of Shares By Foreign Companies

7562. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether many foreign companies have not Indianised their shares as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and majority of shares still belong to foreigners;

(b) whether any of them have been given fresh letters of intent after the said Act came into operation, with details; and

(c) total investment of each of the foreign companies with their export performance in the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir. 895 companies had made applications under Section 29 (2) (a) of FERA, 1973 to carry on their activities in India. Barring only 33 companies, the cases of all other companies have been finally decided and the requisite adjustment in foreign equity levels, wherever necessary, has also been brought about the details of the 33 companies referred to is given in annexure.

(b) Details of letters of intent given under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to all companies, whether FERA or non-FERA companies, are compiled and published in the Monthly News letter of the Indian Investment centre.

(c) The percentage of foreign equity in the 33 companies referred to in part (a) is also given in the annexure. Data on exports of these companies are not available. Statutorily they are required to furnish information on exports in their published accounts. If export data in respect of any particular company is required, this can be collected and furnished.

Statement

Statement showing names of companies which were directed to reduce their non-resident interest to 40% Under Section 29(2) (a) of FERA 1973, but are yet to comply with the directive.

(As on 28th February, 83)
Non-resident
Interest percentage

1. INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS :

1.	Angus Co. Ltd. Calcutta	Extension of time sought	93.74%
2.	Ciba Geigy Ltd.	Proposal under consideration	65%
3.	Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. Calcutta	Permission for sale of part of foreign equity-granted.	56.39% (E) 82.80% (P)
4.	Holman Climax Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Sale of foreign equity under negotiation.	60%
5.	Hoogly Inc. Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	Matter is subjudice.	53%
6.	Kanthal India Ltd.	There is some litigation between the parties.	49%
7.	Marzock & Coder Pvt. Ltd., Panjim, Goa.	Dilution scheme approved	50%
8.	May & Baker India Ltd. Bombay.	Drug company. Dilution scheme approved	60%
9.	Samnagar Jute Factory Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Extension of time sought	Branch
10.	Sansar Machines Ltd. New Delhi.	Permission for sale of part of foreign equity granted.	49%
11.	Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd.	Referred to Enforcement Directorate. The company has represented.	Drug Co. Branch.
12.	Titaghur Jute Factory Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	} Extensions of time sought.	Branch
13.	Victoria Jute Co. Ltd.		Branch
14.	John Wyeth & Bros. Ltd.	Scheme awaited	Branch

II. TRADING COMMERCIAL CONCERNS:

1.	Pashtany Tejarty Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Company not doing any business for last few years.	99.87%
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III. CONSULTANCY CONCERNS

1.	Norindia Ltd., Bombay	Referred to Enforcement Directorate for non-compliance.	50%
2.	Tata Dilworth Secord Meaghur and Associates, Bombay.	Partnership concern	49%
3.	C.A. Wilner & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	Matter is subjudice	99.80%

Cases of Companies which have yet to comply with Reserve Bank of India's Directive for non-Resident interest to above 40% and upto 74% in accordance with for directive.

(As on 28th Feb., 83)
Non-Resident
Interest Percentage

I. INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS ;
DRUG COMPANIES :

1.	Roche Products Ltd.	Scheme of dilution awaited	89%
2.	Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	100%

II. TEA PLANTATION COMPANIES :

1.	Bazaloni Tea Co. Ltd.	} Proposal for taking over of these companies by Bazaloni Group Ltd. Calcutta with 74% non-resident holding to Bazaloni Holding Ltd. U.K. approved.	Branches
2.	Bamagon Tea Co. Ltd.		
3.	The Sonabheel (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd.		
4.	The Marangi Tea Co. Ltd.	Indianisation proposals awaited	-do-
5.	Endogram Tea Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	Proposal for acquisition of business by Koomber Tea Company Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta with issue of shares worth Rs. 14 lakhs (not exceeding 40%) to Endogram Tea Co. Ltd., U.K. approved.	-do-

List showing names of Companies where final directive has not been issued under section 29(2) (a) of Foreign Regulation Act, 1973

Name of Company

(As on 28th Feb., 1983)

Cases where letter of intent has been issued under section 29 (2) (a) of FERA, 1973.
Non Resident Interest %

I. INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS ;
DRUG COMPANIES

1.	Cynamid India Ltd., Bombay.	} Representation under consideration	55%
2.	E. Merck India Ltd., Bombay.		51%
3.	Johnson & Johnson Ltd.		75%
4.	Pfizer Ltd., Bombay.		60%

5. Richardson Hindustan Ltd. 55%
6. Uni-Sankyo Ltd. Hyderabad. 49%

II. PENCING CASES

1. Apollo Chain Zips Pvt. Ltd.
Hyderabad.

2. Travel World Inc.

Branch

Regular Landing Of Night Flights At Bhubaneswar

7563. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hyderabad-Calcutta flight via Bhubaneswar is not being landed at Bhubaneswar if flight comes late in the night on account of reluctance of concerned employees to work overtime at Bhubaneswar Air Port;

(b) is it a fact that on account of some Finance Ministry circular, overtime charges are not being paid and the workers are reluctant to work in night landing; and

(c) steps taken for regular landing of night flights at Bhubaneswar, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Indian Airlines has scheduled its flights through Bhubaneswar during day time. Night landing facilities are available at Bhubaneswar Airport. In the event of delayed or non-scheduled operations beyond day-time hours, the aerodrome is kept open on the request of the Airline.

Tabacco Growers Facing Serious Crisis

7564. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that tobacco growers are facing serious crisis in selling the produce in the country, and

(b) what is the total quantity of produce-good and inferior, quality-wise, and the selling price in the market for 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMTI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There is depression in virginia tobacco marketing in Andhra Pradesh during this year due to increased production, outturn of higher proportion of lower grades of tobacco due to adverse climatic conditions and slack export demand.

(b) Quality-wise production of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during the years 1980 to 1983 is estimated as below :

(In '000 Tonnes)

Quality	Production During			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
High	56	70	86	65
Medium	13	16	20	24
Low	17	22	27	51
Total	86	108	133	140

The range of market prices for virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh for various

grades for the years 1980 to 1983 are given below :—

(Rs. per quintal)

Grade	1980	1981	1982	1983
1/V	900-1050	1050-1100	1200-1350	1000-1400
2/V	700-850	700-900	950-1000	700-1000
3/V	300-550	—	—	—
5/V	200-300	300-400	850-900	Prices not available as marketing is not yet complete.
6/V	—	150-300	800-850	
8/V	80-150	100-200	650-850	

News Report Captioned "Steel Frame Or White Elephant"

7565. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-report (Times of India—7-3-83) entitled 'Steels Frame or white Elephant' in respect of public sector units and if so, whether Government propose to take corrective steps and reduce the stronghold of IAS bureaucracy in the Ministries of these units ;

(b) whether it is correct that gross profit ratio to capital invested is very poor in public sector units as compared to private units and if so, the corrective steps to be taken ;

(c) whether Government are aware that a profit of about Rs.500 crores for 1981-82 is not adequate considering investment of Rs. 25,000 crores ; and

(d) whether Government propose to undertake similar comparative analysis of different categories such as steel, chemicals, hotels etc. between public and private units and ensure better profits and working and plug the loopholes including corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Government do not share the view that any section of bureaucracy in the Ministries/Departments has any strong hold on public sector units. In our democratic system, Government is accountable to people through Parliament with regard to the proper functioning of public sector units and hence the Ministries/Departments have to ensure that the public sector units coming under their purview function within the framework of policies/guidelines prescribed by Government. Discharge of this legitimate and necessary function by the Ministries/Departments cannot be described as stronghold of any section of bureaucracy on public sector units.

(b) to (d) The ratio of gross profit to capital employed in the Central public undertakings has shown significant improvement over the past two years. This ratio which was 7.69%, 7.6% and 7.9% during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively has significantly increased to 12.23% during 1981-82. Based on the provisional data for 1982-83 in respect of 161 enterprises this ratio has further improved. While various measures are taken by Government from time to time to improve the performance of public enterprises, it will not be a correct index

to compare the profitability of these enterprises with those in the private sector. Public Enterprises have not been set up with the sole objective of making profits. Their objectives are multi-dimensional covering such varied aspects as given below :

- (i) to help in the rapid economic growth and industrialisation of the country and create the necessary infrastructure for economic development ;
- (ii) to create employment opportunities ;
- (iii) to promote re-distribution of income and wealth ;
- (iv) to promote balanced regional development.
- (v) to assist the development of small scale and ancillary industries ; and
- (vi) to promote import substitution, save and earn foreign exchange for the economy.

Thus aspects like the development of backward regions, provision of public utility services at subsidised rates, selling basic inputs or products at administered prices, providing medical, educational and housing facilities to employees, obligations of public enterprises as model employers etc. are some additional aspects which have to be kept in view in any balanced assessment of overall performance of public enterprises *vis-a-vis* private sector.

Private Parties To Operate Small Aircraft

7566. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that income from tourism is lower this year compared to last year; if so, reasons therefor; and

(b) do Government propose to allow private parties to operate small aircraft to

cater to the needs of tourists, if yes, the details and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The foreign exchange earning from tourism during 1982 has been estimated at Rs. 750 crores compared to Rs. 702 crores for the year 1981.

(b) The Government have not placed any ban on private parties operating small aircraft to cater the needs of tourists.

Export Of Rice Bran Meal

7567. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a vast potential for exporting rice bran meal to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to encourage the exports of rice bran meal which is a good foreign exchange earner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Exports of deoiled rice bran extractions in the last 5 years are given below :—

Year	Qty. (Lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1978-79	4.46	18.00
1979-80	5.28	29.89
1980-81	5.13	29.55
1981-82	5.79	33.64
1982-83	3.00	19.32

(b) Exports are permitted within a limited ceiling after taking into account the domestic requirements.

Income Tax Raids Of Film Stars In Bombay, Calcutta And Madras

7569. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of income tax raids in metropolitan cities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay in the houses of film stars during the last three years, year-wise and city-wise;

(b) the details of property seized, with valuation; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on each of the raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The number of persons connected with film industry searched and the value of *prima-facie* unaccounted assets seized during the last three years in the metropolitan cities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay are as under :—

Madras

Financial year	No. of persons searched	Value of seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	17	12.60
1981-82	9	5.56
1982-83	2	0.60

Calcutta

Financial year	No. of persons searched	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	3	3.15
1981-82	—	—
1982-83	2	—

Bombay

Financial year	No. of persons searched	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	56	40.01
1981-82	27	24.63
1982-83	115	103.24

Income-tax Department does not maintain separate details of expenditure incurred in individual search cases.

कच्चे रेशम के धागे के लिये निबन्ध आयात लाइसेंस

7570. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बेईमान निर्यातकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने आयात नीति के परिशिष्ट-19 के अन्तर्गत कच्चे रेशम के धागे के लिये निबन्ध आयात लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये है और अपने निर्यात दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिये भारी “डुपियन” धागे का उपयोग किया ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में विवरण क्या है ? और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक की गई अथवा की जाने वाली ठोस कार्यवाही का विवरण क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) 1982 के शुरु में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थीं तथापि, अभी तक किसी भी निर्यात के विरुद्ध आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हो पाये हैं।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि निर्यातक, जिन्हें शहतूती कच्चे रेशम का शुल्क मुक्त आयात करने की सुविधा दी गई थी, डुपियन यार्न का इस्तेमाल करके अपने निर्यात दायित्व को पूरा न कर दें, इसलिये आयात व निर्यात नीति, 1982-83 के परिशिष्ट 19 में आवश्यक प्रावधान किया गया था।

Non-Delivery of Imported Colour T.V. Sets

7571. SHRI NAWAL KISHOR SHARMA :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of persons who imported colour TV sets from foreign countries under the liberalised scheme of Government for the import of colour TV Sets have been not so far taken delivery thereof from the Customs;

(b) if so, the total number of TV sets still lying uncleared;

(c) what is the reaction of Government towards the importers not getting their TV sets cleared and how Government propose to dispose themof;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that contraband goods were smuggled into the country concealed in these TV sets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken against the persons involved in such smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :
(a) and (b) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that thousands of persons who imported colour TV sets under the OGL Gift Scheme have not so far taken delivery of the sets from the Customs.

On the basis of information available with the Ministry, the total number of TV Sets lying uncleared in various Custom Houses as on 22.2.1983 was 1551. Out of these, 22 cases were pending for investigations regarding the bona fides of the gifts. 23 sets were imported after the expiry of the OGL colour TV gifts scheme on 4.12.1982. In the remaining cases (1506), the importers have not come forward for the clearance of the sets from the Customs. However, 60,809 sets have already been cleared through the Customs.

(c) Appropriate action will be taken in respect of the 22 cases on completion of the investigations. In respect of the 23 sets imported after the expiry of the OGL Scheme, action has been taken for violation of the Import Trade Control Restrictions. In the remaining cases of

colour TV sets for which the importers have not come forward for clearance, action is being taken for their disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

(d) and (e) Only one case of concealment of contraband goods (consisting of a table watch, wearing apparel and gas lighter valued at Rs. 700 in the aggregate) was noticed. Goods were confiscated but permitted to be cleared on payment of redemption fine.

Export Of Coir

7572. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of coir and coir products is declining;

(b) if so, the main reasons;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Coir Board has adopted various measures for the development of coir industry in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to popularise it in foreign countries so that the export may be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Export of coir and coir products from India has shown a declining trend over the past few years, though in the period April '82—January '83 exports have shown a marginal increase over the corresponding period in 1981-82.

(b) The main reasons for this trend are gradual shift in the demand pattern coupled with recessionary tendencies in the economies of major importing countries and the emergence of cheaper substitutes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details are given in the statement attached.

Statement

(e) The Coir Board has undertaken various measures for the development of the coir industry. Three new show-rooms have been opened at Jaipur, Kanpur and Indore. Research Programmes of the Board have been intensified towards product development and diversification of products. A needle felt plant has been installed at the Board's Research Centre at Bangalore. An imported jacquard loom has also been installed. Three new Training Centres are proposed to be set up.

The Board has also undertaken various measures to promote export of coir items. Publicity abroad has been intensified. A new catalogue has been brought out for distribution in the foreign market. A film on coir has been released in English, Spanish, German and French languages and sent to various Missions for screening. Besides, export promotion measures like participation in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, market surveys, etc. are being undertaken. Cash Com-

pensatory Support has recently been introduced by Government for export of certain coir products on c.i.f. and c & f contracts.

Time Schedule For Utilisation Of Assistance Given On Account Of Cyclone, Flood And Drought To Orissa

7573. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the time schedule for utilisation of the financial assistance given by the Union Government to the State Government of Orissa on account of cyclone, flood and drought;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to write off the financial assistance given to different State on account of natural calamities to relieve debt burden of the State ; and

(c) whether the backward States are being considered as special cases in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

(a) :

Natural calamities	Ceilings of expenditure sanctioned (Rs. Crores)	Time schedule for utilisation of Central assistance
1. Cyclone	56.56	31.3.1983
2. Floods	(i) 109.12	31.3.1983
	(ii) 5.85 (Sambhalpur floods)	31.3.1983
	(iii) 22.98 (Spillover expenditure)	1983-84
3. Drought	(i) 15.98	31.3.1983
	(ii) 17.65	30.6.1983

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Loan Taken By States For Rural Development Programme

7574. SHRI A. C. Das : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States who have taken loans from LEAD Banks for the rural development programme ;

(b) the various rural development programmes implemented by these States in utilising the LEAD Banks loans in last three years ;

(c) the amount of loan taken by those States from LEAD Banks for implementing rural development programme ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Under the beneficiary oriented rural development programmes, banks provide credit support to viable ventures of families identified by the State Government agencies. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the main development programme directed towards the rural poor, being implemented in all development blocks of the country, under which capital subsidy to identified beneficiaries for viable ventures is supplemented by bank credit from commercial and cooperative banks. Data on bank credit given under the IRDP in all the states are given below :—

Years	No. of families assisted	Term credit mobilise
1080-81	27.83 lakhs	236.63 crores
1981-82	28.29 lakhs	484.65 crores
1982-83 (upto Dec.)	15.02 lakhs	285.15 crores

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ. NO. 2204 DT. 4-3-1983 RE. INCOME TAX ARREARS IN BIHAR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : While typing reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2204 answered on the 4th March, 1983 a small typographical error has crept in.

2. The sentence "The names of the taxpayers assessed in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax located in Bihar, against each of whom such demands were outstanding on 30.9.1982" occurring therein may kindly be read as "The names of the taxpayers assessed in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax located in Bihar, against each of whom such demands were outstanding on 31.12.1983".

3. This error is regretted.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 5420 DT. 13-8-1982 RE. ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON N.C.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : In para 5 of the statement, referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No, 5420, answered on the 13th August 1982, the following corrections may be made :

(a) The existing table under the heading :—

"(i) JUNIOR DIVISION BOYS : " may be substituted by the table, given below :

Year	Enrolled Strength	A-I Certificate		A-II Certificate	
		Appeared	Qualified	Appeared	Qualified
1978-79	5,83,687	1,78,555	1,44,268	80,386	67,730
1979-80	5,87,414	1,88,803	1,51,969	80,770	66,449
1980-81	5,87,698	1,95,089	1,60,205	89,028	66,415

(b) The existing table under the heading “(iii) SENIOR DIVISION BOYS :” may be substituted by the following table :—

Year	Enrolled Strength	B-Certificate		C-Certificate	
		Appeared	Qualified	Appeared	Qualified
1978-79	3,05,228	40,598	30,202	11,964	8,286
1979-80	3,07,255	43,422	31,606	11,736	8,127
1980-81	3,08,835	44,193	33,259	12,739	8,507

2. The error came to notice only recently and necessary action to correct the answer was initiated as soon as the error came to notice.

12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very important thing,

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention...

(Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I will call one from this side and one from the other side. Please sit down.

Now, Shri Tewary. Then, Shri Chakraborty, only one minute.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Why only one minute ? I want two minutes.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I will give you only half-a-minute.

(Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you sit down. I know the names of the Hon. Members who are rising. Every day you are raising matters. I will call them one by one.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : My privilege motion against Prof. Dandavate is pending. He has deliberately misled the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your privilege motion is under consideration. No discussion on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : On a point of clarification, I shall help him. I have already sent my comments on the motion. I am supporting that it should be expedited. I have sent my comments.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't need your support. I know the rules.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I draw the attention of the Hon. Ministers—many of the Cabinet Ministers are also here—to the news item which has appeared in today's INDIAN EXPRESS. A plane landed at Delhi airport which was not permitted to land. But it landed. Two American pilots went out of the airport. On 4th April it landed and the plane left Delhi Airport on 7th April.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you given any adjournment motion ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Try to understand, how it happened.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can I give a reply like that ? Some of the Hon. Members raise some points. If they have given any adjournment motion or anything like that, we can give reply. What reply do you want me to give on this ? You have not given any notice. It is all right you have mentioned it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It involves the security of the country, a plane can land and lift itself without the authority of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Hon. Speaker has already announced in this House that my privilege notice against the Home Minister regarding Shri Ghani Khan Choudhary's speech is under consideration. I would like the matter to be expedited.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is receiving all attention.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : With regard to the law and order situation in Tripura, one MLA has been killed and the situation is deteriorating, day by day. I had given notice on this subject.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Law and order is a State subject.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : One MLA has been killed. We are people responsible to the nation. Can we tell the people it is a State subject ? How can you say that it is a State subject ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you given any Call Attention or any other motion ? It has already been raised in the House during the debate on the demands of the Home Ministry. You can give a Call Attention.

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के हालात दिन-ब-दिन बदतर होते जा रहे हैं। अभी तीन-चार दिन पहले...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are discussing Punjab situation every day. Have you given any adjournment motion ?

श्री बी०डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी बात सुनिये। तीन-चार दिन पहले इसी हाउस में चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी।

(व्यवधान)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : With regard to Punjab, this has been raised umpteen number of times in the House and the Hon. Speaker has already observed in the House that it would be considered. Why are you raising it every day ? I do not understand. If there is any other important problem, you can raise it. Raising the same thing every day, makes the discussion of the problems also very much stale in the House. Everybody is raising the same issue like Punjab or Assam etc. every day.

(Interruptions)

राकेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री को कहा गया है कि इसके बारे में गृहमंत्री को....(व्यवधान)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am calling Mr. Mohanty. I can hear only one Hon. Member. More than one, how can I hear ? I cannot hear. Mr. Mohanty.

(Interruptions**)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not record.

(Interruptions**)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am calling the Members one by one. I have called Mr. Mohanty. Should you not allow him to speak ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): I have given notice of a Calling Attention Motion regarding despatch of missiles and other ammunitions to Bangkok by the USA. A localised conflict is being internationalised.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can discuss this with the Speaker in his Chamber. Please meet the Speaker in his Chamber and discuss with him. We do not give our decision with regard to Calling Attention Motions in the House.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को खालिस्तान के समर्थकों और कुछ नौजवानों ने अमृतसर से धमकी भरे पत्र भेजे हैं। उनकी जान को खतरा है। आप गृह मंत्री को डायरेक्ट करें कि वह इस बात की जांच करे कि ऐसे पत्र कौन लोग भेज रहे हैं और उनसे यह जाने कि वह उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has been observed by the Speaker. I was also in the House. (*Interruptions*) You have said something. Should you not listen to me? If you do not listen to what the Chair says, what is the purpose of your raising it? Your letters have been forwarded. The Speaker has announced that your letters have already been forwarded to the Home Minister. We will again do it in view of what you have said just now. I am speaking. You must sit down. You do not want any reply? I know, you do not want any reply. I will forward your letter again today to the Home Minister.

Mr. HALDER.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I am drawing, through you, the attention of the Government to the fact that news has appeared today in the INDIAN EXPRESS and some other papers that the Akali leaders have expressed their readiness to discuss, if they get the invitation from the Government within this evening. On 17th they will start their agitation which may have disastrous consequence...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have heard you very patiently. Mr. Paswan.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : High-powered negotiations should be held to resolve the situation.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सर, यह खुशी की बात है कि आज आप चेयर पर हैं। आपको भी मालूम है कि पूरे तमिलनाडु में पानी की किल्लत पड़ी हुई है। वहाँ पानी की ऐसी स्थिति बनी हुई है कि रेलवे के द्वारा छोटे-मोटे टैंकर भेजे जाने के बाद भी पानी की समस्या हल नहीं हुई है।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has been mentioned already. I think you are mentioning it because I am in the Chair.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Your constituency is also affected.

मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है? इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार जानकारी दे।

I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding this. There is water scarcity throughout Tamil Nadu. You belong to that state. You are a representative from that State.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Consent is withheld. You have my sympathies for the demand you have made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tell him, "You will have neither consent nor water."

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : I have given an Adjournment Motion on the mysterious landing of a U. S. plane in our country. The Hon. Minister is here. He can say something on this.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Consent is withheld. You have made a mention. That is all right.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir you say 'consent withheld'

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you so wish, I will say 'consent withheld but with regret'

Mr. KASHYAP.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :
Now the Civil Aviation Minister is here,
Sir. He can say about the landing of that
plane.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr.
BAHUGUNA.

I have allowed your Sishya. I should
allow the Guru also. Of course, I should
have allowed you earlier.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal)
I am grateful to you.

Sir, in Rajasthan a dangerous situa-
tion has been in existence for some time
past, in the district of Bundhi. The Fi-
nance Minister of Rajasthan who comes
from Bundhi as also the Chief Minister
are well aware of the communal tension
prevailing there in which hordes of
people go and attack people and there is
a lot of bloodshed and a number of
people have been hospitalised. Nobody is
bothered. I want...

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is a
State subject.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : It is
question of protection of minorities.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a State
subject. The State Government would de-
finitely take care of it.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव
दिया है कि दूध से खोया बनाने पर बरेली
और बदायुं जिले में पाबन्दी लगा दी है,
इससे बीसियों हजार दूध पैदा करने वाले
कठिनाई में आ गये हैं।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shall I
suggest to you to come under Rule 377 ?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्याय महोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा
भाग गंगा के किनारे पड़ता है और परि-
स्थिति यह है कि सुलतानपुर, पत्तिया और

चन्था की तीन पंचायतें पूरी तरह से गंगा के
कटाव में पड़ी हैं और हजारों एकड़ जमीन
गंगा के पेट में समा गई है, हजारों आदमी
बेघर-बार हो गये हैं। राज्य सरकार कहती
है कि उनके पास फंड नहीं है। मैं आपसे
और सदन से आग्रह करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय
सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr.
Mehta, you are late. Still we have got
some more time. You could have raised
it under Irrigation Ministry's Demands.
Now it is going on. As a special case I
shall permit you at that time.

श्री दौलत राम सारण (चुरू) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार
दोनों मानती हैं कि राजस्थान पिछले 5 वर्ष
से गम्भीर अकाल की स्थिति में है और वहां
रोजगार व पानी की भयंकर हालत है।
सैकड़ों लोग और पशु मर चुके हैं और मरते
जा रहे हैं।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There
was a call attention and we have dis-
cussed this problem umpteen times.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : इस सदन में
इस पर मुनासिब तरीके से डिस्कशन होना
चाहिये, यह मामला गम्भीर है।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It was
discussed only day before yesterday on a
call attention motion by Mr. Ram Vilas
Paswan.

Now I go to the next item—Papers to
to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI *Rose*,

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am
sorry. I should allow you only Mr. Bagri
nobody else. Please be quick

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं आपके दो मिनट लूंगा। राष्ट्र-

पिता महात्मा गांधी पर जिसने तस्वीर बनाई है, मैं उसको मुबारकवाद देता हूँ और उस लड़की को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिसके ऊपर बिग मार्टिन लूथर के मुल्क में महात्मा गांधी का प्रभाव पड़ा और उसने उस तस्वीर को देखकर अहिंसा का रास्ता अपनाया और आज वह अमेरिका सरकार की जेल में बैठी है। गांधी फिल्म को दुनिया के 8 मुल्कों की तरफ से इनाम मिल चुका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन और सरकार अमेरिका सरकार से इस सवाल पर प्रोटैस्ट करे कि अगर महात्मा गांधी के किसी विचार से हिंसा को कोई त्यागे तो उस पर कम-से-कम मुकदमा नहीं चलना चाहिये क्योंकि विचार परिवर्तन करने का सबको अधिकार है।

आज विश्व हथियारों की दौड़ में लगा हुआ है और न्यू-क्लीयर वैपन की जो कि किसी सयय हिरोशिमा पर चला था, वहीं से अगर एक लड़की एलान करे कि मैं वहीं और हथियार इस्तेमाल नहीं करूंगी, गांधी जी की तस्वीर को देखकर तो उसको मुबारकवाद सारे सदन की तरफ से देना चाहिये और मैं अपना सलाम भेजता हूँ, उस देश की जनता को और उस लड़की को।

मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि वह इसके लिए कुछ करे और अगर सदन सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास करे तो आज गांधी जी की आत्मा फिर पुनरुज्जीवित हो सकती है।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members,

It is a matter of gratification for the people of India that the Film GANDHI produced by Sir Richard Attenborough has won Eight Oscar Awards which in itself is a record.

The Film GANDHI is a tribute to the Father of the Nation.

I am sure it will receive the Gandhian principles not only in India, but throughout the world.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I suggest there should be a special screening of 'Gandhi' for the benefit of the Hon. Members of Parliament.

(Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. Next item Papers laid.

12.16 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6373/83.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table the a copy of Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Industry for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6377/86.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 263 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1983, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an Explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6378/83.]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ETC. OF RUBBER BOARD, KOTTYAM. FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRIMATI RAMA DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6379/83.]

REPORT OF C.A.G. OF INDIA FOR 1981-82—UNION GOVT. (CIVIL) AND UNION GOVT. (DEFENCE SERVICES) 1981-82, AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution :

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82—Union Government (Civil). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6380/83]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82—Union Government (Defence Services). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6381/83.]

(2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1981-82 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6382/83.]

(3) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1981-82 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6383/83.]

12-20 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST AND HUNDRED AND THIRTY SECOND REPORTS

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : I beg to present the following

Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

(i) Hundred and Thirty-first Report on 'Revision of the format of Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services)' and Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixty Third Report on 'Pre-Partition Losses and Irregularities' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Defence Division).

(ii) Hundred and Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-eighth Report on 'National Highways' relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing).

12.21 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHT, FORTIETH, FORTY-FIRST, FORTY-THIRD AND FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee:—

(i) Thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the committee on the Ministry of Defence—Military Engineer Services.

(ii) Fortieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendation contained in the Thirty-third Report on the Committee on the Ministry of Planning—Department of Statistics.

(iii) Forty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Major Ports.

(iv) Forty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Commerce—Export Promotion.

(v) Forty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Finance—Department of Revenue—Direct Taxes (Wealth-Tax and Estate Duty)—Part I—Exemption Limits.

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKING

SIXTY FIRST AND SIXTY THIRD REPORTS

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(i) Sixty-first Report on Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Sixty-third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty first Report of the Committee on Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited.

12.24 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THIRTY SECOND AND THIRTY FORTH REPORTS

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Railway (Railway Board)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Southern Railway.

(ii) Thirty-fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Union Territory of Delhi.

12.26 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. IMPORT AND EXPORT POLICY FOR 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I am happy to place on the Table of the House, the Import & Export Policy for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6384/83.]

In formulating this Policy, we have kept in view the challenges of international trade as well as the essential needs of our rapidly growing economy. The major objectives of the Policy are :—

To provide further impetus to exports.

To effect all possible savings in imports.

To provide support to the growth of indigenous industry.

To maximize the utilisation of our major resource endowments in manpower and agriculture.

The Policy also makes provisions for upgrading technology, particularly for export production and energy conservation.

Import procedures have also been further simplified, especially to assist small scale units and to encourage non-resident Indians for setting up industries in India.

EXPORTS

Further improvements have been made in the Policy with a view to strengthen the production base for exports.

The scheme for providing duty free inputs for exporters will continue.

The Open General Licence for approved 100% Export Oriented Units has been substantially enlarged to include second-hand capital goods, diesel generating sets consumables and packing materials apart from new capital goods, raw materials and components which are already permitted. The facility of OGL imports for capital goods has also been extended to other units producing exclusively for exports.

A greater measure of flexibility will be available in utilisation of import replenishment entitlements earned by manufacturers having substantial export performance to their credit.

Exporters entering new markets or exporting new products, as may be specified, will be eligible for relatively higher import replenishment in view of the higher costs and efforts involved.

The new Import Policy is intended to establish a more enduring relationship between Export Houses and their supporting manufacturers. Reductions have been made in their import entitlements. However, they have been allowed a greater flexibility in the utilization of these entitlements.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, most commodities are freely exportable. Certain controls over exports apply only to a limited number of items, such as some essential commodities of mass consumption.

We have now added some more items to the Open General Licence for exports. The ban on export of sugarcane and khandsari sugar has been lifted; these items have been placed on Open General Licence. Other items added to the OGL List include peanut butter, jaggery (gur), barley and compound cattle and poultry feeds.

To harness the initiative of the private trade, export of castor oil to the General currency area has been permitted to private agencies as well.

Basmati rice will continue to be freely exportable.

IMPORT SAVING

A number of provisions have been made in the policy to effect reduction in imports. A special procedure has been evolved to regulate import of components in conformity with approved phased manufacturing programmes. Industrial units registered with DGTD, who wish to import components for the manufacture of machinery and equipment will now be required to get the list of components cleared in advance from the DGTD. This procedure is intended to promote indigenous production of components which should result in saving of imports.

Incentive has been provided for those exporters who voluntarily surrender their import replenishment licences and thus forego their entitlement to import highly restricted and banned items as replenishment in inputs used in exports. The value of such surrendered REP entitlements will be taken into account in computing the export performance of the concerned exporter, for certain benefits under the policy.

Incentive has also been provided for those indigenous manufacturers who are able to supply their material locally on competitive prices, against valid import licences. Such licences will cease to be valid for direct import to the extent of procurement from indigenous sources.

[Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Actual Users will continue to have access to all OGL items. However, in the case of Trading Houses and Export Houses, the earlier facility of such imports being allowed without debit to the value of their REP and additional licences has been withdrawn. This is expected to act as a check on possibilities of unregulated and speculative imports of OGL items.

Import of certain categories of steel will be allowed only if indigenous production cannot adequately meet the demand.

Applications for import of second hand capital goods will now be considered on a centralised basis for exercising closer scrutiny from the indigenous angle.

Import of spares to actual users will continue to be allowed for proper maintenance of their capital assets, but some of the provisions in this regard have been tightened. This has been done in order to provide an opportunity to indigenous industry to develop capacity for manufacture of such items.

SUPPORT TO INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY

A number of items for which production has developed in the country have been taken out of Open General Licence, to provide reasonable support to the indigenous industry. For the same reason, a number of items have been shifted from the automatic permissible list to limited permissible and banned lists.

Provision have been made for import on OGL of a number of capital good, such as machine tools, machinery for the electronic industry and machinery used by small scale and export oriented units such as garments and hosiery, cutting and polishing of diamonds etc. Import of these items, which have been cleared from indigenous angle, is expected to strengthen the base of production in the small scale and export oriented sectors.

The scheme for utilising indigenously manufacturers of such intermediate products, to be used in the final export products, has been rationalised. Manufacturers of such intermediates will henceforth be able to supply their products to approved 100% export oriented units as well. This will enable better utilisation of capacity installed in the country for manufacture of intermediates.

Actual Users will continue to obtain their requirements of raw materials and components against automatic licences. Actual Users who obtained automatic licences of value not exceeding Rs. 2 Lakhs last year, have been allowed repeat operation of the same licence, with certain conditions. Similarly, automatic licences of small value will be issued on repeat basis, without reference to actual consumption. This procedural simplification will further assist smaller entrepreneurs to organise their production base.

UTILISATION OF MANPOWER & NATURAL RESOURCES

In almost all aspects of the policy, our effort has been to specifically given a special thrust towards assisting the small scale and cottage industries. We are confident that these measures will be of significance to our craftsmen and technicians and will promote further employment avenues for utilization of our manpower in labour intensive sectors.

In the interest of agricultural exports, we have introduced provisions for a simpler procedure for import of essential machinery, provided it is not indigenously available. A number of items of equipment and other inputs required for meat and fish products have been permitted under Open General Licence.

TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION

Further provisions have been made in the policy to encourage technology upgradation, especially for recognised R & D units. Small scale units having good export potential will be automatically allowed to import prototypes, upto a specified value limit, for improvement of designs.

The policy would continue to provide for import of items required for energy conservation or for alternative resources of energy. Some more items have been placed on OGL in pursuance of this objective.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Import of specialised aids for physically handicapped persons will continue to be permitted liberally. Besides, applications for import of capital goods for setting up industries to rehabilitate disabled persons will be given special consideration. Import of specially designed components will be allowed for manufacture of vehicles fitted with disability controls and devices, for use by physically handicapped persons.

A comparatively simpler procedure has been evolved for import of equipments required for development of sports.

Import procedures have been further simplified. REP licensing work for exporters has been completely decentralised. This will provide better service to small exporters.

Formalities of import licencing produce have been dispensed with for non-resident Indians who wish to set up small scale industries in India. They have been allowed to import capital goods and initial requirement of raw materials under OGL.

It is hoped that, through these measures, further impetus will be given to exports, savings in imports will be effected, growth of indigenous industry assured, and our major endowments of manpower and agriculture will be fully exploited.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, it is a very important policy Statement. I have given a notice under Rules 193 and 184 that there should be a discussion on this Statement

because the demands of the Ministry of Commerce are likely to be guillotined. Therefore, I have suggested that a discussion may be taken up on this and Parliament must find some time for it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will be duly considered.

PRO. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are replying like a Minister, Sir.

12.30 hrs.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAKSAR) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : (Barasat) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take only one or two minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Why, Sir ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Because it is a very small Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : A small Bill does not mean that it is right.

I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill. The reasons are as follows:

The Bill, although it looks very innocent, has got a deeper intention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Innocent. Like the Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, I am also innocent.

The purpose of the amending Bill is to change the very character of the parent Act.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

The parent Act was to raise the Central Industrial Security Force, not to make it a part of the Armed Forces. Now, this amending Bill wants to convert that Force, which was not an armed force, into a regular armed force. The amending Bill is just opposed to the provisions of the parent Act. It is contradictory to the objectives of the parent Act. The Home Minister has got no jurisdiction, particularly on the subject of raising armed forces. It is within the jurisdiction of Defence. The Home Ministry proposes to change the entire character of the Industrial Security Force into an armed force, which was not envisaged in the parent Act.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you go into the details of the Bill?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am coming to it. It is contradictory to the objectives of the parent Act.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then wait for the reply of the Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is one of the reasons.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't go into the details.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There are other constitutional reasons also.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are the provisions of the Constitution which are being infringed?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Articles 19-C and Articles 50 of the Constitution are infringed. I shall deal with these Articles also. The Bill seeks to give to the members of the Force the right or power to arrest without warrant. This is being done, although IPC has got enough and comprehensive provisions for that.

The Ministry visualizes a certain situation; and for that, they want to have this power with all the members of the Force.

Sections 353 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code also provide for the situations. Instead of relying on the existing power under Sections 353 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code, Government gives power to all members of the Force, to make arrests without warrant. This is contradictory to the existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

Thirdly, I come to the constitutional aspects of the Bill. The bill denies the right of association.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Bill has not yet been introduced. Only on constitutional and legal points you can speak. Why go into details of the Bill? You are opposing at the stage of introduction itself. How do you know that it will come before the House?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is violative of Articles of the constitution, because it denies the right of association.

Lastly, it is violative of Article 50. Article 50 envisages separation of Judiciary from the Executive. And now this Bill wants to give power to the Commander who will be the accuser, the power of the Magistrate. The Commander will be the accuser, he will enquire into the offences; and he will try for the offences.

Therefore, it is violative of Article 50 of the Constitution. Therefore, this House has no legislative competence to take up the Bill. Therefore, I am opposed to the introduction of the Bill and finally say that it is undemocratic, unwarranted; it seeks to militarise industrial relations. That is a very dangerous trend that they want to introduce a military element in the industrial relations. This is highly objectionable and I think we should not give permission to the Hon. Minister to introduce the Bill.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I endorse the views expressed by Mr. Chitta Basu. I do not want to take the time of the House. That is why I want to confine myself to this. Please refer to Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, List II. On page 342, it states as follows:

“Public order (but not including the use of any naval, military or air force or any other armed force of the Union or of any other force subject to the control of the Union or of any contingent or unit thereof) in aid of the Civil power”.

That is, public order, law and order, is within the absolute jurisdiction of the State Government. Then you please refer again to Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, List I. On page 334, it states as follows:

“Deployment of any armed force of the Union or any other force subject to the control of the Union or any contingent or unit thereof in any State in aid of the civil power...”.

Here I lay stress on the fact of the ‘civil power’. The armed force should be deployed by the Central Government in aid of the civil power. While there has been appointed a Sarkaria Commission to review the relationship between the Centre and the States and when the States are demanding for more power, the Centre, by virtue of this enactment is going to make serious inroads into the States’ power. Therefore, this is very unjustified and it is an injustice to the States and it is also against the principle of democracy. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly)
I oppose the introduction of the Bill on certain grounds. At this stage, it is not proper to give the background or to remind the House of the background in which it was originated in 1965—the idea—and the enactment in 1968. Even at that time, all the State Government, even Congress Government, the Chief Ministers had opposed to it saying that it was a serious inroad into the jurisdiction of the State. Now, after 13 years, there is proposal for further inroad into the jurisdiction of the States, that is public order, at a time when there is the Sarkaria Commission to review the restructuring of the whole relations between State and the

Centre. This is a very serious question, whether the Home Ministry is competent enough to meet a proposal to raise the armed force. This is a very serious question that the Home Ministry is proposing to raise the armed force, whether it is the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry to do that. It is being seen that the Ministers are praising the performance of the public sector undertakings. The other day, I remember, some very important Ministries were quoted as saying that the performance of the Government of India’s public sector undertakings, the joint sector undertakings, is very good and the contribution of their employees is really praiseworthy. At such a time will it not deteriorate the industrial relations? From our own experience we have seen and many times it has happened, that the Central Industrial Security Force itself was being used by the management which is a party to the industrial dispute using the Force against very just trade union movement. What will happen if this is converted into an armed force? We expect that the Armed Forces should be held in high esteem by the whole country, by the whole people by all sections of the people. They have been held in high esteem and great trust, if the Armed Forces are posted there—as has been done in the past—in any industrial dispute against the workers and the employees at the time of strike or just trade union activity, it will cause further deterioration of industrial relation.

Lastly, this last point was also a question, as you know, which has been referred to a joint select Committee and lot of evidence had been taken. The Attorney-General had been called and many things remained confusing. It was not settled. I am not referring to it now. I am just mentioning one point. It has been said that this force might be use not only in the Government of India undertakings but also in other public sector undertaking. What will happen to the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces in the case of the States hold 51 per cent of the shares will in any joint sector undertaking. What will be the jurisdiction of this Armed Force? Huge township are also there by the side of the plants and civil population are involved. They will come

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

in clash with this Force and it will deteriorate the situation prevailing, and the respect and the esteem being commanded by the Armed Forces will to a large extent be eroded in future if such a Bill is passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I am...

(Interruption)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not allow. He is replying. Why are you getting up ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am on a point of order. Please see Rule 72.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is on a point of order.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Rule, 72 first proviso. A full discussion is allowed.

Frist proviso to Rule, 72 says—

“Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.”

I raise an objection on the ground that this House has got no legislative competence to consider this Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have I not allowed you ? I have allowed three hon. Members to speak. I did not cut short time. You had a full discussion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is upto you to rule me out. But it is my duty to draw attention. You may kindly allow a general discussion as to whether there should be a discussion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already done it. You have already had it. Please sit down. You have been permitted to make a brief statement.

SARI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : A thorough discussion should be held.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In order to oppose the introduction of the Bill you have been allowed, and it is over. Now the Minister will reply. You can only raise the two constitutional points.

SARI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Hon. Members have raised certain objections. But I think there is no necessity for them to raise these objections at this very stage. You know very well—and all of us know very well that at this stage the only question is whether this House has the legislative competence or not. It has.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It has not got.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, please. You have stated your point.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : One or two hon. Members stated that this House has got legislative competence. This Bill is meant for a limited purpose mainly to protect the interests of the industries run by the Government of India or by the public sector. Therefore, this House has got the legislative competence as per item 2 of the Seventh Schedule to the constitution.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

Let the lobbies be cleared...

...the lobbies have been cleared.

Now, the question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3]

[12.50 hrs.

AYES

Anand Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhatia, Shri R. L.
 Birender Singh, Rao
 Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Charanjit Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Choudhari, Shrimati, Usha Prakash
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Devarajan, Shri B.
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Kandaswamy, Shri M.
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Prabhu, Shri R.
 Pullaish, Shri Darur
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Rana, Vir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rawat, Shri Harish
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sathiyendran, Shri M. S. K.
 *Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram

*He voted by mistake from a wrong Seat and later informed the Speaker.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Azmi, Dr. A. U.

Basu, Shri Chitta

Chakraborty Shri Satyasadhan

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Datta, Shri Amal

Digamber Singh, Shri

Giri, Shri Suddir

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Hasda, Shri Matilal

Jegjivan Ram, Shri

Jagpal Singh, Shri

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar

Mirdha, Shri, Nathu Ram

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Pal, Prof. Rup Chand

Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Rajan, Shri K. A.

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri

Ram Kinkar, Shri

Roy, Shri A. K.

Singh, Shri B. D.

Sinha, Shrimati Kishori

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes—70 ; Noes—29.

The Motion Was Adopted.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :
Sir : I introduce the Bill.

12.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN KHURDA AND PURI

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack :) Puri is the abode of Lord Jagannath. Large number of tourists from different parts of India and also from abroad visit Puri throughout the year. It is a place of pilgrimage and international tourist centre. International tourists arrive at Bhubaneswar airport and go to Puri by train via Khurda. Besides three express trains also run between Delhi and puri, 13 other passenger trains also run between Khurda and Puri. But almost every day these trains reach several hours late than the schedule time of arrival. The reason is not far to seek. There is a single track between Khurda and Puri causing problem of adjustment of schedules and making it difficult to introduce additional train. If an additional track is constructed between Khurda and Puri, the problems of traffic will never be there. The passenger trains and the express trians running between these places will be able to maintain punctuality and will give great relief and convenience to the tourists travel in these trains. The distance between Khurda and Puri is only 44 Kms. Therefore, the fund required for the construction of a single line

*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha,
Shrimati Madhuri Singh, Shri
R. Y. Ghorpade, Shri N. Dennis,
Shri M. Arunachalam, Shri Ram
Kumar Meena, Shri Nurul Islam
and Dr. V. Kulandaivelu.

NOES : Shri Mani Ram Bagri and Shri
Bapusaheb Paruleker.

will not cost much. Moreover, the railway is getting huge amount of revenue from the passengers travel to Puri. So, the construction of an additional line between Khurda and Puri deserve the special consideration of the Government of India

In view of this, I demand that effective steps should be taken by the Government for the construction of an additional line between Khurda and Puri.

(ii) NEED FOR NATIONALISATION OF CERTAIN COTTON MILLS

श्री रामविलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) उपाध्याय महोदय, मैं अत्यन्त लोक महत्व विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। स्वदेशी काटन मिल, कानपुर के प्रबन्ध को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिसम्बर 13 1978 को पाँच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लिया था।

स्वदेशी काटन मिल कानपुर के साथ-साथ स्वदेशी ग्रुप की अन्य निम्नलिखित पाँच इकाइयाँ भी ले ली गई थीं :—

1. मैसर्स स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स, पाण्डुचेरी
2. मैसर्स स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स, नैनी
3. मैसर्स स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स,
मऊनाथ भंजन
4. मैसर्स उदयपुर काटन मिल्स,
लि० उदयपुर,
5. मैसर्स रायबरेली टेक्सटाईल मिल्स लि०
रायबरेली

14 अप्रैल, 1983 को यह पाँच वर्ष की अवधि पूरी हो गई है और केन्द्र की सरकार ने प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण की अवधि को अभी तक न तो बढ़ाया ही है और न ही मिल समूहों को पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण ही किया गया है।

जो कि इन कारखानों के सभी श्रमिकों एवं धर्म संगठनों को एकमात्र माँग रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में श्रमिक प्रतिनिधिगण लगातार केन्द्र और प्रदेश सरकार के मंत्रियों से संपर्क करते, ज्ञापन देते रहे हैं और बराबर यह आश्वासन दिया गया है कि ये कारखाने भूतपूर्व मिल मालिकों को नहीं लौटाये जायेंगे। परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी विधिसम्मत कार्यवाही अभी तक नहीं की गई है।

इस विषय को लेकर इन मिल समूहों के 20,000 श्रमिकों में गम्भीर चिन्ता व्याप्त है। यदि इन मिलों को वापिस भूतपूर्व मिल मालिकों को लौटा दिया गया तो गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है।

अतः आग्रह है कि इन मिल-समूहों का पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए।

(iii) NEED TO GIVE UP IDEA OF SHIFTING PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT WING OF FERTILISER CORPORATION OF INDIA FROM SINDRI (BIHAR)

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों एवं उपक्रकों के मुख्यालयों को धीरे-धीरे स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है। सिन्द्री भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का मुख्यालय था। इस निगम को चार ग्रुपों में विभाजित किया गया। परिणामस्वरूप बिहार में सिन्द्री में केवल एक उत्पादन यूनिट तथा योजना और विकास प्रभाग ही रह गया है। इस प्रभाग में अन्य कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त लगभग 400 रसायन बिजली यांत्रिकी, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक इन्जीनियर है। इस प्रभाग ने पहले देश में तथा विदेश में कुछ उर्वरक संयंत्रों का आयोजन तथा डिजाइन बनाने का काम किया है। इटली की मांट अतकनी फर्म के साथ तथा अन्य फर्मों के साथ

[श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह]

भी इस प्रभागने सहयोग किया है। अब इस प्रभाग के स्थानान्तरण प्रस्ताव है।

पूर्व में 'सैल' के गठन के बाद हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का रांची से स्थानान्तरण किया गया। कोल इण्डिया के बनने से एन०सी०डी०सी० के मुख्यालय को रांची से स्थानान्तरित किया। इस प्रकार सरकारी उपक्रमों के मुख्यालयों का एक क बाद दूसरे का स्थानान्तरण का चक्र चल रहा है और उर्वरक निगम के योजना और विकास प्रभाग के मुख्यालय का स्थानान्तरण कर यह चक्रानुक्रम पूरा करने की योजना है। इससे उत्पन्न स्थिति की ओर मैं रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह कृपया इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें।

12.55 hrs

[Shri R. S. Sparrow in the Chair]

(iv) NEED FOR OPENING A POSTAL DIVISION FOR KALAHANDI DISTRICT AT BHAWANI-PATNA

*SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): The people of Kalahandi district in Orissa are very much agitated over the delay in the opening of a postal division at Bhawanipatna. Out of 13 districts of Orissa, postal divisions have been opened in 12 districts, except Kalahandi. It is tagged with the neighbouring Bolangir postal division. The smallest district, Phulbani, has its own postal division.

Kalahandi district is in the border of Madhya Pradesh. It is a tribal-inhabited district. The Government of India has taken up the programme to provide adequate post and telecommunication facility to the rural, particularly tribal areas. If the establishment of a postal division in

Kalahandi is delayed further, the people of Kalahandi will feel that injustice to them is being perpetuated. The tribals in Kalahandi will feel let down by the Government of India.

Therefore, I request the Ministry of Communications to expedite the opening of a postal division exclusively for Kalahandi district at Bhawanipatna.

(v) NEED TO SUPPLY MORE WHEAT TO RAJASTHAN FOR SALE AT FAIR PRICE SHOPS

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर): सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान प्रान्त में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सुचारु रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रही है। राज्य में उक्त प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत शक्कर और गेहूं मिलता है और दूसरा कोई जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यक सामान नहीं मिलता।

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य को 20 हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं मिलता है जो कि राज्य की आवश्यकता से बहुत कम है।

राज्य के 33305 गाँवों में से 23000 गाँव एवं 1 करोड़ 70 लाख ग्रामीण जनता अकाल से प्रभावित है।

राज्य में नगरों और शहरों को ही गेहूं उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है। बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर एवं पाली जिले जो कि अकाल से प्रभावित हैं, के ग्रामों में गेहूं बिल्कुल उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है और यदि किसी गाँव में गेहूं जाता है तो प्रति व्यक्ति तीन किलो से भी अधिक गेहूं उपलब्ध नहीं होता है।

ग्रामीणों को खुले बाजार में रु० 250 से रु० 300 प्रति क्विंटल गेहूं खरीदना पड़ रहा

है। जो कि उनकी शक्ति से बाहर है। बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, पाली एवं जोधपुर जिलों के किसानों की क्रय शक्ति बहुत ही कमजोर हो गई है जिसके कारण वे इतने मंहगे भाव में गेहूं नहीं खरीद सकते और मोटा आनाज बाजरा के भाव भी रु० 200 क्विंटल से भी अधिक बढ़ गये हैं जिसे भी वे खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। किसानों में कुपोषण के कारण अनेक बीमारियों ने उन्हें घेर लिया है और वे मृत्यु के शिकार हो रहे हैं और वे भुखमरी की स्थिति में आ गये हैं। किसानों में तीव्र असंतोष है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि राज्य की लगातार चार-पाँच वर्षों से सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए और तब्र मंहगाई को देखते हुए राज्य में सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें सभी ग्रामों में जहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 10 किलो गेहूं मिले, को आधार रखते हुए खोली जाएँ और केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य को अप्रैल माह में 60 हजार क्विंटल का कोटा दिया जावे जो मई और जून में 80 हजार और 1 लाख क्विंटल तक बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, विभिन्न अन्वेषणों से पता चला है कि भारतवासी जो भोज्य पदार्थ उपभोग करते हैं, उनमें 25 प्रतिशत मिलावटपूर्ण होते हैं। अनेक प्रकार की बड़े पैमाने पर फैलती हुई बीमारियों का मुख्य कारण भोज्य पदार्थों में की जा रही मिलावट है। आज प्रायः सभी वस्तुएं किसी न किसी प्रकार की मिलावट की शिकार हो रही हैं, परन्तु भोज्य पदार्थों में मिलावट का जन-स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव विशेष चिन्ता का विषय है। विकासशील देशों में शुद्ध भोजन विशेष महत्व रखता है, क्योंकि वहाँ के अधिकांश लोग गरीब होते हैं। उनके भोजन में विटामिन आदि की कमी होती है। अस्वस्थता की दशा में अपना इलाज आदि नहीं करा पाते। भोज्य पदार्थों में रंगों की मिलावट तो

तो बहुत खतरनाक हो चुकी है। कुछ समय पूर्व “टाक्सीकालोजिकल रिसर्च सेन्टर, लखनऊ” में उत्तर प्रदेश में लिये गये नमूनों की जांच की गई। 12575 रंगीन नमूनों में से 8820 नमूनों में मिलावट पाई गई। प्रयोग किये गये रंगों में ही 70 प्रतिशत मिलावट थी। रंगों में मिलावट के लिये उपभोक्ता भी उत्तरदायी है, क्योंकि रंगों के आकर्षण को वे विशेष महत्व देते हैं।

मिलावट बहुत ही गंभीर अपराध है। विडम्बना यह है कि वर्तमान कानून के तहत अपराधियों को या तो कोई सजा नहीं मिलती या मिलती है तो नाम मात्र की। भोज्य पदार्थों में मिलावट को रोकने के लिये 1954 में “प्रीवेन्शन ऑफ फुड एडलटेशन ऐक्ट” पारित हुआ था। समय-समय पर इस अधिनियम में संशोधन भी हुए परन्तु अब भी अधिनियम में ऐसी कमियाँ रह गई हैं जिससे अपराधियों को लाभ मिल जाता है। अतएव अनुभवों के आधार पर अधिनियम में आवश्यक संशोधन होना चाहिये। मात्र कानून से ही इस पर अंकुश नहीं लगाया जा सकता। इसके लिये जनजागरण भी आवश्यक है। अतः उपभोक्ता सुरक्षा आन्दोलन को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाये, जिससे मिलावट की वृद्धि को रोका जा सके तथा तत्पश्चात् धीरे-धीरे समाप्त किया जा सके।

(vii) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THOSE AFFECTED BY THE RECENT TARNADO IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : A tornado ripped through some villages in Gaighata P. S. of the district of 24 Parganas (West Bengal) on April 12 last. Though the tornado was short lived, it left in its wake massive destruction. According to information available till late night of the 14th April more than 80 people were killed, 1500 injured and 6000 people rendered homeless. Some died on

[Shri Chitta Basu]

the spot, others died on way to hospital. More than 200 persons who have been fatally injured have been hospitalised. Among the dead, two were women and six children.

Speedy relief, proper rehabilitation and adequate compensation for the victims are the urgent needs. The Central Government owes its responsibility to provide financial assistance for the purposes as they are victims of natural calamity. The Prime Minister, in her magnanimity, should also grant some assistance from her relief funds.

I would also demand that the Government should immediately take necessary steps in order to provide adequate financial assistance for the purpose.

(viii) NEED TO COMPLETE VEERANAM PROJECT EARLY TO SOLVE DRINKING WATER PROBLEM OF MADRAS CITY

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : I would like to draw the immediate attention of the House about the serious plight of the public in general in our country with special reference to my Chidambaram Parliamentary Constituency and Madras city consequent to acute water scarcity due to monsoon failures. The present water scarcity has led to the spontaneous reaction of the Railway authorities to carry water from Vijayawada to Madras and supply of water by NLC Neyveli.

The need of the hour is to make use of the available water resources in our country on a war-footing for irrigation and domiciliary utility. I refer to the availability of enormous water resources in the lignite mines beds at Neyveli to meet the requirements as a long term measure. The NLC is beling out 1.8 lakh litres of water per minute from the Mines by giant bore wells all the 24 hours and this enormous water is getting wasted by unplanned diversion.

As a local Member of Parliament I have been repeatedly stressing the very

need and urgency of the utilisation of the water resources for irrigation and domiciliary purposes ever since my election to the Lok Sabha. I am happy to note that the present NLC Management has magnanimously responded to my earnest plea by initiating the irrigation scheme of Gangakondan lake and processing of water supply to the lakes of perurnal, Kannapuram, Kathamhai-Athanoor, Walajah, Veeranam, Willington and rivers of Sethisthope, Paravanar, Manimuthar etc. Without much financial commitments on the part of the management as a welfare measure.

At this juncture, I earnestly urge upon the Union Government to ensure revival of the feasible Veeranam Project, and avert the miseries of the millions of Madras city.

(ix) NEED FOR OPENING A BRANCH OFFICE OF EMPLOYEES-PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Trichur is the centre of the State and industrially developed area. Now, Provident Fund benefits to the employees of this area (Trichur and Palghat) are not at all received in time. Only on personal contacts with the office, their grievances can be redressed in time. The employers who are meeting the entire administrative expenses of the Provident Fund offices also feel that the grievances of their employees should be dealt with without delay. This, no doubt, will act as a lubricant to the wheels of the other activities of the Provident Fund office such as settlement and loan.

Taking into account the geographical and other importance of Trichur, the Head of Employees State Insurance Corporation is situated at Trichur. For quick disposal of the Government servants' P. E. pension etc., one branch of the Accountant General's office is also functioning at Trichur. ESIC has got its own building and one five storeyed building for A. G.'s office is under construction at Trichur.

The working class of Trichur have been desiring for the last 10 years to have a sub-regional office of the P. F. at Trichur. Even the then Central P. F. Commissioner had made an on the spot survey and selected a building. Somehow or other it has not been materialised.

The various Trade Unions and Association of Employers of this area have passed resolutions and submitted to Union Government recently.

Therefore, a branch office of the Employees Provident Fund may please be opened at Trichur for the working class of Trichur and Palghat districts for quick and timely receipt of their hard earned Provident Fund amount.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1983-84 MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we come to the next item. The House will continue the debate on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation. Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) अधिष्ठाता महोदय, भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। लगभग 80 फीसदी लोग खेती के काम से जुड़े हुए हैं। कृषि की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तम बीज और उर्वरक तब तक उपयोगी नहीं हैं जब तक सिंचाई के लिए समुचित पानी न मिल जाए। पानी उत्पादन बढ़ाने का मुख्य आधार है। आजादी के बाद प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में जहां मात्र 456 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी, वहीं छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 127 अरब रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। आधुनिक टेक्नालाजी को अपनाया जा रहा है। भूमिगत जल के सर्वेक्षण का कार्य भूमिगत जल बोर्ड कर रहा है। यह बोर्ड लगभग देश के आधे भाग का सर्वेक्षण कर चुका है। उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, असम बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल में भूमिगत के विपुल भण्डार मिले हैं। अभी सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

सिंचाई की क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। आज नहरें रिस रही हैं और सिंचाई के काम आने वाला पानी नष्ट हो रहा है। इससे कृषि योग्य उपजाऊ भूमि भी नष्ट हो रही है। एशिया की सबसे बड़ी नहर "शारदा सहायक" भी पिछले 7-8 वर्षों में हजारों हेक्टर भूमि बरबाद कर चुकी है। यहां के किसान भुखमरी का शिकार हो रहे हैं। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि इस क्षेत्र के जागरूक किसानों ने लोकतांत्रिक समाजवादी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ सीपेज की समस्या पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। परिणामस्वरूप अभी तक 9 राज्यों में सीपेज से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का पता चल पाया है जिसका रकबा लगभग 7 लाख हेक्टेयर से भी ज्यादा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इसी सदन में यह जानकारी दी है। सीतापुर के लोगों को सरकार को बधाई देनी चाहिए कि प्रथम बार उन्होंने सीपेज की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और लाखों हेक्टर भूमि जो सीपेज से बरबाद होती थी उसे बचाने का आग्रह किया है। इसका असर राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन पर पड़ता है। आज इस समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है। मेरी मांग है कि सीपेज से प्रभावित क्षेत्र को मुक्त कराने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर कार्य प्रारंभ किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कृषि भूमि नष्ट होने से बचाई जाए। प्रभावित क्षेत्र का लगान माफ किया जाए। इसके लिए मैंने पहले भी मांग की थी और आज फिर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि निश्चित रूप से इस क्षेत्र का लगान माफ किया जाए तथा मुआवजा दिया जाए। जब तक कृषि क्षेत्र मुक्त न हो जब तक उस क्षेत्र में टैस्ट वर्क चलाए जाने चाहिए। मेरी निजी जानकारी है कि इस क्षेत्र की जमीन खराब हो गई है। कृषि पर निर्भर लोगों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए टैस्ट वर्क चलाए जाने चाहिए ताकि लोगों को काम मिले।

[श्री रामलाल राही]

इससे उनको खाने के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे।

मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी और सिंचाई मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा था। उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के सिंचाई विभाग को कहा है कि वह शारदा सहायक नहरों के जलभराव की समस्या की ओर ध्यान दे। संभवतः केन्द्र सरकार उपग्रह के माध्यम से सर्वे भी करा रही है। मैं जिस इलाके में इस समस्या को लेकर पानी में बैठा था अभी तक केवल उसी का सर्वे कराया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि शारदा सहायक के लखीमपुर से लेकर जितने भी जिले प्रभावित हैं। उन सब जिलों का सीपेज का सर्वे कराया जाए। सीपेज की समस्या का समाधान किया जाना चाहिए। एक तरफ तो नहरों के पानी का नुकसान हो रहा है तो दूसरी तरफ बिजली के अभाव में भूमिगत जल दोहन की क्षमता को पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। यदि देखा जाए तो नलकूप चाहे राजकीय हो या निजी या लिफ्ट पम्प हो, उनकी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग बिजली के अभाव के कारण नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आपने जितनी क्षमता सिंचाई की बनाई है या तैयार की है, उसका पूरा उपयोग करने के लिए कारगर तरीके से कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। समुचित मात्रा में राजकीय या प्राइवेट नलकूपों और लिफ्ट पम्प के लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इस देश के अनेक प्रान्तों व स्थानों पर जहां भी ज्यादा नदियाँ हैं वहाँ हर वर्ष बाढ़ की विनाशलीला होती है। गांव के गांव डूब जाते हैं। बाढ़-ग्रस्त इलाकों के लोग इतने तबाह और परेशान हो गए हैं जिससे उन्होंने अपने मकान बनाने ही छोड़ दिए हैं। लोग छप्पर डालकर और टट्टियाँ लगाकर ही घरों में गुजर-बसर करते हैं क्योंकि वे जानते हैं

कि हर साल मकान गिर जाते हैं और बाढ़ आना निरन्तर जारी है। जहाँ कभी बाढ़ नहीं आती थी, उन क्षेत्रों में भी बाढ़ आने लगी है। मैं भी मानता हूँ और आपने भी अनुभव किया होगा कि नदियों का धरातल ऊँचा हो रहा है। इसलिए जब बरसात होती है तो अधिक से अधिक जमीन डूब जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में आपने नदियों के किनारे तट-बन्ध बनाने की भी व्यवस्था की है। जहाँ-जहाँ भी आपने बाँध बनाए हैं, वे कारगर नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि इन तटबन्धों के लिए मिट्टी दूर से मंगवायी जाती है और ये नदियों से काफी दूर बनाए जाते हैं। मेरी इस संबंध में मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि यदि धरातल की मिट्टी या नदी के किनारे की मिट्टी इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो इससे नदी की गहराई और चौड़ाई बढ़ेगी तथा इससे पानी समेटने की नदी की क्षमता बढ़ जायेगी। इससे आपको दो फायदे होंगे। एक तो बाढ़ से बचाव होगा और दूसरा अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में नदी का पानी उपयोग के लिए मिलेगा जिसमें मछली पालन सिंचाई का कार्य और बिजली बनाने का काम भी हो सकता है।

सीतापुर जनपद में बिसवाँ और महमूदा-बाद तहसील का कुछ भाग हर साल बुरे तरीके से बाढ़ में प्रभावित होता है। इससे कगोड़ों रुपए की सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती है। इस वर्ष जहाँ पर पूरा गाजर का इलाका है, वहाँ खरीफ की फसल में एक भी दाना नहीं हो पाया है जिससे उस इलाके में भुखमरी फैली हुई है। वहाँ भी काफी नदियाँ हैं इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सीतापुर जिले का भी सर्वे करा लें। जहाँ पर ज्यादा नदियाँ हैं, वहाँ तटबन्ध बनाने के बारे में एक योजना बनाएं जिससे बाढ़ पर काबू पाया जा सके। और किसानों को राहत पहुँचायी जा सके। इससे बाढ़ से होने वाला नुकसान नहीं हो सकेगा।

गोरखपुर जिले में राप्ती नदी के किनारे पर कोठा, बड़हिया और गिरौली में तटबन्ध के न बनने से लगभग 130 गाँव बुरे तरीके से बह लाते हैं। यहाँ तटबन्ध बन रहा था लेकिन कई बरस हो गए हैं अभी बीच में ही अधूरा पड़ा है। जब तक यह नहीं बनता है तब तक 130 गाँवों की बुरी हालत रहेगी। अब तो लोगों ने सोच लिया है कि बाढ़ आयेगी इसलिए दुबारा घर नहीं बनाना चाहिए। इसलिए, वे छप्पर डालकर ही गुजर बसर कर रहे हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो तटबन्ध का पाट छूट गया है, उसको पूरा कराने की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की कृपा करें। आपकी सिचाई योजनाएं जो बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं, उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मैंने शारदा सहायक का जिक्र किया, अगर इस नहर के बनाने में भ्रष्टाचार न हुआ होता, अच्छी ईंटें पुल और बैराज तथा नीचे की दीवारें बनाने में लगी होतीं तो उस नहर की यह बुरी हालत न हुई होती। दूसरे रामगंगा परियोजना का बांध बिजनौर के नजदीक बन रहा है, सम्भवतः यह बड़ी योजना है जिससे करीब 4 लाख हैक्टर जमीन की सिचाई होती, 153 करोड़ रु० की योजना है जो 1983 में बन कर तैयार हो जानी चाहिए थी। लेकिन अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। इसमें कितना भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। जो बैराज बन रहा था उसमें बाईं भुजा जब बनने को थी तो जिन ठेकेदारों ने इंजीनियरों से मिल कर बनायी तो बायीं भुजा में 3 पतें बननी थीं, एक नीचे की पतें पतली रेत की, उसके ऊपर रोड़ी व ईटा रेत की लगभग 6 इंच मोटी होनी थी। इसके बाद मिट्टी की दीवार होनी थी 6 इंच मिट्टी और रेत बिछाया जाना था। लेकिन इस पतें को गायब कर दिया ठेकेदारों ने। और जब शिकायत की गई तो इसकी जांच हुई और पाया गया कि यह पतें बाकई

में गायब है, नहीं बनी। ठेकेदारों के एस्टीमेट में 40 परसेंट की कटौती कर दी गई। लेकिन जिन दोषी इंजीनियरों से मिलकर यह गलत काम ठेकेदारों ने किया उनके खिलाफ आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना में जहाँ इतना बड़ा काम हुआ हो, जिसकी पकड़ भी हो गई है, तो आप केन्द्रीय सरकार के विशेषज्ञों की कोई कमेटी बनाकर फिर से जांच कराइए और दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इसी तरह से इंजीनियर बड़ी-बड़ी स्कीमों में करोड़ों रु० के घपले करते रहेंगे। हमें थोड़ी सी समझ आनी चाहिये कि अगर इंजीनियर या अन्य अधिकारी लोग घपला नहीं करते हैं तो बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जो बड़े-बड़े मकान बन रहे हैं यह किन लोगों के हैं और लाखों रुपये उनके पास कहाँ से आते हैं? जितने भी नए-नए मकान बन रहे हैं इनमें किसानों के तो 2 परसेंट भी नहीं हैं, सब आई०ए०एस०, पी०सी०एस० इंजीनियर्स और डाक्टरों के ही मकान बन रहे हैं। अगर यह लोग भ्रष्टाचार नहीं करते हैं तो इतना पैसा कहाँ से इनके पास आता है? लाखों रुपये के प्लॉट और कोठियाँ कहाँ से बन रही हैं? इनकी जांच की जानी चाहिये। अगर आपने एक जगह सख्ती की तो भ्रष्टाचार रुक सकता है। जांच होनी चाहिये धन जमा करने के स्रोत कौन-कौन से हैं? एक बार सख्ती कर देंगे तो लूट पर नियंत्रण पा सकेंगे।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। विश्व बैंक से देश में कई सिचाई योजनाएं चल रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से राजकीय नलकूप बनाये जा रहे हैं। हमारा जिला सीतापुर भी बाढ़ में पिछले साल उसमें शामिल किया गया है और 25 ट्यूबवैल दिये गये हैं। सीतापुर की एक, एक इंच जमीन बड़ी उपजाऊ है। जितनी जमीन आपकी बाढ़ और सीपेज की खराब हुई है

[श्री राम लाल राही]

उसको छोड़ कर, हमारे यहाँ ऊसर और बंजर नहीं हैं, शेष जमीन एक-एक इंच पानी पानी मांग रही है अगर पानी हो तो हमारा पूरा जिला खाये और पड़ोसी जिलों को भी अन्न दे सकता है। लेकिन वहाँ सिंचाई साधनों का अभाव है। आपने विश्व बैंक से राजकीय नलकूप बनाने की स्कीम शुरू की है। कृपा करके आप इसकी संख्या हमारे यहाँ बढ़ाइये।

विश्व बैंक की जो स्कीम चल रही है, उसके बारे में आप एक एरिया चुनिये जैसे सीतापुर को आपने लिया है उसमें एक तरफ से लगातार एक साइड से बनाते जाइये। लेकिन जब ट्यूबवैल का बंटवारा होता है तो कह दिया जाता कि 20 ट्यूबवैल लगा दो। कहीं नहर बन गई, कहीं लिफ्ट सिंचाई हो गई और कहीं ट्यूबवैल लग गया। अब 20 ट्यूबवैल दूर-दूर लगा दिये जाते हैं कहीं उससे 200 एकड़ सिंचाई हो रही है, कहीं 150 एकड़ हो रही है। दूसरा ट्यूबवैल 500 एकड़ पर लगा है उससे भी थोड़ा हिस्सा सिंचाई हो जाता है, लेकिन बीच का जो 100, 150 एकड़ एरिया इस तरह से रह जाता है, उसको पानी फिर नहीं मिल पाता और वहाँ आप न ट्यूबवैल लगायेंगे, न लिफ्ट सिंचाई होगी और न वहाँ नहर का पानी मिलेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप विस्तार से इसका सर्वे कराइये और एक ऐसी योजना बनाइये जिससे कोई हिस्सा बीच की बगैर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के न रहे। अगर कहीं नहर बननी है, 10 साल में बननी है तो 10 साल में बने लेकिन पानी की व्यवस्था बीच में रुकावट न डाले। सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि कहाँ कौनसा साधन उपलब्ध करा सकती है, उसी के मुताबिक काम होना चाहिये।

सीतापुर में कठना और गोमती और घाघरा नदियाँ हैं। इनका पानी सिंचाई और बिजली के लिये उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। छोटी लिफ्ट की 10, 20 एकड़ की योजनाएं बन रही हैं, लेकिन वह भी बिजली के अभाव में पूरी क्षमता से सिंचाई के लिये पानी नहीं दे पा रही है। इन नदियों में बारहों महीने पानी रहता है, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इनकी जाँच कराई जाये और इन नदियों के पानी के इस्तेमाल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मंत्री हैं, हमारे ही जिले के हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। उन्होंने एक भाषण दे दिया कि हम गोमती नदी में स्टीमर चलवायेंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि गांव के लिये बैलगाड़ी का रास्ता वह नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, किसान को खाद भी नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं, सिंचाई के लिये पानी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और वह उस नदी में स्टीमर चलवायेंगे। स्टीमर चलने से पानी बेकार पड़ा रहेगा जिसका किसान के हित में कोई उपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा। उनके भाषण से यह अवरोध उत्पन्न हो गया है। मैं केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह उनको कहें कि उन्होंने कैसे कह दिया कि इस छोटी सी नदी में स्टीमर चलवायेंगे। वह सिंचाई के लिये बड़ी स्कीम देते, योजना देते उससे पानी का उपयोग तो होता।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के राज्य मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि मैं जब सीपेज में बैठा तो उन्होंने बड़ी दिलचस्पी ली और सरकार का उस तरफ ध्यान गया। अगर वह दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते तो संभवतः मुझे और ज्यादा टाइम बैठना पड़ता। उन्होंने बड़ी कृपा की। मैं उनसे फिर विनम्रता से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उस इलाके में चाहे शारदा हो या प्रदेश की दूसरी नहरें हो, उन्हें सब जगह राहत

के कार्य कराने चाहिये। उस इलाके में सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान खोलनी चाहिये, इसके उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि वहां के लोगों को खाना मिल सके।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्जा (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे मौका दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

इस देश में वाटर रीसोर्सिज कितने हैं और कितने ऐवेलेबल किए जा सकते हैं, इस बारे में सिचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाए गए इर्रिगेशन कमीशन और कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाए गए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने बहुत गहराई से अध्ययन करके उसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग और सिचाई आयोग की हजारों सिफारिशें हैं। आज मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि जिस गम्भीरता के साथ उन सिफारिशों का अध्ययन करके उन पर निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिये, वह कहीं नजर नहीं आती है और इसमें बहुत सुस्ती बरती जा रही है। चूंकि यह एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है, इसलिए मैंने पहले भी इस सदन में यह निवेदन किया था कि सदन को इन दोनों आयोगों की रिपोर्ट्स पर चर्चा करने के लिए दो-दो, तीन-तीन दिनों का समय लगाना चाहिये। इन रिपोर्ट्स के बारे में न तो बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को ज्ञान है और न बार-बार बदलने वाले मंत्रियों को ज्ञान है।

यह एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है। यहाँ पर चाहे कितना भी औद्योगीकरण हो, आजादी के समय जब हमारी जनसंख्या 32, 33 करोड़ थी, तब भी 75, 80 फीसदी लोगों का मुख्य धंधा खेती था और आज भी वही स्थिति है, जबकि हमारी जनसंख्या 72 करोड़ है। इसके अलावा औद्योगीकरण भी निर्भर करता है खेती के उत्पादन पर, इस

लिए खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये। जब तक दोनों आयोगों की सिफारिशों का गहराई से अध्ययन करके इस सदन के सदस्यों का दिशा-निर्देश नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक इस सदन और सरकार की कोई कोआर्डिनेटिड एप्रोच नहीं बन सकती है। इस सैन्चुरी के एण्ड तक पूरी जनसंख्या के लिए कितनी कृषि से उत्पादित चीजों की डिमांड होगी और उनकी सप्लाई कैसे होनी चाहिए, इस पर गहराई से विचार करना चाहिए।

आज से दो तीन साल पहले हम, बहुत आशावादी थे कि हम कृषि-उत्पादन में सेल्फ-रेलायंट ही रहे हैं। लेकिन आज खाद्यान्नों का इम्पोर्ट करने की नौबत आ गई है। आज हम तेल का आयात करते हैं। कृषि से उत्पादित बहुत सी चीजों को इम्पोर्ट करके हम विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च कर रहे हैं, हालांकि यहाँ पर उनका बहुत पोटेन्शल है। इस समय खाद्यान्नों का हमारा स्टेव-लाइज्ड प्राइकेशन 120 से 130 मिलियन टन है। 1985 तक, सिक्स्थ प्लान के आखिर तक, हमें 158 मिलियन टन तक पहुंचाना था। कैसे पहुंचेंगे? उसके लिए सिचाई की जरूरत है, खाद के ज्यादा यूज करने की जरूरत है। 1985 तक हमें 9 मिलियन टन खाद का उपयोग करना है, जबकि आज हम सिर्फ 4 मिलियन टन कर रहे हैं।

हमने सिचाई की बहुत सी योजनाएं बनाई हैं। इस बुक्लेट में बताया गया है कि 150 मेजर योजनाओं और 785 मीडियम योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया गया है, जबकि उनमें से पूरी हुई हैं 40 मेजर योजनाएं और 500 मीडियम प्राजेक्ट्स। कितना बैकलाग है। सरकार बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं को हाथ में लेती है, लेकिन उन्हें पूरा नहीं कर पाती है और धन को इधर-उधर बखेर देती है।

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

मैं राजस्थान कैनाल की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान के हैं - वैसे वह देश के मंत्री है। आज राजस्थान कैनाल की क्या दुर्दशा है? पच्चीस साल में पहला फ़ैज अब पूरा हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय मेहरवानी करके बताएं कि सैकंड फ़ैज कब पूरा होगा। राजस्थान के सूखे इलाकों में सिंचाई करने के बारे में कृषि आयोग ने बहुत मेहनत करके सर्वे कराया। कुछ लिफ्ट योजनाएं चुरू, बीकानेर, नागौर, जोधपुर और बाड़मेर जिलों में शुरू की जा सकती है। लिफ्ट्स के जरिये एक दो लाख हैक्टेयर में पानी पहुंचाने से कालोनाइजेशन का खर्चा बच जाएगा। सरकार इसके लिए बिजली की क्या व्यवस्था करेगी? लिफ्ट्स के बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है? राजस्थान में भी मंत्री महोदय की पार्टी की सरकार है। वह स्वयं राजस्थान के हितों को जानते हैं। मैं और अधिक समय इस बात पर नहीं लेना चाहता, आपको सारी बैकग्राउण्ड मालूम ही है। मैं आपसे यह जरूर जानना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में आप लिफ्ट यूरिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में क्या करना चाहते हैं? आप उसको जल्दी से जल्दी इंप्लीमेंट करें। पांच साल से राजस्थान की जनता सूखे से पीड़ित है। बाड़मेर, जालौर जिलों में पांच साल से कमाई का कोई साधन नहीं है। चारा और धान की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और कमाई भी नहीं है।

कांस्टीट्यूशन में पानी के वितरण की व्यवस्था है और इस पार्लियामेंट के बनाए हुए कानून भी हैं। अगर उनमें या कांस्टीट्यूशन में कोई अमेन्डमेंट करने की आवश्यकता हो तो उसको भी करना चाहिए क्योंकि वाटर एक राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है। जब डॉ० राव

सिंचाई मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने कानून बनाया था लेकिन वह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डाल दिया गया। आज आपकी पार्टी का इतना बड़ा बहुमत है, अनेक राज्य सरकारें भी आपकी ही पार्टी की हैं। कृषि आयोग और सिंचाई आयोग की सिफारिशें आपके समक्ष हैं और आपके पास इतनी शक्ति है आप विधान में आवश्यक संशोधन कर सकते हैं। पानी जो कि एक राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है उसका उपयुक्त बटवारा होना चाहिए। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो इस देश का एक-तिहाई भाग हमेशा सूखाग्रस्त बना रहेगा और वहाँ पर अकाल पड़ता रहेगा। इसके विपरीत जहाँ पर पानी ज्यादा है वहाँ पर बाढ़ें भी आती रहेंगी और क्षति पहुंचती रहेगी। ऐसी दशा में इस देश का कृषि उत्पादन भी नहीं बढ़ेगा और पशुपालन की स्थिति भी ठीक नहीं रहेगी। आप खेती के जरिए से जो गरीबी मिटाना चाहते हैं और लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं इसमें आप कामयाब नहीं हो पायेंगे।

वाटर रिसोर्सेज के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में अक्सर चर्चा होती रहती है। दस्तूर प्लान के बारे में आपने कह दिया कि वह फीजिवल नहीं है डॉ० के० एल० राव की कावेरी-गंगा लिंक योजना भी आपके अनुसार फीजिवल नहीं है तो आपको साफ न कहना चाहिए। इन कान्ट्रोवर्सीज को मिटाने के लिए आपको बोल्ट निर्णय लेने चाहिए और जो 50 हजार करोड़ की आपकी वाटर-रिसोर्सेज की योजना है, उसको लागू करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आज आप जो भी योजनाएं बनाते हैं उनको बनाने के लिए ठेकेदारी सिस्टम है। लेकिन जिस तरह से काम चलता है और पेमेंट के समय पर नीचे की लेवल पर जिस तरह से रिसोर्सेज का बटवारा होता है वह जहाँ पहले 5, 7 या 10 परसेन्ट होता था

अब 35 परसेन्ट तक चला गया है। (व्यवधान) हो सकता है इससे भी ऊपर होता हो। लेकिन अगर इस देश की योजनाओं का 35 परसेन्ट धन लोग आपस में बटवारा करके ही खा जायेंगे तो इस देश का क्या बनेगा? (व्यवधान) हमारे देश में रिसोज सीमित है इसलिए उनका पूरा यूटिलाइजेशन करके हमें अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करना चाहिए। जो भी योजनायें बनाई जायें उनके लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिए। यदि आप बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें फैलाकर बना दें और उनके लिए समुचित साधन न हों तो वह भी उचित नहीं होगा।

मैं नर्मदा के सम्बन्ध में भी मन्त्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा। खोसला कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी उसमें डैम की हाइट ज्यादा बताई गई थी। ट्रिब्यूनल के जरिये जो फैसला किया गया उसमें 450 हाइट रखी गई लेकिन इस हाइट के मामले को ही तय करने में 15 साल का समय चला गया। जिस समय खोसला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई थी उस समय यह योजना 1200 करोड़ की थी। आज 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए में भी यह पूरी नहीं होगी। हम इन छोटी-छोटी बातों पर झगड़ते हुए कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पाते हैं आज नर्मदा कैनल के पानी के बारे में भी विवाद खड़ा हुआ है। ट्रिब्यूनल ने फैसला दिया है। राजस्थान के बहुत बड़े हिस्से जालौर और आड़मेर को सींचने की क्षमता नर्मदा कैनल में हैं। नौगांव डैम में पानी की कमी नहीं रहेगी और बरसात के दिनों में तो रहेगी ही नहीं। यदि यह प्रोजेक्ट जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो जाए तो बाड़मेर और जालौर की समस्या हल हो सकती है।

मेरे ख्याल से सबसे ज्यादा पानी नर्मदा लेकर चलती है। इस नर्मदा के पानी का अगर हम उपयोग इन सूखे क्षेत्रों में कर सकें, तो बहुत बड़ी समस्या का समाधान हो

सकता है। राजस्थान में भाग्य से आप मन्त्री रहे हैं। राजस्थान के 20-22 मसले ऐसे हैं, जो पैडिंग हैं। पंजाब और हरियाणा तथा माही नदी, गुजरात के साथ अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय विवाद जो उलझे पड़े हुए हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन विवादों का निपटारा जल्दी करा सकें तो बहुत अच्छा है। देश के बिगड़ते हुए वातावरण को देखकर बहुत ही दुःख होता है। पंजाब और देश के दूसरे इलाकों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। किसानों में प्रेम और सामन्जसस्य होकर पानी का सही बटवारा हो और उसका सही उपयोग हो। किसान पानी मांगता चला जा रहा है। पानी की वजह भी जमीन बर्बाद होती चली जा रही है, फिर भी हम लेंगे, हम लेंगे और दूसरे को पानी नहीं लेने देंगे, इस वजह से देश की हालत बिगड़ती चली जा रही है।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन समस्याओं को कौन सुलझायेगा? मेरी दृष्टि में केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार ही इन समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकती है। उनको ब्राड-बीजन लेकर पानी को सही उपयोग करना चाहिए और अपने लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए। जब सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तो नौ लाख टन खाद कैसे यूज होगा। सिंचाई की व्यवस्था एग्रीकल्चर का सबसे बड़ा इनपुट है। इनपुट का सही तौर से विभाजन करके देश में बांटना चाहिए। गीले इलाकों में जहाँ सरप्लस पानी है, उसको सूखे इलाकों में पहुंचाना चाहिए। बाके से जहाँ जमीन बर्बाद हो रही है या पानी के रिसाव से जहाँ धरती बर्बाद हो रही है, जमीनों में कटाव आ गए हैं, 70 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन आज देश को बेकार है, उसको रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए आपने जो 50 करोड़ रुपए का अन्दाजा लगाया है, वह मेरी दृष्टि में 60-70 हजार करोड़ रुपये का है। बिगड़ी हुई एल्कलाइन और एसिडिक लैंड को सुधारने के लिए बहुत

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

लड़े-बड़े कार्यक्रम है, जिनकी तस्वीर दोनों आयोजनों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दी है। उनपर चर्चा की मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में मांग करता हूँ।

समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कुछ मुद्दे आपके सामने पेश किए हैं, मेहरबानी करके आप उन मुद्दे का जवाब दीजिए। यदि जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उन पर गहराई से विचार करके उन पर निर्णय लीजिए। यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Before the hon. Minister replies to the debate, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee wants to make a point. The hon. Member may now make her point.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the conclusion of the debate day before yesterday, a very important news item appeared in West Bengal newspaper "Ananda Bazar" reporting from Dacca. It said that some international Monetary agency's representative has said in Dacca that there is a river flowing deep down the Ganges which is capable of supplying 90,000, cuseces of water to the Ganges. In my opinion this news item is a very sinister move in the background of our talks with the Bangladesh representatives on the sharing of Farakka River water. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of this news item and what is their reaction to it? I also want to know whether there is any move on the Government side to counter this news item.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members may kindly know that we have already taken an hour more on the discussion of Demands for Grants of this Ministry and therefore time may not permit for any more speeches from the side of the hon. Members. Now, I would request the hon. Minister of Irrigation kindly to reply to the debate.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi) : I represent Karnataka and I would like to

present its case. Kindly give me only two minutes.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : There are others also.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : But day before yesterday, the Deputy Speaker agreed that he would give me time. My name is also there.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : All right. You speak for two minutes only.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I would take only one minute, Sir.

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Irrigation presented by our hon. Minister Shri Ram N. was Mirdha.

Particularly, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House one very important matter. That is the Cauvery river water dispute. With regard to Cauvery water dispute there was an agreement in the year 1924. At that time there was Madras composite province and an agreement was arrived at between Madras province and State of Mysore. Then, Travancore Cochin State, Pondicherry State and Coorg were excluded from purview of this agreement, the duration of that agreement was over in 1974. Now, a new agreement has to be arrived at.

The cauvery basin area in Karnataka is about 42%. The quantum of water that flows in Karnataka area is 53%, But only 26% of Cauvery water is being utilised for cultivating 11% of the cultivable area in Karnataka.

At present the quantum of water that is needed for Karnataka is 424 T. M. C. There should be no hinderance or hurdle in reaching an agreement that would ensure 424 T. M. C. of water for Karnataka. The hon. Minister of Irrigation

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha should bring out all his latent talents in getting a mutually beneficial and acceptable Cauvery water agreement for all the four States—Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Pondicherry and Kerala, without at the same time doing any injustice to Karnataka State.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make one thing clear. Sir, a reference was made that all engineers are corrupt and most of them are constructing house in Delhi with illgotten booty. That is not correct, Sir. Most of the engineers also come from the landlord class. They are selling their lands and are having houses here. Wholesale condemnation is very very improper.

Secondly, Sir, Srisaillam is going to generate a lot of electricity and it will supply electricity to other States also from Andhra Pradesh. Because our State is not in a position to spend much more money on this project, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to take over this project, because we have sunk all our money in this project and we have created a huge reservoir which was called by Pandit Nehru as modern temple of India.

Lastly, Sir, the Rajasthan Canal is a national project. The sand is advancing and if it is to be stopped, the only way is to complete the Rajasthan Canal. From the day I entered this House in 1971, I have been pleading the case of the Rajasthan Canal. Though I do not come from that State, yet I have been pleading for it because it is a national project, and if that is not completed, the sand will advance and most of the fertile land will be engulfed by the sand. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to let us know whether the Government will take appropriate steps to complete this project?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Minister will answer soon. Sir, the Hon. Minister knows that Calcutta Port is not for West Bengal alone. It is not for the North Eastern region alone. Calcutta port is our national port. But because the Calcutta port is not getting

40,000 cusecs of water in lean months, day by day its condition is deteriorating and because of drought for the last two or three years, the condition of the Calcutta port has become very precarious. Last time the Hon. Minister lead the Indian delegation to the talks regarding sharing of Ganges water with Bangladesh. He led the delegation of our country. I would request him to assure this House and the country that henceforth, Calcutta port will get 40,000 cusecs of water in lean months. Calcutta Port will naturally serve the national interests because import and export trades are done through it. So, I would request him to answer this point, and assure our nation that 40,000 cusecs on water will be given henceforth to Calcutta Port in lean months.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल के साथ जल ससाधनों के बटवारे के सम्बन्ध में जो बातचीत चल रही है वह किस स्थिति में है? पचेम्बर बांध के विषय में करनाली के विषय में क्या प्रगति हो रही है?

दूसरे इस समय हमारे यहाँ जितने रिजरवायर हैं, उनकी भी एक सिल्टेशन की मेजर प्राब्लम है। आप जो ड्राट प्रोन एरियाज आइडेन्टिफाई करते हैं, वह उन मैदानी क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है जहाँ से बाढ़ आती है। उन एरियाज का ही आइडेन्टिफिकेशन होता है। जहाँ से बाढ़ की शुरुआत होती है, वहाँ सायल कंजरवेशन काम बहुत कम होता है। क्या मंत्री जी भारत सरकार की ओर से राज्य सरकारों को सलाह देंगे कि जिन एरियाज से नदियाँ निकलती हैं, चाहे वे असम के इलाके हों, चाहे नेपाल के हों, नेपाल को भी मदद देनी चाहिए, चाहे हिमाचल और उत्तरप्रदेश के इलाके हों, उन सभी पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सिल्टेशन की प्राब्लम को चैक करने के लिए विशेष उपाय करें। असम इस काम को एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री करती है और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के पास इतने रिसोर्सिज नहीं हैं

[श्री हरीश रावत]

कि वह मदद दे सके। इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट के पास काफी पैसा होता है, इसलिए अगर इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट इस कार्य को अपने हाथों में ले तो यह समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो सकती है।

एक बहुत दिनों से यह मांग की जा रही है कि एक आल इण्डिया इजीनिरिंग सर्विस होनी चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में नागरवाला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। उस पर क्या मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा और उसमें जो कई प्रकार के सुझाव दिये गये हैं उनके विषय में सिचाई मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों से बातचीत करके उन्हें स्वीकार कराने के विषय में कहाँ तक प्रगति की है ?

श्री रणवीर सिंह (केसरगंज) : सभापति महोदय, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने जिस तरह की बात बतायी, उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराबंकी जिले में जितनी नहरें उनमें सीपेज की इतनी बड़ी समस्या है कि जो क्षेत्र इरीगेटिड हो रहे हैं उससे कहीं अधिक भूमि सीपेज के कारण बर्बाद हो रही है। यह और भी कई जिलों की समस्या है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इन नहरों के सम्बन्ध में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति बनायेगी और इस तरह की सीपेज को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश देगी ?

सभापति महोदय, जहाँ नहरें निर्माणाधीन हैं और जिनके बनने में कई वर्ष लग रहे हैं जैसे कि बहराइच जिले में बनने वाली नहरें जिनके कारण वहाँ नलकूप नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं और यह कहाँ जा रहा है कि वहाँ चूँकि नहरें बनने वाली हैं इसलिए उस क्षेत्र के नलकूप नहीं लिए जायेंगे। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप उन क्षेत्रों के लिए उदारता बरतें और उन क्षेत्रों को

नलकूप दिए जाएं ताकि जब तक नहरें नहीं बनतीं तब तक वहाँ का बड़ा भू-भाग जो कि उपजाऊ है पानी की कमी के कारण बर्बाद न हो। क्या आप कोई ऐसा निर्देश देंगे ? कृपया आप इस पर शीघ्र ध्यान दें ताकि इस पर शीघ्र कार्य हो सके।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, थोड़ी सी बात मुझे कहनी है कि बाढ़ के कारण हमारे पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश में बहुत क्षति हुई है। वैसे तो पूरे राष्ट्र में क्षति होती है लेकिन हमारे पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में बाढ़ से इतनी तबाही हो जाती है कि गाँव के गाँव बर्बाद हो जाते हैं, उनमें कोई घर नहीं बचते हैं और सरकार की ओर जो अनुदान मिलना चाहिए वह अनुदान भी नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं अपनी कांस्टीच्युन्सी के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारे गोरखपुर जिले में चार नदियाँ हैं। इन चारों नदियों की बाढ़ से पूरा का पूरा गोरखपुर तबाह हो जाता है। राप्ती मुख्य नदी है और यह हमारे जिले को दो भागों में बांटती है। इस नदी से हर साल भीषण तबाही होती है। नदी के किनारे पर तटबंद बनाने की योजना सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई है। एक किनारे पर तटबंद बन भी गया है। दूसरे किनारे पर भी काफी हिस्सा बन चुका है लेकिन थोड़ा हिस्सा अभी नहीं बन पाया है। इसके बारे में मैंने मंत्री जी को लिखा था। यह (बढ़या कोठा) बढ़या रिगौली तटबंध कहलाता है। इसके न बनने से सवा सौ गाँव हर साल दुरी तरह से तबाह हो जाते हैं। इस तटबन्ध के बनने से यह तबाही बचाई जा सकती है। पिछले पाँच वर्षों से यह काम चल रहा है, लेकिन कुछ प्रकार के कारणों से यह बाँध नहीं बन पा रहा है। यदि मंत्री जी पता लगायेंगे तो उन कारणों का उनको पता चल जायेगा कहा जा रहा कि पैसा नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसके बारे में यह भी पता चला है कि उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इस समय थोड़ा काम शुरू

किया गया है। मेरा मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध है कि (बढ़या कोठा) (बढ़या-रिगौली-तटबंध को पूरा कराएँ और इस क्षेत्र को तबाही से बचाएँ।

दूसरा राप्ती नदी पर एक भालू बाँध की नेपाल सरकार से बात चल रही थी। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है। अगर यह योजना तैयार हो जाती है तो इससे सारे पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार की तबाही रुक जायेगी। यह गम्भीरता का विषय है। वैसे भी अगर बाढ़ का पानी को नियंत्रित कर लिया जाये तो इससे सिंचाई के साधनों का भी विकास होगा। इससे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, विद्युत उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। इससे औद्योगिक विकास होगा जिससे देश की बेरोजगारी दूर होगी।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की तबाही बचाने के लिए भालू बांध परियोजना और (बढ़या कोठा) बढ़या रिगौली तटबंध योजना शीघ्र पूर्ण की जाए। भालू बाँध योजना के लिए नेपाल सरकार से शीघ्र बात कर निर्णय लिया जाए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIDHA) : I am really grateful to the hon. members who participated in this debate and stressed the importance of irrigation in the context of our agricultural situation as well as for flood protection, drinking water and other connected matters. There is no denying the fact that agriculture is and will continue to occupy a very important place in our planning processes, because whether it is for production of foodgrains, raw-materials for industries or export promotion, from whatever angle we might look at it, agriculture will remain for a long time a very crucial factor in our economic thinking. It is with that point in view that irrigation, which is a very important input for agricultural production, has been given a place of pride in our planning

and we are doing all that we can to see that the water resources of our country, which are in abundance are harnessed properly for the benefit of our people.

We had an unfortunate spectacle of drought in certain areas in certain years and floods in certain areas in certain years. So, this drought-floods syndrome is really our most serious concern and all our plans are formulated from the point of view of breaking this strangle hold of floods and drought which confront our country from time to time. Lot of figures have been given by hon. Members from our publications and from their own experience regarding development of irrigation and its utilisation. But it may be worthwhile recapitulating certain facts and stressing them and putting them in proper perspective.

When our country became independent, we had around 20 million hectares of land under irrigation and if you go back in history, irrigation has a long history in our country. We find mention of tanks and wells in our history and mythology, and right now in many parts of our country we have irrigation structures almost a thousand years old working in a very satisfactory way which shows that irrigation was well known in olden times and we have inherited a very great tradition so far as irrigation projects and utilisation of their benefits is concerned. That is exactly the reason why in the New 20-Point Programme irrigation occupies the first position. Even in the old 20-Point Programme of 1975 it had an important position in that we laid emphasis, and that has helped in stepping up our agricultural production, particularly through irrigation.

Well, since 1951 when we started our planning process upto 1974 which means the end of the Fourth Plan, we have been increasing irrigation at the rate of one million hectares every year. Then from 1974-75 a real thrust has been given to the development of irrigation. And this is exactly where the first 20-Point Programme comes into the picture because that programme clearly sets a target of five million hectares from medium and major works.

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Under ground water resources were also to be stepped up. So from 1975 onwards we have been creating a potential of two million hectares per year since then. But even that does not meet our needs. It may be worth recapitulating that in our country from the sources known at present, minor, medium and major irrigation works, there is a potential of 113 million hectares and we have realised more than 50 per cent of it as of now, and we are determined to have this fully raised by the end of the century or a little beyond. Even if we can create potential over and above these 113 million hectares, there will still be vast areas which will be deprived of irrigation. So then, what do we do? Firstly, what we did is to increase the provision in the Sixth Plan substantially and for that we have allocated 12758 crores of rupees which is more than what we have spent since planning began in our country. This shows the measure of seriousness that the Government gave to irrigation. Before the start of the Sixth Plan we have spent Rs.12,558 crores but in the Sixth Plan we have provided Rs. 12,758 crores. Does it not show the importance we give? But as I said, even with this amount we may not have enough to increase irrigation, from the sources that are known at present. So, the question arises of inter-basin transfer of water. We are taking water through inter-river basin transfers, north, south and whatever direction, and that is why the concept of Gangea-Cauveri and all others comes up. For this purpose, a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development has been made. After survey, this Plan has been made and the purpose of this Plan is how we can increase our irrigation capacity so that we can go beyond the present known sources of 113 million hectares.

It may be worth recalling that our total surplus water is about 1440 million acre-feet, which is about the same as that of the United States of America. But the water impounded in dams in USA is five times what we have done. It shows that there is a tremendous potential in a very practical and concrete sense. If we have the determination and the resources,

we can create lot of other storages so that this water can be taken to the areas which are at present deprived of water. This national perspective has two aspects. One is the Himalayan river system. Another is the peninsular river development. So, we have given priority to the survey of the peninsular river system first, because the Himalayan river system involved foreign countries, negotiations with them and storage in their countries. For this purpose, we have created a National Water Development Agency. It is a registered society and it has started functioning from last years.

14 Hrs.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Is it a statutory body or an advisory body?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA. It is a registered society, which implements survey programmes. It has been given the responsibility of surveying in detail this national perspective. They have enough machinery. They will need Rs. 107 crores. The time-frame is from 7 to 10 years. We have started working in a very satisfactory manner, which will pick up momentum as will go along. These were the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission and the National Commission on Agriculture, of which Shri R. N. Mirdha was the distinguished Chairman. These two Commissions and the National Baha Aayog have given lot of ideas and suggestions. They have gone deep into the ideas of irrigation and water resource development. I can assure him and the House through you that we are fully committed to examine these proposals and implement them. Actually, the process of implementation has already started with one of the major recommendations i.e. transfer of water from one river basin to another. In the same context, how do we transfer water from one basin to another without the cooperation of the States? For that purpose, the suggestion and the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture was amendment to the Constitution, which was just now suggested by hon. Members and Shri Mirdha also. This idea was seri-

ously explored. The Prime Minister herself took it up personally with the various State Governments. But the States were reluctant. Therefore, instead of postponing the whole thing and just insisting on constitutional amendment to declare water as a national resource, it was thought that an executive action be taken. It was with this end in view that the National Water Resources Council was created with the Prime Minister as the Chairman and the Union Minister for Irrigation as the Vice-Chairman. All the Chief Ministers are members. 8 Central Ministers holding important portfolios, which are relevant to this, are the members of this Council. The Council has been announced last month. We did not want to amend the Constitution as we wanted to carry the States with us. It is very easy for us to shy as to why inter-State water disputes are not settled, why Narmada Tribunal takes 10 years to decide. This itself shows how difficult the Inter-State settlement is. Therefore, we thought of this expedient in which the Prime Minister and all the Chief Ministers are there. We will submit this national perspective to our investigating agency. We have different river basins to survey, take these projects to the Council and see that the things start moving so that we can try to reach the maximum potential of which we are capable.

One thing that most Members have said is that there is lag in utilisation of water with irrigated capacity and we do not use it. That is true in a sense and the recent report of the Public Accounts Committee has deeply gone into this. I would like to say that this necessity to utilise the capacity created has always been before the Government. We have never tried to glass over the fact. This year's Annual Report has a graph which mentions it, our Performance Budget mentions it, last year's Report mentions it. Planning documents also mention it. These facts were known and we have always been attempting to see that utilisation is almost immediate and it should be taken note of and implemented. In 1972, a serious attempt was again made by appointing a committee Under the Chairmanship of Shri Vasant Dada Patil

who was the Irrigation Minister Maharashtra at that time, to go into all the causes why there is delay in utilisation. It went into it in a serious way. This was discussed at the Irrigation Ministers' Conference. Planning Commission has also been seized of the matter for a long time and as a result of this, one practical suggestion came in 1974-75 that we should have Command Area Development Programmes with the specific aim of creation of infrastructure, around the canal system in the field, provision of inputs to the agriculturists, training in the use of water, and *Wara Bandi*. What appears very simple to Mrs. Brar and to you also, Sir, it has been very very difficult to convince the people living in the Command Area that *Wara Bandi* should be adopted because this is a scientific system, because it is equitable, because the man at the tail also gets the water in turn, use water for irrigation at night also but even these seemingly simple matters create tremendous complications. Yesterday, it was mentioned why there is lag in the creation of field channels even Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee and others raised it. That itself is creating problems because levelling need to be done, kisans do not want to do levelling and there are other problems also. So, the Command Area Development Programme has been devised to take care of these impediments that we have observed which come in the way of proper utilisation of the water resources that we have created. A little historical thing again would help. I would say, till the Fourth Plan potential creation was really very little because the process of planning had just started. The surveys were not as though as they should be, as they went along the specification change, the designs of structure change and the soil classification was not properly done, geological survey was not properly done for foundation of dams. So, I would like to say that aim of the First Plan with medium and major works, was to create 3.4 million hectares, the achievement was 2.5 million hectares. The Second Plan aim was 4.2 million hectares, achievement was 2.1 million hectares, that is, just 50 per cent. In the Third Plan, the target was

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5.2 million hectares, achievement was 2.3 million hectares, that is, just 40 per cent.

I will now come to Fifth Plan which started in 1974. The target for the Fifth Plan was 5.3 million hectares achievement was 5.1 million hectares which is quite high as compared to what we have been doing so far. It is only after this Plan and after the promulgation of the 20-Point Programme at that time that very definite target was fixed, a real thrust was given to development of irrigation.

A lot of things have been said about inter-State river disputes, which are really important. It is true that a lot of disputes are still pending settlement. But you will also see that a large number of disputes, very difficult ones, have been settled by mutual negotiation. I have a list of those disputes which have been settled by mutual negotiation. But there are still two or three which are not settled. A very serious attempt is being made to do this. One of the first things that I did when I joined this Ministry was to see that the inter-State river disputes, which are holding water development, are resolved at the earliest.

Regarding the Cauveri river dispute, about which Members from Tamil Nadu as well as Karnataka have spoken, I immediately got in contact with the Chief Ministers concerned viz. those of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. They had not met since 1980. I requested them to see whether they can settle it, because a very serious deadlock is there and we have received letters, saying that there is no use talking among themselves. The whole thing was in a stalemate. Now a nice atmosphere has been created, in a way the stalemate has been broken, because they have agreed to talk among themselves.

It is very easy to invoke the provisions of law and it is very easy to refer this matter to a river tribunal, or take a legalistic view. But our experience with the tribunals has not been happy. In the case of Narmada, it took ten years to settle it. It is our belief that if these disputes are

settled by negotiation, it takes less time. The difficulty which Tamil Nadu is experiencing due to drought all the more highlights the need for a mutual approach. I do hope that the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and other States would get together and try to find a solution to this problem.

Similarly, there was a problem between Gujarat and Rajasthan regarding the Narmada waters. There was a proposal and an agreement to take a part of that water to the dry areas of Rajasthan in Barmer and Jessore areas. That was also being stalled and there was no progress there. So, I requested the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Rajasthan to come together. They came and they said they will first examine it at the technical level and then try to come to some arrangement. I can assure the House that we will make all attempts to see that the inter State water disputes are settled at the earliest opportunity so that the development of irrigation is not retarded.

Before I take up the various points that have been raised by hon. Members, I would like to mention two things. One is the lag in utilisation and another is the delay in the commissioning of the work. Why do they take so long? A very simple reason is that the States started too many works. It is very easy to say, as the PAC has done, or the Planning Commission has done, or we are doing all the time, to the States "do not start new works". We have tendered that advice and the States have also agreed. For example, in the Plan allocation for particular years, almost 90 to 95 per cent of the State budget is allocated to on going schemes. You can not do more than that. There is very little left for starting new works. But there is such a vast backlog of a number of projects and the whole thing becomes difficult. Right now, you will see from the debate, how many suggestions have come like "why don't you start this embankment" or "why not sanction that project". We are in the midst of a dilemma, whether to concentrate on developing and finishing the works that are on hand, which are also quite large, or agreeing to the suggestions of the State Governments, which after all reflect the views of the

Members here, as well as in the State Legislatures, that irrigation facilities should be extended to areas which up till now have been deprived of this facility.

There can be two aspects for forming of irrigation policy. One basis could be of the use of water per unit of production. One could say that when we are talking of food shortage, one solution or way of overcoming it is to concentrate on areas which have water, which can do *Varabandi* and all the rest of the thing and get all our surplus from that area. But, if we do that, then vast areas, which are dry, arid, not used to irrigation, not seen a drop of water for centuries together, what happens to those areas? We have a responsibility for those backward areas and if the regional imbalances are to be removed, their needs have to be taken note of. So, a good policy for the development of water resources and irrigation would be an amalgam of the two approaches and to see that on the one hand we make the maximum use of water resources for maximum production and on the other hand the needs of the backward areas and the need for removing the regional imbalances are also taken note of. And that is exactly what we are doing.

As regards escalation in cost, that again is because of too many works extends to too many years. Then there is another thing which we have been discussing with the Planning Commission and that is that there is no provision for escalation due the normal inflation in our estimates. When we prepare our plans, we put the figure as on the day, it was sanctioned knowing fully well that even according to the plan that is sanctioned at that time, that will take 7 years or 8 years or whatever it is to finish it, but the cost estimation is as on that particular day when it is sanctioned. We are in touch with the Planning Commission, the Public Accounts Committee's Reports also mentioned this, we wish they had suggested some solutions to this also—but the Planning Commission and others have stressed another aspect that this will give a fillip to inflationary tendencies and things of that nature. So, even if we take this small factor into account, how much

inflationary aspect is the normal feature of our economy, if that has been built in, so many cost over-runs could have been minimised.

Another reason which I may mention in passing—there are a large number of other reasons also—is that the project are not properly investigated. When they come to the Central Water Commission—The Central Water Commission is blamed for not clearing them in time stating that they take years to do that, but they say that it is because project surveys are very sketchy, the whole structure, their foundation, the hydrology, that data that should be necessary for the formulation of these projects are not there, so they have to refer them back, consult them and all that. And before the Fourth Plan, as I said, a lot of such works were executed and their scope was widened, their structures were re-modelled in the light of the latest surveys and that is why also there are over-runs in time as well as in cost. But, Sir, we greatly value the suggestions and the study made by the Public Accounts Committee. It consists of very seasoned and eminent people under the dynamic leadership of its Chairman, who does a thorough job, but at the same time, has a flair for putting up things. We are grateful that they highlighted some of these things which are known to us and which we are, in any case, pursuing, and we believe this will give our efforts an added momentum and added clout to see that whatever has been mentioned there and what we, however, in any case at our own level are pursuing, we will be able to do it in a better way. From that point of view, we welcome all that the Committee has said and the comments of the hon. Members based on the Committee's Report. It is a sledge hammer that has fallen on us, Mrs. Mukherjee said. (*Interruptions*). We do not take it as a sledge hammer that has come. As I said, these facts are pretty well-known and we welcome the recommendations and the pointed attention that the Public Accounts Committee has given because we can do much more in future. There is no discomfiture of any nature, we do not have an adversary relationship

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with the PAC or any Parliamentary body; on the other hand, they are part of us and we mean to respect all that they have said and all the hon. Members have said.

A lot of allegations have been made about the difficulties caused due to floods. Well, floods are a real problem and the Rashtriya Barh Ayog calculated that about 40 million hectares are prone to this and by certain calculations—about 80 per cent of them—they said that 32 million hectares can be protected or are protectable and that is the basis on which we are proceeding. Our achievements have till now been quite substantial in this respect. Here again as in the case of irrigation we spent Rs. 976 crores till the end of the Fifth Plan. But in the Sixth Plan itself we have allocated Rs. 1045 crores. This again shows how much importance we give to this sector.

There are various schemes for assisting the State Governments. They have been helped in various ways. We have created Brahmaputra Board particularly keeping in view the flood problem in Assam. We are trying to have an integrated policy so far as water development is concerned. Take the need of hydel generation, irrigation and flood control. These three aspects go into any meaningful policy regarding water resource utilisation because there are sometimes contradictions in this. The needs of hydel generation which are also very necessary sometimes conflict with the need of irrigation. If there is more hydel generation at a particular time, more water flows down which may not be necessary for irrigation at that time. The reservoir gets depleted and it is not able to irrigate when needed. All these things are kept in view. Our policy is to have a very balanced approach in this and to see how these things can be utilised properly.

The problem of drought areas which I will mention along with the flooded areas is really quite serious. It has been calculated that about 1/3rd of the country is drought prone or scarcity effected.

The Central Water Commission has carried on a survey of 99 districts in the whole country and very elaborate plans after detailed survey have been prepared which was mentioned and have been shown by Shri D. P. Yadav the other day in the debate. We have sent them on to the various bodies, collectors and to the State Governments to see what sort of follow-up action they can take in that respect because this problem of drought prone areas is also very serious. Also Members from Rajasthan and Kutch and others know that this water is a really serious problem and we have been trying to see that these backward areas, drought prone areas, are properly supplied with water. Here also recommendation of the Irrigation Commission was that in these dry and backward areas the Cost benefit ratio should be reduced. Normally it is 1 : 1.5 which now we have reduced to 1 : 1. Even if the cost benefit ratio is 1 : 1, these projects are sanctioned. Here again the recommendation of the Commission was accepted. In many vital matters whatever Commission have recommended, we have acted on that and we are trying to see that all these things are properly done.

Another problem which the States face is that because of lack of availability of funds, the maintenance is not proper. We are thinking of taking it up with the Finance Commission. The Eighth Finance Commission is going on now. They will see that they provide enough resources to the States for floods protection work as well as irrigation work. We want that this aspect should be taken note of and we cannot always call upon the States to contribute from their normal resources for maintenance of this important work.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
We wish you well.

श्री कालोचरण शर्मा (भिन्ड) : सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में गाँधी सागर बांध का पूरा उपयोग मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को नहीं हो रहा है। नहरें सूखी पड़ी रहती हैं। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे कुछ विशेष व्यवस्था करें। उनको सारी जानकारी

है। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की नहरें सूखी पड़ी रहती हैं। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : About our water disputes with Bengla Desh and our relations with Nepal, naturally there is a lot of interest in the members, how things are going on. As you know, many of our rivers originate from Nepal and we believe that a meaningful and constructive cooperation between Nepal and India is in the mutual interest of both the countries. They profit by it and we profit by it, which fact has off and on been recognised by the two Governments also. There are various other things. But mainly Karanali, Pancheswar and Rapti are the important rivers about which negotiations are going on. When the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister of Nepal visited Delhi in February, 1983 there was an agreement that the process of consultation should be stepped up and the date for meeting at the Secretaries' level was also discussed. A very high-power delegation is going from here. They are going to Kathmandu on 19th April. A team of experts will also be there and we would see that these things are discussed in a thorough manner and some solutions found so that the construction of dams which we think necessary in the upper reaches of the rivers is taken up at an early date and there by proper utilisation could take place. We do hope that the consultation will bear fruit very soon.

As regards the problem with Bangladesh and particularly the point which was just now raised by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee about the news item regarding the vast reservoir of water in our plains, well, have seen the press-report. However, as the house knows, we are constantly having a dialogue and consultation with the Government of Bangladesh. When they visited our country, there was also some move forward. We have proposed the question of augmenting the flows at Farakka which is the cause of concern to the whole country because saving the Calcutta Port, as rightly said, is the national responsibility in many ways and our national economy can be

benefited by proper functioning of the Port. We need 40 thousand Cusecs which under the best of circumstances, we are not able to provide right through the year as if now. So, it is necessary that the flow in Farakka is augmented. We have proposed a scheme for the consideration of the Bangladesh Government which is in their interest also because if we do not let out water, they will also suffer. It is suggested in the mutual interest of both the countries that surplus water from Brahmaputra should be brought by the link canal and put in the Ganges at Farakka so that they will also gain and we also gain. On the other hand, the Government of Bangladesh.....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Before the water of Brahmaputra is linked with the Ganges through a canal, 40 thousand Cusecs of water is to be flowed through Bhagrrathi to save the Calcutta Port. We do not know whether the Brahmaputra will be linked through a canal with the Ganges in 2,025 A. D. At that time, the Calcutta Port will become dry like *Tamaralipta*, who was once a famous poet of Bengal you know. To save the Calcutta Port, you have to do this in the national interest. We demand that you should do it as early as possible.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : This point has been discussed already.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We know the deep concern of the hon. Members and the concern of the Government of West Bengal. We are constantly in touch with the Government of West Bengal. As a matter of fact, we take their representative in our delegations when we discuss this issue. The interest of Calcutta Port is paramount in our mind and we try that it gets all the water that is necessary for keeping the Port going in a viable manner.

Regarding the Press report, our stand remains the same. We are committed to our proposal that the surplus water from the Brahmaputra should be brought to the Ganges through a link canal. we press that this should be taken up seriously.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : The Government has constituted two committees—one by the Planning Commission and another to the technical committee appointed by the Prime Minister. Both the Committees have submitted their reports. I would like to know at what stage these reports are with the Government. When are you going to take a decision? I am mentioning about the West flowing rivers.

Interruptions

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Again, the problem is how much surplus water is available in the West-flowing rivers and which could be brought down to the East.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : There is a surplus of one thousand...

SHRI RAMNIWAS MIRDHA : You say this. But the Government of Kerala thinks otherwise.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : It is in your record.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Lots of things are in our record. We want the States to accept our record. They say they have vast potential of utilising it. This is the argument. Again, it is tied up with the Cauvery dispute and the other matters connected with it. We would again see that even that is solved.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the lift schemes?

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Let Smt. Geeta Mukherjee speak.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : One clarification. You were just on that point.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have just hinted because....

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Because that was under discussion. That news which has appeared, has come to

your notics. A GSI representative from Culcutta has already contradicted that there cannot be any existence of such a river. What I was asking is that since this news has been floated in the press, not by Bangladesh Government now but by the World Bank representative. I felt that the Government of India should immediately debunk that news publicly at this stage itself to kill such a kite flying.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Such news or views have been afloat for a long time. I very categorically assert and I repeat right in this House that our stand remains the same which means that our proposal for bringing surplus water from Brahmaputra through Link canal to augment Farakka flows should be pursued and seriously discussed by Bangladesh. That is our stand.

Now I would like to answer some of the points that have been raised by Hon. Members.

Prof Rup Chand Pal, in his opening speech, a very incisive and well-informed speech which actually set the tone for most other speeches, raised a number of points regarding utilisation and cost of projects which I will try to answer just now. I again repeat what I said in some other context, that the backlog in the first four plans was tremendous, our achievements were very little and the backlog has been increasing all these years which has strained the resources of the State Government and that is one main reason. I have also explained why it is not possible for state to concentrate on certain projects only. But, as you know, the House very well knows that the water resources and development of irrigation is in fact a state subject under the Constitution and we have to respect their view point in this matter and in the process of planning, we do not allocate money project-wise.

There is another misconception when our Hon. Members tell us when they meet us "Why don't you allocate money for this project?" That is not how our planning process has worked.

The State Government, after discussion gets a bloc grant and there is a ceiling for the plan expenditure for a particular year and within that amount, *Inter-se* sectoral adjustment is left to the state and it is their wish how much to put into irrigation, and how much to put in certain other works and if this fact is realised, lots of things that are stated here and outside and questions that are asked could in a way be get solved. That is how we go about this.

Two points which Prof. Rup Chand Pal specifically mentioned were regarding the tubewell project of West Bengal Government.

Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee also mentioned this. It is under discussion and we propose to project it for World Bank assistance. For other projects also, we are going for World Bank assistance for the benefit of West Bengal and I can only hope that the World Bank money would not be regarded as tainted money and will be utilised properly.

Again, I would like to mention what states do with planning. I have West Bengal in mind, particularly because many important Member have spoken about it. Their plan allocation for irrigation and utilisation leaves much to be desired. They have not put in lot of money in their Budget allocations.

For four years the money that they have allocated year-wise is much less than the proportionate plan allocation. For example, the plan allocation is Rs. 150 crores for minor irrigation, but in the last three year, it has never exceeded Rs. 22 crores in any year. Now the backlog is so much that they would not at all be able to use it, which means the Plan allocation for minor irrigation as well as medium and major irrigation would not be fully utilised, which means the State Government should give more attention to this factor of development. Even year to year, whatever they provided for minor irrigation, in certain years, has not been spent, sometimes not even half of it. The states have their own problems and I do not think we should discuss it. But what sort of monitoring can we do from here

if this type of thing happens? All that I can say on this occasion is that the states should give a serious priority to the irrigation projects, try to finish those which are in an advanced stage of construction and try to adopt the command area practices at the earliest as a part of their own project formulation so that these difficulties in future will not be brought before us. If we go along that line, then this could be solved. From 1978-79, it may be of interest to the House, we have aid and a policy has been adopted that, minors upto five-to eight hectares should form part of the project cost. Formerly what used to happen was, it would go as a channel and would stop at 100-acre block, and what happens to distribution of water in that 100-acre block or 40-hectare block as we call it now, it was not the project's concern, nor was it provided for the proposals, which means again the beneficiaries had to get together, had to level, had to do this and that. But now the decision has been taken that it will not be a 100-acre block or 40 hectare block but it would be five to eight hectare block which would be provided at project cost, at government cost, after which the field channels, etc., would be constructed by the beneficiaries. This one thing itself can make a lot of difference. But then some hon. Members asked, 'what about the backlog of the minor and distributaries which have not been constructed? There again we have undertaken about 15 million hectares of area in various States under the C. A. D. programme and unless this approach is followed by the states and some serious effort is made in this respect, I do not think there can be much improvement in the situation.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That means, the field channels of the old projects, your Department will not think any more of taking up with the Planning Commission. Something should be done about this, I think, you will take up. You may not answer immediately.

SHRI RAMNIVAS MIRDHA : That is exactly what I am doing.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Let us hope that this will be taken up later.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is a good idea, a good suggestion.

Mr. Arjun Sethi mentioned about the difficulties of water in Orissa State and so did Mr. Mishra. We are conscious of the problems of Orissa State, flood and other things, and we are trying to do what we can. One effort we are making is, we are having a ground water survey of the whole area done as in other states and we are trying to find pockets in difficult areas, in backward areas, where there is ground water and where wells could be sunk or small weirs could be made for purposes of minor irrigation. He also mentioned about flood schemes which we are making efforts to sanction as they come along.

One thing that was mentioned by a number of members, Mr. Ram Kinkar, Mr. Rahi. Shrimati Varma and other Members, was about the Sharada Sahayak canal and the waterlogging problems...

AN HON. MEMBER : Seepage.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Water logging due to seepage. A lot of suggestion came. We are very much conscious, not only conscious but we are acting on them also.

Shri Ram Kinkar has been raising it in the Consultative Committess and also in personal talks. Mr. Rahi had to resort to action like dharna in this respect. I am happy to inform the House that the UP Government has accepted many of the suggestion given by the hon. Members. For example it was said that land revenue remissions should be given and also some relief works should be started. They have also accepted the suggestion to have a survey done. Accordingly a Survey Division for seepage and water logging has also been created and the State Government has assured us that they will do all that they can to survey the problem and see that it is solved.

One problem is that there are drains which have been constructed but they do not have sufficient escape outlets and the capacity of a particular outlet is not sufficient. That was also looked into and

I can assure the hon. Members through you that the problems of this canal which covers 14 districts of UP and vast areas which are really water-logged and get affected by seepage would be looked into.

Shri Ram Kinkar in the same context mentioned, 'Why not we use plastics for canal lining? This is a very good suggestion. This is a suggestion on which we have been acting for quite some time now. The Government of India recently appointed a Committee and its report has just come. This is the National Committee on Use of Plastics in Agriculture under the chairmanship of Mr. G. V. K. Rao. It has also made suggestions of this nature. Even to-day there are about 300 km of canals which have been lined by low density polyethylene. So this idea is very much before us. A National Seminar was held some time back to let the experts and the administrators know what advances have been made in this respect and we do hope that this would catch on.

Shri Ram Kinkar also mentioned river improvement works on river Kalayani for tackling the drainage problem of the region. That is part of the whole thing and it is being taken care of.

Mrs. Brar mentioned a large number of points and it will not be possible for me to touch all of them. She wanted to know exactly what has been done regarding Thein Dam. It is more a power project and concerns the Ministry of Energy. The Thein Dam project envisages an installed capacity of 600 megawatts and irrigation benefits to about 3.5 Lakh hectares. The project has some inter-State aspects both in regard to sharing of power and water. The project has, however, been cleared on 27th April 1982 by the Planning Commission without prejudice to the rights of the concerned States in the share of power from the project. The estimated cost of the project is reported to be about Rs. 624 crores. The work is in progress and about Rs. 70 crores have been spent upto the end of March 1983. This is the information regarding Thein Dam.

Mrs. Brar also mentioned about the Sutej Yamuna Link Canal and said it is

gation should be available through this canal to the Punjab areas. The position regarding this is that the Punjab Government have already submitted a proposal for irrigating about 3 Lakh acres through Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal in Punjab territory. The capacity of this link has already been accordingly planned as 10,150 cusecs as against 6,500 cusecs to be delivered to Haryana at the border. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 192 crores in which Punjab's share would approximately be Rs. 30 crores.

Mrs. Brar also mentioned about the problem of waterlogging in Punjab and flood forecasting and upgradation of the technology and taking it to the farmers. This is a part of the Command Area Development concept. I can mention that a lot of new sophistication has been introduced in the working of irrigation and flood control projects. This was also mentioned by Prof Yadav. As an example of flood forecasting, I must say that there is a network of 151 flood forecasting stations providing flood forecasts, in 51 river basins.

For further improvement in flood forecasting systems, a project has been taken up on river Yamuna with UNDP assistance, under which sensors are being installed for automatic measurement of river level, rainfall and temperature at various points in the catchment. The information will be transmitted by a wireless network to a computer at Delhi. With this arrangement, it will be possible to increase the time of warning, as the flood forecasts will now be derived on the basis of rainfall data, soon after the occurrence of a storm, instead of waiting till the flood water enters the river. So, this is regarding the matter raised by Mr. Chandra Deo Prasad Verma. Then he raised the point about the lift scheme. Here again it is the State Government which should take interest in this. The State Government is taking proper steps.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : बिहार में गंगा नदी पर लिफ्ट इरीगेशन के बारे में मैंने कहा था हाई पावर पम्पिंग सैट के विषय में वह क्या हो रहा है ? वहाँ तो कुछ नहीं है ।

श्री एम० रामनीवास रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना चाहिये । वह नहीं करते हैं तो क्या करें ।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : A scheme to lift 600 cusecs of water 70 feet high from the river Ganga to benefit 26730 hectares in Rohtas district of Bihar at an estimated cost of Rs. 2154 Lakhs has been prepared by Bihar. The Scheme was examined by the Central Water Commission and comments sent to State Government as early as January, 1982. The reply of the State Government is still awaited.

The hon. member raised a point about Bansagar scheme and asked how it is going on and the Sone Modernisation Scheme, Sone Canal. This is also being looked into. A commission has also been set up to go into the matter of Sone water resources and it is expected that they give their report within 2 years.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : 165 किलोमीटर लम्बा बांध लग रहा है जो 1972-73 में स्वीकृत हुआ । उस पर काम शुरू हुआ और अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ । पानी घुसता है तो भोजपुर जिले के आधे हिस्से को पानी से डूबा रहना पड़ता है करीब डेढ़ दो महीने तक । उसमें क्या हो रहा है ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : You have to tackle your local Government.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mrs. Krishna Sahi has always been raising the question of Mokameh-Barahaiya Tal areas. There are a series of small Lakes covering an area of 410 Sq. miles. There was some dispute between the PWD Department of the Bihar Government and the Irrigation Department and they are trying to sort out these things.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The Government of India is helpless.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : They are trying to do with the moral support given by hon Members we are making still more efforts. I wish to point out that there is no reason to presume that the state is less keen than what we

[Sri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

are. They are very keen. It affects them directly. The Members of the Legislature are very keen about it. They are conscious and they are aware of the problem and they try to solve the problem.

Shri Chandra Deo Verma and Shri Satya Dev Singh said about the delay in the execution of the Buxar Koelwar embankment scheme. As you know, there is no provision for lift scheme in this area. The State Government's document says that the latest estimated cost of the embankment scheme will be Rs. 42 crores. Expenditure is being incurred on the scheme and the work is going on apace. My hon. friend Mr. Satya Deo Singh said about the problems in Saran district. This is the type of problem which is coming up; the bund is coming on a certain part of the river with the result that water is going to the other side, they will not be able to stop it. Then again the question of strangulation of the river, as has been raised by Mrs. Mukherjee, comes into the picture. These are the types of difficult problems which we are trying to solve, technically and otherwise.

References were made to the Chambal Valley project and CAD programmes which are going on in that area. Now, my friend Dr. Mehta is not here. He very strongly pleaded the cause of Kutch. He traced the history and said that it was on the basis of demand for water in Kutch that a Tribunal was appointed. But again the Tribunal's award said as to how the state uses its own water in its territory is its discretion and we do hope that the need of the dry area in that state would elicit support from the state Government. Mr. Nityanand Misra made a couple of points about district Bolangir which is a backward district. We are carrying out surveys and we will make available to the State Government the results of our surveys regarding ground water conditions in Bolangir District and also development of minor irrigation in that District. Now, many hon. Members mentioned about the importance of minor irrigation and they said that we should give the utmost importance to the minor irrigation which we are really concerned

with. The whole system for ground water exploration which we are trying to expand is very considerable and some survey reports are also there. But more detailed reports are in preparation by having a lot of survey and other exploratory work done and the results would give a fillip to the development of small scale irrigation.

As regards our friends from Tamil Nadu, Mr. Era Mohan and Mr. Jakkayan who raised points about Kaveri water problem, I have already said what we propose to do in this direction and therefore we are trying to see how these things are solved at the earliest. Mr. Oscar Fernandes from Karnataka made a point that there should be a discussion between the states concerned and the centre regarding the sharing of Kaveri water and I hope that such talks would bear fruit. Mr. Birbal mentioned about Sidhmukh and Nohar irrigation project in Rajasthan. The position regarding this project is that a revised project for irrigating these areas in terms of the decision taken in this regard is still awaited from the State Government. Mr. Birbal also wanted to know about the lining of Gang Canal. To enable to complete lining of Gang Canal it is necessary first to construct a link canal from Rajasthan feeder up to Sadhuwali head so that the entire canal could be closed and its lining replaced. Proposal for constructing a link canal has been prepared by Rajasthan Government costing about Rs. 12.5 crores, but as its first 6 km. have to pass through Haryana, Rajasthan will have to get concurrence of Haryana Government so that the proposal could be further processed.

Shri D. P. Yadav raised a number of points. He said that the Rashtriya Barh Ayog constituted by the Central Government in 1976 submitted its report in March 1980 and action on its recommendations have not been followed up. I may in this connection, point out that after considering the recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog, by two Inter-Ministerial Committees set up by the Government of India, Government of India approved the guidelines and instructions for implementation of the recommendation of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog and issued

the same to the State Governments. He also made a point about the development of water resources by remote sensing and we have made a small beginning in this respect and we will continue to do so. He also made some suggestions about the training of engineers and re-orienting the educational system in the engineering course. This subject is before us and various institution in the country are being consulted and we feel that the course could be strengthened and a sort of new course could be started. In view of the importance of the subject it needs to be given priority. Again the irrigation commission suggested that the subject of Agronomy should also be included in the Engineering course. We referred the matter to various Universities and it is hoped that we will see to it that the engineering course would get suited to our Indian conditions so far as irrigation is concerned.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee again mentioned two suggestions which Mr. Rup Chand Pal also mentioned, that is, that the small farmers who used to get certain advantages by way of subsidy etc. before 1980, should be given subsidy and it should be revived. I am not trying to diplomatically evade the issue but I have gone out of the way by committing my friends in the Agriculture Ministry in that respect by saying that there is a scheme under preparation which would take care of the needs of the small farmers as to what sort of subsidy should be given. That is being evolved and I think that in reply to the debate on agriculture they will describe it elaborately. As regards 1200 tubewells proposal, the World Bank is being approached for financing this and they are trying to help us in this respect. The same holds good with regard to the projects which are in the pipeline of the World Bank aid and we hope the World Bank would give assistance for some of these projects.

1456 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE ;
Excuse me, what about the target of the present year ? That is the point on which I wanted you to specifically say.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The confusion of 3 million and 2.35 odd million hectares is there, because at one stage when the New Twenty-point Programme was evolved, we asked for higher allocation. We thought we could attain 3 million hectares in the remaining years of the Plan. Since we could not get any additional assistance, that 3 million plan is not capable of achievement. Now, it will be 2.3 million hectares or something like that per year till the end of this Plan unless, of course, with the assistance of this House we get some extra funds.

Shri Bhikha Bhai mentioned about the situation in Dungarpur area where there has been submergence but no benefit. Well, Sir, Dungarpur is at a high level and it is not possible for them to provide irrigation. If they can find some small minor diversion works, I think that would help the situation there.

Shri Banwari Lal Bairwa mentioned about the Bisapur irrigation project and also water supply project for Ajmer city and other townships *en-route*. Sir, it is within the jurisdiction of the State Government. So, they should pursue it with the State Government to take it up.

Mr. Rahi's point I have already covered. His main problem was about the water-logging in the Sharada canal system. I may inform him that with the help of the World Bank, a tube-well project is going on and we are likely to have more of such projects.

As regards the Rajasthan Canal, phase -1 is finishing very soon and phase-II will finish in a couple of years during this Plan period. These schemes were there at a certain stage and the State Government abandoned them. And if any fresh proposals come from the State Government, we will be happy to consider them.

As regards Bangladesh, I have already answered.

Shri Ram Gopal Reddy mentioned about the Rajasthan Canal as well as Sri Saelam. I thank Shri Ram Gopal Reddy for his sympathy for the Rajas-

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

than people and his desire to make the Rajasthan Canal a national project. This request has been there for a long time and we have not yet been able to do so. Now, his request is for taking over the Sri Sealam Project in the same category,

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All the projects in Andhra have been completed. Therefore, he has touched the Rajasthan Canal, I think.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : No, Sir. In Rajasthan, sand is advancing. That is why I mentioned it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I have not been able to cover all the points that have been raised, but I can assure the hon. Members, whatever they have said, even though I have not been able to answer, we have taken note of them very seriously and will try to implement them as early as possible.

SHRI RUP CHAND PAL : Sir, in my speech I have raised three points. One is regarding the difference in the assessments between the U.P. Government *vis-a-vis* the planning Commission and the Bihar Government *vis-a-vis* the Planning Commission. Whereas the U.P. Government says that ultimate irrigation potential is 35.5 million hectares, the Planning Commission says it is 25 point something. In respect of Bihar also, there is a big difference. So, how do you propose to resolve this ?

Secondly, there is a difference between the Irrigation Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry regarding assessment of the irrigated area already achieved by us. These are the two points on which I wanted the Minister's reply. Leave apart the PAC question based on the wrong information supplied to the House, but I want to know about the other two points.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I will start with the so-called wrong information. It was pure error and I

admit right away. I take full responsibility for this. It was a *bonafide* error.

Again, Sir, if I may submit with due respect it was not a major error. What was the target, was reported as the figure of actual realisation. I hope the House will take it in the spirit of genuine error.

But in regard to U.P. and Bihar, we have not been able to get information. All I can say is that we will pursue that and we will see how best it could be reconciled.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Yes, Sir, he should at least pursue it.

SRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is some difference in the figures of irrigation. The Ministry of Agriculture collects them from a different source and the Irrigation Ministry figures are from a different source. We have asked the Planning Commission to sort it out and have a satisfactory statistical arrangement by which this divergence.....(*Interruptions*) It is not a divergence, because the terms of reference are different, but since no common figures are available for the benefit of the Members and the public, we have asked them to sort it out with our statisticians and the Ministry of Agriculture.

15 hrs.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved by various hon. Members together to the vote of the House, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his Cut Motions be put separately.

I shall now put all the Cut Motions together.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the

charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 67 relating to the 'Ministry of Irrigation'."

The motion was adopted

Demand for Grant, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation

Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION					
67.	Ministry of Irrigation	16,69,73,000	1,86,52,000	83,48,65,000	9,32,59,000

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1983-84 COND.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture, for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of Cut Motions moved, will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the

list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the 'Ministry of Agriculture'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand for Grants 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture submitted to the votes of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March 1983.		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
1.	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	66,37,000	...	3,31,85,000	
2.	Agriculture	15,36,74,000	123,55,26,000	76,83,71,000	617,76,31,000
3.	Fisheries	3,15,39,000	67,90,000	15,76,93,000	3,39,47,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	27,86,99,000	70,17,000	139,34,93,000	3,50,83,000
5.	Forest	6,37,49,000	11,93,000	31,87,44,000	59,67,000
6.	Co-operation	1,63,46,000	36,88,88,000	8,17,29,000	184,44,37,000
7.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	12,52,000	..	62,62,000	...
8.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	19,76,22,000	...	98,81,08,000	...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Zainal Abedin will initiate discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. His party has been allotted 32 minutes.

*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur)
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the overwhelming importance of agriculture on the Indian economy needs hardly to be stressed. This importance has been recognised in the 'Economic Survey' of 1982-83 wherein it has been said, "The growth in the agricultural sector is the key to the sustained growth in the national income at a reasonably high rate in the country." But our agricultural system which has been described by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as "the biggest private sector" is today faced with a dreadful crisis.

Sit, India has an abundance of fertile cultivable land, huge manpower and unlimited water resources. This generous bounty of nature could be fruitfully exploited for solving the various basic problems of life and for raising the standard of living of our agricultural community, the small and marginal farmers, the bargadars, the share croppers etc., who form an overwhelming portion of our entire population. But as a result of following an unrealistic and wrong agricultural policy, instead of solving their problem new problems have been created for them and our agricultural community is today faced with a crisis. Sir, today when we are debating the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1983-84, a large number of farmers in different parts of the country are dying of starvation. Even drinking water is not available

†The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

to them. On the other hand the Government claims in the 'Economic Survey' that "the agricultural base has been considerably strengthened." If these starvation deaths of farmers are taken to be the example of strengthening of the agricultural base, then I do not know what is called a weak base. The main thrust of the Government's agricultural policy is to raise production at the interest of the farmers. But this policy has also miserably failed to achieve the production targets. If we study our agricultural production from 1975-76 to 1982-83, we will find that the production has remained practically stagnant over the years. Some years it went a step higher but in the next year it fell a step lower. This picture will be apparent in any branch of our agriculture. Let us take up foodgrains.

FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION

According to Government's estimate the foodgrains production in 1982-83 will be of the order of 125 million tons. That means it will be about one million ton less than the production of 1977-78 when the production was 126 million tons. But according to the Commerce Research Bureau the production in 1982-83 will be only 122 million tons. That means it will decline to the level of 1975-76.

FOODGRAINS CONSUMPTION

Per capita daily consumption in 1978 was 423 gm. it has gone down in 1982 to 415 gm. It should be kept in mind that in 1982 there was a record production of foodgrains in the country. It is therefore seen that in spite of more irrigation facilities and an increase in the use of improved seeds, fertilizers and other inputs, neither the production nor the consumption of foodgrains have gone up.

Now let us take up pulses :

Pulses Production has remained static at 112 million tons over the last 3 decades. The average world production of pulses per hectare is 772 kg. In 1981-82 the average production in India per hectare was only 475 kg. Some experts are of the opinion that even with our existing technology, we can produce 25 quintals

pulses per hectare on an average. The Director General of ICAR, Dr Gautam has said, "India has the potential to produce as much as 60 quintals per hectare." Therefore, we have failed to produce even one-tenth of the potential.

PULSES CONSUMPTION

Daily per capita average availability in 1956 was 70.4 grammes. In 1982 that has come down to 38 grammes only. Along with agricultural production, the farmer could have been immensely benefited if the Government introduced some planned schemes for milk production, poultry farming, fisheries etc. with a view to supplement the farmers' family income and to provide employment opportunities to them during the Plan periods. But in this respect also the role of the Government is not encouraging. Naturally in this sphere also a picture of failure has emerged.

Now let us come to *egg production*. The present production of eggs in our country is 13,000 million annually. At the end of the 6th Five Year Plan in 1985, the requirement will be of the order of 35,000 million. The estimated production in the country by that time will be only 18,500 million. That is, barely half of the requirement. The National Nutrition Boards' recommendation was average per capita requirement of 180 eggs annually. But the per capita *egg consumption* at present is only 18 per year i.e., one-tenth of the requirement. Whereas in the western countries the minimum availability of eggs is 260 per head, per year.

Now let us take up *Poultry meat*. The per capita average availability in our country is 150 gm. annually. Whereas in the western countries the minimum availability is 40 Kg. In India the possibilities of poultry farming are immense. But those possibilities are not being exploited for want of Government encouragement and support. The heavy rise in the cost of poultry-feed has put impediments in the development and expansion of poultry farming. About

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70% of the cost of production of eggs goes towards poultry-feed. Compared to 1971, today the poultry farmer has to spend 3 times more on poultry feed. Apart from this, the cost of medicines, vaccines and transportation etc. has also gone up considerably. Moreover, in this area too the existence of middlemen is spelling ruin for the poultry farmer. The farmer does not get adequate and just price for his eggs. But the trader bags sufficient profit. In the Gulf countries the demand for Indian eggs is the maximum. But we cannot stand the competition from other countries. This is because, other countries give sufficient export incentive and cash or freight subsidy to their poultry industry. But in this respect the role of the Government of India is practically zero. Sir, the poultry industry is disease prone and since there is no insurance facilities available, the farmer does not get any encouragement for poultry farming. I will request the hon. Minister to ponder over these problems.

Now, let us look to *milk production*. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 3385 tabled on 15.3.83, the Government supplied the following figures of milk production :

In 1980-81	31.5 million ton (provisionally estimated)
1981-82	33 million ton (anticipated)
1982-83	34.6 million ton (targetted).

Now let us study data of *milk consumption*.

The daily per capita availability in 1956 was 135 gm, and then there was a gradual decline in the daily per capita availability which came down 107 gms. in 1969-70. Under operation flood programme when the Government created a flood of milk in the country in 1981-82, then it rose to 131 gms. Our per-capita daily availability of milk on an average is half of the world average or even less. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) had recommended a daily per capita minimum Nutritional requirement of milk of 201 gm. It will be seen that we are trailing for behind even that minimum nutritional requirement.

Now let us see what picture our *live-stock* presents, India's livestock population is the highest in the whole world. But our production of milk and other livestock products is insignificant. The root cause for this is the want of nutritious green forage for our cattle. According to one survey, our requirement of green fodder is 612 million tons. But unfortunately the actual availability is only 35% of this quantity. The land devoted to fodder cultivation is only 4.3% of our total cultivated area. This position has remained stagnant for many years. Therefore if a new crop production system is introduced with sufficient stress on green forage production, then I believe that there is enough possibilities to raise our milk and livestock production substantially. Let us now take up fish production : In the annual report 1981-82 of the Ministry it has been stated that in the year 1980 fish production was of the order of 24.23 lakh tons. The same figure has been repeated in the 1982-83 report also. These reports have not mentioned the position obtaining after 1980. The 'Times of India' dated 14.4.83 has reported that the production in 1982-83 will be around 24.5 lakh tons. This shows that fish production during the past three years has not increased. According to the projection of the Sixth Five Year Plan, in 1985 our requirement of fish will be 35 lakh tons. We can never reach that target in the remaining 2 years of the Sixth Plan. On 23rd June 1982, in his key note address at a conference on deep sea fishing, the hon. Minister of Agriculture had stated our production possibilities from marine fishery is 4.5 million tons. But we have been able to produce only 1.55 million tons, i.e., only 1/3rd of the potential. 67% of this production has come from traditional fishery, 32% through mechanised boats and only 1% from deep sea finishing. This clearly shows our tremendous weakness in the deep sea fishing. In the same key note address he admitted that several maritime nations, much smaller than us have achieved far greater success in the field of deep sea fishing. In our country there was 5 lakh hectares of water area which is suitable for inland fishery. Sir, the National Commission

on Agriculture had estimated that for carrying out efficient fish cultivation on scientific lines over this entire available water area, we need some 6500 million quality fish seed. Whereas we have been able to provide only 4000 million.

Sir, as a part of the "World Food Day" a seminar was organised by the joint endeavours of F.A.O. and the Indian Association for Advancement of Sciences. The 'Times of India' dated 17.10.82 reported that the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh in his inaugural address at the above seminar had said, "India could be the granary of the world if it made use of its available resources." In the same address he had also said, "countries like China with relatively less available land are able to surpass us in food production. China had a mere 100 million hectares of cultivable land as compared to India's 170 million hectares. I will like to thank the hon. Minister for admitting this bitter truth in such clear terms. But will the hon. Minister kindly amplify why the available resources have not been properly used, who is responsible for this? What can be done by the Government of China why can't the Government of India do that in spite of having relatively more land and other resources? Here lies the basic difference in character and outlook between the two Governments. One Government is the Government of the masses, the farmers and the working classes. That is why they have been able to achieve greater production with lesser resources with full cooperation of the people. But the other Government is the Government of big capitalists, the jotedars, the landlords and other vested interests that is why they have failed. Therefore, the question is not of resources alone, nor of the shims of nature alone but the real question is one of basic policies and of basic outlook.

Sir, in the name of 'green revolution' imbalances have emerged as a big problem in the field of agricultural production. Maximum emphasis was placed on foodgrains production particularly on wheat. That was loaded with all types of facilities. On the other hand pulses and

some other crops were neglected. Infertile land devoid of irrigation facilities were earmarked for production of pulses. A relative disparity in the production of various types of crops was set in motion. The facilities of modern scientific cultivation were not extended uniformly to all States and to areas. Some States were able to produce surplus foodgrains whereas some other States and areas were reduced to acute scarcity areas and States. This in turn created statewide and areawise disparity. The scientific methods of cultivation are quite expensive and the cost of the inputs are rising continually. As a result of this the poor farmers could not take advantage of that. Only the rich farmers could take advantage of producing high yielding varieties. This created big disparity in the income of rich and poor cultivators. Recently two experts from the Economic and Sociology Department of the Punjab Agricultural University, Dr. Arora and Mr. B.R. Jindal have proved through a survey that the disparity in income between the rich and poor cultivators is increasing at a dangerous pace. Their survey has also proved that in Ludhiana district with the highest production capacity, the pace of increase in income, disparity between the rich and poor farmers is also the highest. In Patiala district with medium production capacity the pace of increase in income disparity is also moderate. In Bhatinda district with the lowest production, the pace of rise in disparity is also slow. That is, the more the agricultural development the larger the imbalance. This is the inevitable result of the so called 'green revolution.' On 21/2 June 1982 a seminar on Indian Agriculture was held at Tamilnadu Agricultural University. At that seminar Dr. R. V. Swaminathan who was then the State Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture also said that the 'green revolution' has not brought any benefits for the marginal farmers and the agricultural labourers.

Sir, many countries of the world who took to modern system of agriculture long after us have been able to produce much more per hectare than us, on an average. Many people say that in our country the small size of plots due to frag-

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mentation of land holdings is a major impediment in the way of increasing production. But Sir, in Japan, Taiwan, democratic Republic of Korea and even in Egypt the size of the holdings are much smaller than ours. But this has not stood in their way of increasing production. The real problem is that in our country the majority of the farmers have very little or no capacity of investment in their land.

From the figures supplied in the 'Economic Survey' it is seen that the consumption of nutrients per hectare in 1980-81 was :—

In Republic of Korea	376 Kg.
China	155 Kg.
India	31 Kg.
World average	10 Kg.

The same picture is reflected in the per hectare average production of food-grains. In India in 1981-82, the year of highest production, it was 1550 Kg.

The world average was	2100 Kg.
In Japan it was	6000 Kg.

Therefore, Sir, it is seen that the use of nutrients and high yielding varieties of seeds has to be increased extensively. It is imperative for the Government to supply nutrients and seeds free of cost to the poor marginal farmers and share croppers. At the same time it is necessary for the Government to completely recast their pricing policy so that the capacity of the poor farmers to make investments in their land is also increased.

Sir, excepting farmers alone, all other producers have a personal role in deciding or fixing the price of his produce. Farmers are the only producers who have no say in fixing the price of his produce. He has to sell his produce at a price decided upon by the buyer. In keeping with the recommendations of the A.P.C., the Government announces the procurement price or support price which is never acceptable to the farmers. This is because, in view of the rising prices of industrial products and agricul-

ture inputs, price announced by the Government far from being remunerative or profitable, in some cases does not even meet his cost of production. Moreover, the farmers do not get even the price fixed by the Government because of the induction of middlemen.

SHRI BHOJENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fully implement the debt-cancellation, moneylending and other anti-usury measures.] (1)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effectively promote on modern lines and subsidise fisheries in tanks and ponds in the Mithila region of North Bihar.] (4)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry' and 'Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for promoting and subsidising self-employed goat breeding piggery, poultry, sheep breeding and dairy farms among the agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in the country, particularly in North Bihar.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity for forming separate co-operative for agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in every Panchayat throughout the country.] (9)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for starting production in milk factory at Madhipur in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (48)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA
(Samastipur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head
'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up rural afforestation.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Fixation of unremunerative prices of
agricultural commodities.] (55)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Defective method of fixing prices of
agricultural commodities by Agricultural
Prices Commission taking
these as raw material for factory
produce and thus leaving huge profits
for the manufacturers of finished
products.] (56)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to treat agriculture at par
with industry and provide it with
facilities available to industries.] (57)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce crop-insurance
for all crops throughout the country
in general and Bihar in particular.]
(58)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check soil erosion of culti-
vable land in the country, in general
and Bihar in particular.] (59)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote the cultivation of
commercial crops among the marginal
and small farmers for their economic
uplift in Bihar.] (60)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more training
centres for farmers in North Bihar
districts to cultivate among them the
habit to adopt optimum yielding crop
pattern.] (61)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to popularise improved methods
of cultivation in the country particu-
larly in North Bihar.] (62)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage production of
various products using potato as
raw material.] (63)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply high yielding varie-
ties of seeds to farmers well in time in
Bihar.] (64)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to subsidise manures and
fertilizers to small farmers to encour-
age intensive cultivation in Bihar.]
(65).

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more laboratories to
determine fertilizers dose for the
cultivable land in North Bihar.] (66)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for aerial spraying of crops
against past diseases in Bihar especi-
ally in North Bihar.] (67)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ajit Kumar Mehta]

[Need to provide sufficient funds for accelerating production in milk factory at Tajpur in Samastipur.] (68)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote export of green vegetables from North Bihar to Middle East.] (69)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote export of potato and onion to world markets.] (70)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage bee-keeping in Lichi and Mango orchards in North Bihar, especially in Samastipur district.] (71)

"That the demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring all Government and semi-Government colonies and lands under the scheme of social forestry] (72)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for afforestation of all river banks, road flanks, and all vacant land including cremation grounds and burial places as part of social forestry in Bihar.] (73)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage social forestry for semi-culture and beekeeping in Bihar.] (74)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring vacant land along the railway lines and land acquired for

construction of colonies under the scheme of social forestry in North Bihar.] (75)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite afforestation in Samastipur.] (76)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to save crops from drought.] (54)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply improved quality of seeds certified by the National Seeds Corporation in adequate quantities.] (84)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to produce adequate quantity of basic and certified seeds.] (85)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maximise agricultural production in the country by importing fertilizers and making proper arrangements for its distribution to farmer at reasonable rates.] (86)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant adequate short-term loans to the State Governments for purchase and distribution of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides with a view to increasing agricultural production in the country.] (87)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give advance information and technical advance to farmers

about the locust and its control, pests, plant diseases, insecticides and equipment.] (88)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to spray insecticides for plant production.] (89)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the production of oil-seeds.] (90)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the acreage of pulses to increase production by adopting package system.] (91)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to save the mango crop in Northern India from damage by pests every year.] (92)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give adequate information to the farmers through television, instructive films, slides, exhibitions, newspapers, radio and other Government agencies.] (93)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to extend the crop insurance scheme all over the country.] (94)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices for their produce.] (95)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check soil-erosion in Kaithi, Rajwadi, Dharhara, Niyar,

Sauba and Raunakalan in Varanasi district of U.P.] (96)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check soil-erosion every year in Kharona, Hathora, Patna, Hathori Saidpur Phulvaria in Ghazipur district of U.P.] (97)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check constant soil-erosion in Chandwak Kairakat, Ratnapur and Sirkoni in Jaunpur district of U.P.] (98)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further develop and make effective the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives Nautical and Engineering Training.] (99)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve ponds and tanks and impart training to fishermen in modern techniques of fishing and to encourage inter-State fisheries.] (100)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a fishery in Jalalpur near Jaunpur and Chandwak by converting the vacant land into a lake by utilising the Gomati water.] (101)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart training in fishing and provide financial grant to lakhs of fishermen of Varanasi, Mirzapur, Balia and Jaunpur.] (102)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the production of Jhinga and Hilsa fish.] (103)

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate more schemes for animal husbandry, poultry farming and dairy development in the country.] (104)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up veterinary councils and cattle health centres in the entire country.] (105)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for development of poultry by supplying medicines in adequate quantities for treatment of poultry diseases.] (106)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to procure improved breed of pigs to develop piggeries in the country.] (107)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a central sheep breeding farm in Jaunpur district of U.P. on the lines of the Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar.] (108)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise sheep exhibitions, improve breeds of sheep and to provide technical facilities, training and economic aid to sheep-breeders in Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Baila Azamgarh in U.P.] (109)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a giant dairy farm in Ghazipur district either at Saidpur Nandganj or Devkali.] (110)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop the domestic industry of making Khoya and ghee in Ghazipur district of U.P. by providing loans.] (111)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the milk and khoya industry in Saidpur and surrounding areas of Ghazipur district by directly procuring high-breed cows and buffaloes of U.P.] (112)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a giant dairy in Varanasi or Ghazipur in the centre of eastern U.P. on the lines of Amul in Gujarat.] (113)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise Government cattle exhibitions at the cattle fair held at Balia, Ghazipur, Sonpur which are famous throughout the country.] (114)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop forests in the country.] (115)

"That the Demand under the 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop Karaya and Sandal wood forest.] (116)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for afforestation in the vacant land on either side of railway track.] (117)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the production of shellac.] (118)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect Koraiya, Acacia, and Dalbergia sisso trees in thick jungles of Mirzapur.] (119)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to plant good quality fruit trees on either side of G.T. Road from Dumdum to Amritsar and on other National Highway.] (120)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invent cheap and scientific agricultural implements to replace traditional ploughs.] (121)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invent high yielding varieties of crops suitable for monsoon cultivation in different parts of the country.] (122)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a policy of balanced growth of agro-economics in all parts of the country.] (123)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply at cheap prices the agricultural inputs to the poor peasants and share-croppers through consumers' cooperatives.] (124)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide storage facilities to small and marginal cultivators of cash crops especially potatoes and fruits.] (125)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure the payment of remunerative prices of cash crops to the cultivators.] (126)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the distress sale of foodgrains and other cash crops by the small and marginal farmers.] (127)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce the crop insurance scheme for the small land marginal farmers as well as the sharecroppers in the country.] (128)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide interest-free loans to the marginal farmers and share-croppers throughout the country.] (129)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce well-organised co-operative farming system in the country.] (142)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

[Failure to raise the quantum of agricultural production upto the optimal level.] (143)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to extend interest free credit facilities to the farmers throughout the country.] (130)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices of the cash crops to the small and marginal farmers as well as to the share-croppers.] (131)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce crop insurance scheme widely to help the flood and drought hit farmers.] (132)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the imbalance in production of different types of crops.] (133)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain uniformity of production of agricultural crops in different regions to the country.] (134)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the interests of the agricultural share-croppers.] (135)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a suitable price policy for agricultural products in

conformity with the increasing prices of industrial goods.] (136)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the prices of agricultural inputs.] (137)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to check wastage of food-grains by birds and rabbits.] (138)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the recurrence of drought year after year throughout the country.] (139)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide incentives to farmers by supply fertilizers and better seeds.] (140)

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maximise production of improved quality of seeds and insecticides.] (181)

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase production of pulses and oilseeds.] (182)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make National Seeds Corporation more effective.] (183)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop dwarf variety of Arhar.] (184)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Crop Insurance Scheme in the entire country.] (185)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for remunerative prices to the farmers.] (186)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the potato and sugarcane seeds.] (187)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the ponds and tanks for pisciculture.] (188)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a veterinary hospital in every village.] (189)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve poultry and dairy farming.] (190)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to popularise the fish found in Sone river.] (191)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for invention of scientific agricultural implements.] (192)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to activise Government Consumer Cooperatives.] (193)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a clear cut agricultural policy.] (194)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide incentives to marginal and small farmers to increase production.] (195)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more centres for improving breeds of pigs and sheep.] (196)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate and implement better schemes for forest development in the country.] (197)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discourage the planting of eucalyptus trees, for these are water absorbers.] (198)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grow more coconut trees on the sea shores to encourage the industries based on coconut.] (199)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a scheme to encourage the growth of teak wood trees.] (200)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grow jujube (ber) trees in Rajasthan and other sandy parts of the country.] (201)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
(Rajgarh) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check soil-erosion in Rajgarh, Vidisha and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (202)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a suitable price policy for agricultural products by taking into account labour of the members of the peasant's family.] (203)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the distress sale of crops by small farmers.] (204)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reconstitute the 'Agriculture' Prices Commission.] (205)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to utilise the talent of competent scientists after evaluating the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.] (206)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to promote cow breeding.] (207)

"That the demand under the head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to advise the State Governments on the desirability of banning cow slaughter.] (208)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish veterinary hospitals and artificial insemination centres in all blocks in order to promote breeding of calves of good breed.] (209)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure safety of wild life by not restoring 33 per cent forests in the country.] (210)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to advance interest-free loans by rural banks to all small and marginal farmers for land improvement, irrigation, power and seeds.] (211)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make arrangements for cheap and adequate supply of fertilizers at the time of sowing.] (212)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to open an agricultural college in every district in Madhya Pradesh.] (213)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to conduct research for developing improved quality of seeds for dry farming.] (214)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve ponds and tanks and impart training to fishermen in modern techniques of fishing to encourage fisheries.] (215)

"That the Demand under the Head
'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a fishery at Jeerapur in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh by converting the lake into a fish-breeding centre.] (216)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate more schemes for animal husbandry poultry farming and dairy development in the backward districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh.] (217)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a veterinary college and cattle breeding centre in Tehsil Lateri of Vidisha district in Madhya Pradesh.] (218)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for development of poultry by supplying medicines inadequate quantities for treatment of poultry diseases in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (219)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply improved breed of pigs to develop piggeries in Madhya Pradesh.] (220)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Central sheep breeding farm in Narasingarh Tehsil of Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh on the lines of the Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar.] (221)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop the domestic industry of making Khoya and Ghee in Khilchipur Tehsil of Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh by providing loans.] (222)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise Government cattle exhibitions at the cattle fairs held at Biaora, Pachora and Narasingarh Tehsil in district Rajgarh of Madhya Pradesh which are famous throughout the country.] (223)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the felling of trees in the forest by unauthorised persons in collusion with forest guards.] (224)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for afforestation of all river banks, road flanks and all vacant land as part of social forestry in Madhya Pradesh.] (225)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage social forestry for sericulture and bee-keeping in Madhya Pradesh.] (226)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite afforestation in Vidisha, Guna and Rajgarh districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (227)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop forests in the Raghonagarh Lateri, Maksudangarh Tehsils of Madhya Pradesh.] (228)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for afforestation in the vacant land on either side of railway track between Maksi-Guna railway line in Madhya Pradesh.] (229)

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give thrust to sericulture in Rajgarh, Vidisha and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (230)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invent cheap and scientific agricultural implements to replace traditional ploughs.] (231)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invent high yielding varieties of crops suitable for monsoon cultivation in different parts of the country.] (223)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invent pest-resistant varieties of crops suitable for cultivation in chronic pest-infected areas.] (233)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to save crops from drought.] (234)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Defective method of fixing prices of agricultural commodities by Agricultural Prices Commission.] (235)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to treat agriculture at par with industry and provide it with facilities available to industries.] (236)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check soil erosion and water-logging of cultivable land in

the country in general and Madhya Pradesh in particular.] (237)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide more training centres for farmers in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha districts of Madhya Pradesh to cultivate among them the habit to adopt optimum yielding crop pattern.] (238)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to popularise improved methods of cultivation in the country.] (239)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to subsidise manures compost and Fertilizers to small farmers to encourage intensive cultivation in Madhya Pradesh.] (240)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in aerial spraying of crops against pest diseases in Madhya Pradesh.] (241)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage bee-keeping in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (242)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a policy of balanced growth of agro-economics in all parts of the country.] (243)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply at cheap prices the agricultural inputs to the poor peasants

and share-croppers through consumers' cooperatives.] (244)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide storage facilities to small and marginal cultivators of cash crops especially potatoes and fruits.] (245)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices of cash crops to the cultivators.] (246)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the distress sale of foodgrains and other cash crops by the small and marginal farmers.] (247)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce the crop insurance scheme for the small and marginal farmers in the country.] (248)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to extend interest free credit to the farmers throughout the country.] (249)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce the crop insurance scheme widely to help the flood and drought hit farmers.] (250)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the imbalance in production of different types of crops.] (251)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain uniformity of production of agricultural crops in different regions of the country.] (252)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a suitable price policy for agricultural products in conformity with the increasing prices of industrial goods.] (253)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the prices of agricultural inputs.] (254)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the wastage of foodgrains by birds, rodents, pests and rabbits.] (255)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide incentives to farmers by supplying fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds.] (256)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent killing of frogs for export of frog-legs and endanger the ecology of farmers.] (257)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring farming under co-operatives in Madhya Pradesh.] (258)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply improved quality of seeds certified by the National Seeds Corporation in adequate quantities.] (259)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

[Failure to produce adequate quantity of basic and certified seeds.] (260)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give advance information and technical advice to farmers about the locust and its control, pests, plant diseases, insecticides and equipment.] (261)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to spray insecticides for plant protection.] (262)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the acreage of pulses to increase production by adopting package system.] (263)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Home Minister will make a statement.

15.25 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. THEFT OF FIREARMS FROM MALKHANA OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE, GANGANAGAR (Rajasthan).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, the Hon. Members had sought information about the theft of firearms from Ganganagar Court Malkhana. I have ascertained the facts from the Government of Rajasthan.

On the morning of April 12, Clerk of the Court of Munsif Magistrate, Ganganagar reported to the Police that the hook of the locking system of the Malkhana room of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ganganagar situated in the Collectorate premises had been drilled through. A case No. 171/83 under section 457/380 I.P.C. has been registered at Police Station Kotwali, Ganganagar. Investigations by State Govt. so far reveal that only 28 firearms have been stolen of which 10 are of foreign make and 18 are

country made. The foreign make arms are—One .303 rifle, One .304 Mauser rifle, One .455 rifle, Two 12 bore guns, Four 32 revolvers and One .38 revolver. The country made arms are 5 guns and 13 pistols/revolvers of various bores.

These weapons were case property and were kept in the Malkhana under the charge of the Additional District and Sessions Judge. The Malkhana is situated at a distance from the Court building.

On receipt of the information about incident, the Director General-cum-I.G. Police and Additional I.G. Intelligence, Rajasthan immediately rushed to Ganganagar. Investigations are being carried out under the immediate supervision and guidance of a team of senior officers headed by the Additional Inspector General of Police. No clues have been found yet. Raids have been organised at possible suspected places. Checking has been intensified at the Rajasthan-Punjab Border. Special investigation teams consisting of police detectives and senior officers have been constituted to work out the case.

The State Government have also informed that instructions have since been issued for posting separate guards for the Malkhanas attached to the Courts.

We have also advised the State Governments of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh to check and make fool-proof arrangements for guarding of the armouries in the State including those of Home Guards, NCC and any other Governmental Organisation. They have also been advised to alert the intelligence machinery and to be on a sharp look out for criminal involved in the cases of theft of arms and for their arrest and recovery of stolen arms.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I would like to know...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No clarification on a statement. You can give notice, if you want.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Minister has stated...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions**)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor, you are terching rules to your students. The rules are very clear. They do not permit it.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 12th April, 1983."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1283."

The Motion Was Adopted

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. CENTRE-STATE RELATIONSHIP-CONTD

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shri Amal Datta on the 31st March 1983 on Centre-State relationship. Shri Amal Datta will continue his speech.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, I have a point of order on the admissibility of th's Resolution.

** Not recorded.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should have opposed it at the introduction stage.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, you will appreciate that this Resolution affects and involves the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. That is the problem. That is why I am opposing it. I have absolutely no quarrel with the spirit of strong States but the Resolution is contrary to basic concept of the Constitution and with the desire of the moves. But it has been so worded, I may state...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not the stage at which you can oppose the introduction of this Resolution. That stage is over. It has been already moved. Now it is the subject matter or property of the House. How can you oppose it, when it is the property of the House? You cannot oppose it.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I accept your decision and I would take it up when I participate in the discussion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call your name and then you can participate in the discussion.

Now, Mr. Amal Datta may continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, last time, when I spoke I was able to elucidate on some of the points which need recapitulating today. The first one is, the Constitution as originally enacted. Although called federal, it was not really a Federal Constitution. It was something of a cross, between a unitary and a federal Constitution, it may be called a quasi-federal Constitution. But whatever federal elements were there originally incorporated in the Constitution, had been slowly eroded. The reason for the erosion has been the fact that the same ruling Party has been ruling at the Centre as well as in the States for a very long period so that they have made adjustments between themselves as if they are making adjust-

[Shri Amal Datta]

ments between a party at the Centre and the party branches in the States, and the Centre wanted to take away more power to which the branches agreed, which means the Chief Ministers of the States acquiesced and therefore, the power was gradually eroded and taken away. (Interruptions). That is why everybody has said so. Anyway you will have a chance.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody will get a chance.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : He is ensuring his chance.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : When the cry for devaluation of power came, people who were in favour of centralisation started to say that this would mean weakening of the Centre and I have contended that this is posing the question in a wrong manner. What we need is a strong country which we cannot have unless we have both a strong Centre and strong States, and strong States do not necessarily mean a weak Centre, but in fact means a strong Centre. And then those who have advocated strong States, cannot show that by centralising powers in the Union Government, the country has benefited. In fact, I have been able to show through statistics that the country has progressed very little, in fact it has lost quite a bit because the genius of the Indian people which lies in its diversity has not been given proper place in this unitary system of Government which has sought to impose a type of uniformity which people have resented.

Sir, there are various aspects to be examined when one has to look at the Centre-State relationship. First, there is the administrative side in which certain Articles of the Constitution—Articles 256 and 257 which are in this context relevant—give to the Central Government certain powers, powers of giving direction to the States to comply with the laws of the Central Government. That is Article 256. And by Article 257 which is in four parts—parts (i) and (ii) are import-

ant—the Central Government can give directions to the State Governments that the State Governments are to act in a certain fashion so as not to impede or prejudice the laws of the Union or to impede the executive function of the Union. They can also give certain directions regarding construction and maintenance of communications, etc.

Now in so far as Articles 256 and 257 go, read by themselves, they appear to be quite harmless. Directions may be given. It may be said what is wrong with that? Why should the Central Government not be able to give directions to the State Government? But the evil lies in another Article—Article 365 which says—if the State Government fails to comply with any direction of the Central Government, then the President will be entitled to dissolve that State Government and take over the administration of the State. This is where the catch lies. Therefore, merely by giving directions which the State Government cannot conceivably or possibly carry out, which may go against the grain of the entire population of the State, making them to do something which they do not want to do, the Central Government may say “since you are not complying with the direction, your Constitutional machinery has broken down. We will, therefore, take over your Government.” This can be easily done. I can give you an illustration. Now the Central Government has enacted certain Acts which we in West Bengal have termed as black Acts—ESMA and National Security Act. The State Government of West Bengal says that they will not let these Acts to be implemented. They will not get these Acts enforced. The Central Government says, all right, we give direction that you arrest these people under NSA. You arrest these people under ESMA. West Bengal Government cannot do that because they are politically pledged not to do so. So, Article 365 will come into play. President will say that the West Bengal Government is not complying with the direction from the Centre, therefore, West Bengal Government will be dissolved and taken over inspite of the fact that about 244 Members out of 294 Members belong to the ruling left front.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Article 365 does not envisage such an action for not having carried out the direction of the Central Government or that the State Government can be dismissed. I think that is not there under Article 365. Article 365 is for a different purpose—for law and order or for financial crisis. It is not for carrying out the direction of the Central Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If it does not apply, then it so good. The competence of the Central and State Government is given in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. I have dealt with it before. So, I will deal with it in a very short manner to-day. In the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, powers between the Centre and State have been divided. Concurrent powers are also given there. These are mostly imitations or copies of what was there in the Government of India Act, 1935. Certain changes have been made. Only certain powers which were previously exclusive prerogatives of the State legislatures have been taken away. So, instead of giving more powers to the State, when the change from the Government of India Act 1935 to the present Constitution was made, the States were made less powerful. So far those entries are concerned, they are not of great importance except for jurists. I am not going to deal with them also here. But the main point is that the whole field of concurrent powers and the whole field of powers which are exclusively to be exercised by the Union Government, concentrate practically on the entirety of the economic powers which are necessary for carrying on the developmental work in the States, for carrying on the welfare work, the social, cultural, educational, and all kinds of work in their respective States. These powers instead of being left to the States have been taken away by the Central Government. Now, the 1935 Government of India Act is not an Act of ours. Our people were not consulted at the time of framing of this Act. That was an Act made by the British Parliament. Yet we have blindly copied it and we have not given a chance to the people to the genius of our Indian people to decide which powers are to be given to the States and which are

not. The powers that should have been left to the States have been taken away by the Centre. What do we want today? There should be some areas specified in which the Central Government can act. For example, defence, foreign relations, banking and currency and communications—these are the subjects which have all-India implications and all-India repercussions when anything is done with them. Therefore, these are the powers which will be exercised by the Central Government. This will be in the Union List. All others and the residuary powers must go to the States because it is the States which are ultimately responsible to the people. They are not only nearest to the people, accessible to the people but they are also Constitutionally made responsible for all the welfare programmes, for the health programmes, for education, for social welfare and for whatever you can conceive of. The Central Government has no such responsibility and no such obligation. But they have got all the powers.

Sir, now we come to the financial powers. The financial powers are crucial because everything ultimately depends on the money power. Originally, the Central Government has enacted in the Constitution that the income-tax is in the divisible pool. That means, the entire collection of income-tax had to be divided between the States and the Centre. But at what proportion this should be divided? That was not said in the Constitution. That is determined by the Finance Commission. Each Finance Commission has successively increased the proportion of income-tax which will go to the States—from 55 in the First Finance Commission it has gone upto 85 in the Seventh Finance Commission. But the Centre has played a trick. I would call it a trick because they have taken away from this pool of income-tax the most paying and elastic part of income-tax collection—the Corporate tax—the tax paid by the companies. This was done in 1959 very cleverly by a small amendment of the Constitution. They have taken away the most elastic part of the income-tax from the divisible pool and made it the exclusive reserve and the exclusive revenue of the Central Government.

[Shri Amal Datta]

(Interruptions.)**

The other item of the divisible pool was the basic excise duty. The divisibility of the basic excise duty was not mandatory but it was only recommendatory. It was for the Finance Commission to give a share of the basic excise duty to the States or not. But the successive Finance Commissions have been given it and it has been increased from 20% originally to 40% now. But the Central Government has introduced several forms of taxation which, of course, the Constitution empower them to do so. I have not said that the Constitution does not empower the Centre. My complaint is against the Constitution itself. The Central Government was given the power to raise revenue by imposing sur-charge, they have imposed sur-charge on excise duty and on income-tax on a permanent basis. The sur-charge is something which is ad-hoc or temporary in nature. They have made the sur-charge permanent and no share of the sur-charge is payable to the State Government. So they have denied the State Governments a share of the revenue. They are playing again a trick. They have increased their own revenue in such a way that the State Government will have no share in that. Moreover, what has been given exclusively to the State Government namely, the sales tax collection, even that revenue has been whittled down. Again by a trick, by saying that certain goods are declared to be of national importance on which the State Government cannot levy any sales tax. And then they are saying again "Why don't you collect sales tax? We will give you additional excise duty on these same items and we will give you a share. The entire amount would be distributed to the States". In that way, they have deprived the States of some revenue but which was not been adequately compensated. It can be seen that in the States sales tax have gone up at a much higher rate than the total collection of additional excise duties. In these various ways, the Central Government has increased its own revenue, whereas the State Governments have been left to fend for themselves and as they have not been able to do so, they have to come

hat in hand to the Central Government, beg from them whatever resources are required, just to maintain themselves. Apart from this, Finance Commission's recommendations are meant to only bridge the revenue gap of the State for the day-to-day expenditure, but the Central Government devised another mechanism for greater control of the States and that is the great Planning Commission, a body which does not find any mention in the Constitution, which has no statutory basis which has been constituted only by a resolution of the Government of India. The resolution does not say who is to constitute the Planning Commission and what are going to be the qualifications of the Members of the Planning Commission so that anybody can be appointed, anybody who is a political favourite of the powers that be, can be appointed to the Planning Commission and this Planning Commission which is a quasi-political body, has been given the jurisdiction to distribute the resources for Plan purposes to the States, to recommend what Plans would be taken up by the Central Govt. and where, which will be the Centrally-sponsored schemes and everything. Who takes the decisions in the Planning Commission? Some officers who are under direct control of the Central Government, the Minister-in-charge of Planning or the Prime Minister. They take the decisions that here we will locate this Plant, the Central Government will have a plant here. We will have a Central Government irrigation project here, and here we will have a Central Government power project. They are all taking all these decisions without consulting the States. The States have no say whatsoever. Even to get their own projects approved, they have to go to the Planning Commission and beg them to approve their own projects which they are financing out of their own resources, own revenue. Through the Commission and largely through the largesse which is distributed through the Planning Commission, the Central Government has a grip over the States. They are not allowing the State Governments to do what they want. They are making them bend to the will of the

Central Government. This is the way in which the Central Government arrogated to itself all the powers and not allowed the Indian people and the diversity of Indian people, to grow.

Another aspect which has to be also in this connection mentioned is that of the institution of Governors. Originally the Governors were and ought to be quite harmless creatures. They did not exercise any political influence. They did not feature anywhere except they were very good for opening functions, and cutting tapes and for things of that sort. But, recently, for the last 15-20 years, as soon as other political parties came into power, the Governors have assumed a very good function. They are now seen, not as impartial persons who are constitutional heads of States. They are now seen as agents of the President, of the Central Government. President carries out the wishes of the Central Cabinet. So, he is seen as a representative of the Central Government sitting there to frustrate the activities of any political party which is not the political party ruling at the Centre.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They can function only under some Constitutional provisions, they cannot function as the agents of the Central Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They are seen by the people as such—I am not saying that they are acting as such—because under certain crucial circumstances they have played a role which the people have thought to be very partisan, namely, in the choice of whom to call to form the Government. The most recent example is that of Haryana where a person not commanding the majority in the Legislature, even when all the results of election to that Legislature were not out, was called to form the Government. But even before that, we had instance in West Bengal in 1967 and 1969. All these instances are there where the Governors were seen to act in a fashion by which they were acting as agents of the ruling Party in power at the Centre. Therefore, what is necessary now is restructuring of the Constitutional

provisions regarding the appointment of the Governor, the tenure of the Governor and the guidelines under which the Governor must function, and those guidelines must be evolved by another Constitutional mechanism, namely, an inter-State Council which the President has the power to call under Article 263 of the Constitution.

I will just finish after mentioning the judiciary, because this is also my personal interest. It has been seen that more and more cases are accumulating in the Supreme Court. Now it has reached such a position that a period of ten years is the time required to get a case disposed of by the Supreme Court in the normal course. Now the country's highest court has come to such a position. Only the other day, I think the Finance Minister said that crores of rupees of taxation were not being collected because of stay orders in courts and that the cases were not being heard for two or three years. We have come to such a pass where it affects the administration also. It affects not only the administration of the Central Government but also the administration of the State Governments, at all levels, and that is because of congestion of cases in Supreme Court. My suggestion here is that the Supreme Court need not hear cases which have no Constitutional implication and which do not arise out of interpretation or application of a Central Act. So far as cases which arise out of application of any State Act are concerned, they may end their life in the State High Courts. Why should we think that the State High Courts will not show enough independence, and enough integrity to dispense of the cases to the full satisfaction of the people of the State? We must have that faith. Everything is being centralised, just as what is happening in the Government, just as what is happening in the Planning Commission, concentration of power, similarly there is concentration of judicial authority in Supreme Court and the whole judicial system is collapsing. That collapse has to be arrested by restructuring the powers of the courts, the way the courts are to function, and dividing their jurisdiction.

Lastly, I say that it is necessary now to call for a restructuring of the Consti-

[Shri Amal Datta]

tution, after 33 years of the working of the Constitution, the Constitution which was not suited to the genius of the Indian people to start with and which was, in other words, a copy of the Government of India Act of 1935 with certain additions. One could not visualise then as to what will be the pattern of growth which the Indian people will be able to achieve. But now that we have the benefit of that hindsight, we should not hesitate to call for a restructuring or reframing of the Constitution and deleting those articles which are arresting the growth, the economic, cultural and social growth, of the people of India. We call our country a great country and our nation a great nation because in the diversity that is India, there is unity and there is integrity. We want more and more integrity. But we must achieve that integrity not through any uniformity or regimentation. We must achieve that integrity through more and more development of the diverse cultural, social and linguistic groups which comprise India. And that can be done by giving more autonomy and by more devolution of power and it can be done again by a thorough restructuring of the Constitution itself.

With this I commend to the House to adopt this resolution.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"This House is of the opinion that the emerging pattern of different linguistic and ethnic groups as distinctive political entities in the body politic of our country necessitates the restructuring of financial and other relations between the Centre and the States and, therefore, resolves that the relevant provisions of the Constitution be amended suitably."

Now, Shri Mool Chand Daga—he is not here.

Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end —

"and the House welcomes the setting up of Sarkaria Commission to study in depth the problem of restructuring of Centre-State relations and recommends that the Commission be strengthened by including two more members and report within six months, after which the Government should take steps for time-bound implementation of its recommendations." (2)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I oppose this resolution. The resolution as framed has a disastrous potential and I do not know where the nation will end if the spirit and substance of this resolution is accepted and recommended to the Government.

I would invite your attention to the wording of the resolution :

"...restructuring of financial and other relations between the Centre and the States and, therefore, resolves that the relevant provisions of the Constitution be amended suitably."

So, it is not financial only, it speaks of other relations also. So it is too comprehensive which will mean re-writing of the Constitution....

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : What is the harm in that ?

1557 hrs.

[Dr. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI
in the Chair]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am coming to that. Whether it hurts you or not is a different thing, but it will harm our nation, it will harm our culture and it will harm the unity and integrity of this country....(Interruptions). I am coming to that. Why do you bother ? I have heard you. The problem is that you absolutely have no patience to bear with a difference of opinion.

If this resolution is adopted, what is to be re-examined restructured ? It will

mean restructuring of the University Grants Commission, Central Water Commission, the Planning Commission, the role of Governor, not only the role of Governor but also the institution of governorship and not only the distribution of powers and the idea floated on the horizon that the Union Government should have only three or four subjects like defence, foreign affairs, communications and currency and the rest should go to the States and not only that, the All India Services also which my friend has not mentioned and the reservation policy. Not only that, the most dangerous potential is the language policy and the formation of States on the basis of language. So far as India is concerned, in the Constitution we have accepted 15 languages. But hundreds of languages are there and there is a demand that every language should be recognised and recognition given. Not only that, the whole concept of formation of States on the basis of language is again a disastrous proposition. I do not know where it will end, if again the matter is re-opened.

So my submission would be that if the resolution is adopted, Part II, Part XI, Part XII, Part XIII, Part XIV, Part XV and Part XVI of the Constitution will need to be amended. Not only that; the provisions relating to the Supreme Court also would require to be amended. So everything will have to be restructured and will have to be re-drafted. So a new constitution will have to be re-drafted. This is what is the import of this resolution. My submission would be that this is not in the interests of the nation and this is also constitutionally not possible. You know and my learned friend knows that in the case of Keshavananda Bharati and also in the case of Minerva Mills it has been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be changed by the Parliament. That is the reason why a number of Amendments to the Constitution were declared *ultra vires*. The Federal Character of the Constitution is a basic feature of the Constitution and it cannot be altered or changed by Parliament. We cannot agree to the Resolution as it is worded

because it goes against the Constitution of India.

16 hrs.

Another aspect is this. Let us now come to the spirit of the Constitution. It is very essential for us to see that the spirit of the Constitution is preserved. We have got historical experience in this regard. Whenever the Central Government is weakened the country has been split up. That is the background against which the Constitution was drafted, the founding-fathers, the framers of the Constitution had this aspect in mind, namely, that the Constitution should normally be Federal but at times of need it can be converted into a Unitary Constitution. The basic features of the Constitution are always there, they cannot be changed. Now, as everybody knows, different divisive forces are working against the interest of the nation. Different ethnic groups have been voicing various demands in various States. Such divisive forces are terribly active from east to the west. There are such divisive forces which are deliberately conspiring to see that the country is split up; they are trying to take full advantage of the situation.

The hon. Mover of the Resolution repeatedly stated that every State has got a culture and its own traditions and should have freedom of its development. But uniformity of development is needed for unity of the country; this is one of the essential features of the Indian Constitution. That is why you have in the Union Government to monitor and co-ordinate all the developmental activity and all the commercial activity; otherwise it will spell disaster for the nation. Now, on financial and fiscal matters, I admit, there is some scope for improvement. Sarkaria Commission has been set up and it is going into the matter, not through any amendment to the Constitution, but within the scope and within the purview of the Constitution. Now, these problems have to be sorted out.

So far as 1981-82 is concerned the total tax revenue of the Central Government comes to Rs. 14,800 crores; and out of that, they have given to the States Rs. 7,000 crores. About 38% of the tax

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

and non-tax revenue is being given to the States. All the responsibility for Defence lies with the Centre. The Centre is spending Rs. 6,000 crores annually on Defence. Our Debt Service amounts to another Rs. 4,500 to 4,700 crores. The subsidy element comes to another Rs. 2,500 crores. We know that some of our public sector undertakings are running into losses and they are being given subsidies. These are the specific responsibilities which have been discharged by the Union Government. The States cannot undertake such types of activities within their limited financial resources. If we substantially squeeze the union finance what will be the result? Whatever the Union Government is spending, it has no territory of its own naturally all the money is being spent by centre. States take full advantage of these things. In respect of any developmental activity undertaken by the Union Government the full advantage goes to the States. My submission is that one should not be so much allergic about the present arrangement which has created a very sound balance and we can still see how certain matters can be sorted out and improved within the purview of the Constitution. I would like to place before you another important fact. Sir, some States remain backward and some States are in an advantageous position and that position is continuing and with all our efforts, things do not change. If you look into the licensing policy of the Government, from 1980 to February 1983 you will find that out of 1613 licences which were issued during this period, 580 licences or something like have been issued to two States. So, the growing regional disparity, regional inequality is being widened. That is a problem which must be looked into and for that the Centre must be powerful.

Sir, you will find that so far as the dispute between Assam and Bengal is concerned. I am not referring to other disputes but here I mean to say the disputes regarding economic and fiscal disparity, marketing of tea and Calcutta are concerned the Union Government can sort them out. But so far as the weaker States are concerned, they should get protection from the strong Union

Government and also financially they should get a little bit more consideration from the Union Government and if the matter is left to the States themselves, then it will be an unhealthy step and the weaker States will further be weakened and the backward States will remain far behind the advanced States and the advanced States will go ahead on and on. So, in that background, my submission would be Resolution should not be considered and should be rejected.

Another point I want to place before the House is that the Southern States Chief Ministers had met recently and they had expressed their opinion regarding redistribution of financial assets, financial allocation and financial arrangement as prescribed in the Constitution. They have demanded that it should be readjusted, restructured and sorted out. That is, of course, reasonable, but if you kindly take into consideration all their demands which they have made, then you will find that the Union would become the weakest and the Union Government cannot defend the country against the foreign aggression. So, that is not the way in which the matter should be sorted out. Further, when the Commission is set up, they have to look into it and the Commission must do justice to the problem of the States but in the background of the Constitutional provisions, not by amending the Constitution. With these words, I oppose the Resolution.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र और राज्य के संबंध किस तरह के हों, इस बारे में यह प्रस्ताव है। इसके तीन मुद्दे हैं। राज्यों को स्वायत्तता शक्ति दी जाए और उन पर कितना केन्द्र का अंकुश रहे। दूसरा करें में राज्यों का हिस्सा होना चाहिए और राज्यों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय आवंटन का आधार। ये तीन मुद्दे हैं जिनका संबंधों पर कहीं प्रभाव पड़ता है।

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया हमेशा कहा करते थे कि राजनीतिक, आर्थिक सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए। उनकी एक बहुत

ही अच्छी कल्पना थी—चौखंबा राज्य की। उनकी कल्पना यह थी कि केन्द्र से शक्ति राज्यों को, राज्य से जिलों को और जिलों से गाँवों को शक्ति दी जानी चाहिए। गाँधी जी ने भी गाँवों तक शक्ति पहुंचाने के लिए पंचायत राज की कल्पना की थी। ये गाँधी जी के ही विचार थे। आप अवश्य सोचेंगे कि ये प्रश्न क्यों उठ रहे हैं? इसका मतलब है हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ स्थानीय बातों की अवहेलना की और लोगों में जो जन-असंतोष था, उसकी तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया। कुछ मुद्दों पर जन-भावना की अभिव्यक्ति हुई है। उसका परिणाम यह निकला कि अन्य लोगों ने, जैसे कर्नाटक या आंध्र प्रदेश में, शासन पर अपना आधिपत्य जमा लिया। इसके पीछे बड़ी गहराई से सोचने की जरूरत है। केन्द्र सरकार की योजना में कहीं-न-कहीं खामियाँ हैं जिसकी वजह से गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें वहाँ पर आईं। धारा 354, 356 के साथ और राष्ट्रपति के अधिकारों द्वारा असेम्बलीज को डिजाल्ब करना ये कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर आज एकदम प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है। उत्तर हो या दक्षिण या अन्य देश का कोई भी प्रान्त हो, सबका एक ही प्रश्न है कि राज्यों को और अधिक शक्ति मिलनी चाहिए। इस पर गम्भीरता के विचार करने की जरूरत है। सरकार ने एक सदस्यीय आयोग का भी अपाइन्टमेंट किया है। एक वित्त आयोग भी बनाया है। मैं उसके विस्तार में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। सरकार ने इस दिशा में जो प्रयास किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। संविधान के निर्माताओं ने उस वक्त यह नहीं सोचा कि जो आर्थिक साधन हम राज्यों को दे रहे हैं, वे उनको प्राप्त होंगे या नहीं होंगे? उस वक्त की और आज की परिस्थिति में बड़ा फर्क है। जहाँ तक भाषा और संस्कृति का प्रश्न है, उसमें बंगाल के लोग हों या दक्षिण भारत के, उनके रीति-रिवाज अलग-अलग ही देखने को मिलते हैं। इसीलिए, राज्यों की एक कंफरेंस

लिस्ट बनायी गयी और उस पर अमल भी किया गया। जहाँ तक धारा 248-249 की शक्ति का प्रश्न है, वह आपसे ज्यादा निहित मान लिया जाए कि असम में इस वक्त जैसे कांग्रेस की सरकार है या और कोई सरकार हो वह यहाँ के नियम या कानून की परवाह न करे और दूसरा कानून बना ले तो प्रेजिडेंट के एसेन्ट के बिना वह लागू नहीं हो सकता। ये ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जिन पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

आर्थिक प्रश्न के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। कुल रकम का पाँचवा भाग राज्यों को बाँट दिया जाता है और 31 से 45 प्रतिशत तक राज्यों से आयकर के रूप में प्राप्त होता है। जहाँ तक राज्यों की योजनाओं का प्रश्न है, वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्रियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के दरवाजे खट-खटाने पड़ते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति को देखते हुए कभी-कभी ये लोग क्षेत्रीयता की बात कहने लगते हैं और कहीं-कहीं पृथक्तावादी शक्तियाँ भी सिर उठाती हैं। ऐसे हालात पैदा नहीं होने देने चाहिए जिससे किसी प्रकार के कानूनों का गलत प्रयोग होने की संभावना हो या गलत रास्ते पर लोग चले या किसी को उनको गुमराई करने का मौका मिले। इसकी गहराई जाए तो पता चलेगा कि मुख्य मंत्री आते रहते हैं, उन्हें प्लालिग कमीशन कुछ और केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ और कहती है। इससे सही मायने में योजना लागू नहीं हो पाती। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि जहाँ गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं, उनके साथ हम भेद-भाव नहीं करेंगे। मैं उसकी बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता। यदि आपने सही समय पर उनकी सहायता नहीं की तो अवश्य ही प्रान्तीयता उभरती हुई दिखाई देगी। बंगाल में लोगों को आटा न मिले, कहीं पर पानी का क्राइसिस हो जाए और केन्द्र की रुचि दूसरी तरफ हो, तो इससे क्या पता चलता है यही कि योजनाओं में खामियाँ हैं।

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

हाथ पीछे खींचेंगे तो दिमांग में एक भावना पैदा होती है। इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में एक मुख्य बात यह है कि सरकार को चाहिये कि आर्थिक नीति के बारे में राज्यों को केन्द्र पर अधिक निर्भर रहने की प्रवृत्ति नहीं रहनी चाहिये। योजना निर्माण में प्राथमिकता का निर्धारण राज्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप होना चाहिये। केन्द्र को इस मामले में छूट देनी चाहिये, ऐसा करना कोई असंवधानिक बात नहीं है और न परिस्थितियाँ बिगड़ेंगी। आप अभी राज्यों को पांचवाँ भाग देते हैं। इसको बढ़ाकर एक तिहाई कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इसको निश्चित समय पर दें। यदि ऐसी स्थिति नहीं बनेगी तो राज्य और केन्द्र का सवाल उठता रहेगा कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध कैसे हों।

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया कहते थे जब उन्होंने बौखम्बा राज्य की कल्पना की थी तो उन्होंने इस बात का ध्यान रखा कि यदि गाँव का इलाका मजबूत बनेगा तो राज्य मजबूत बनेगा और केन्द्र भी मजबूत बनेगा। इसलिए यदि राजनीतिक और आर्थिक सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीयकरण कर देते हैं तो आपस में टकराव होगा या केन्द्र कमजोर बनेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। डॉ० लोहिया ने कहा था कि कलेक्टर की बात मुख्य मन्त्री तक पहुँचने में काफी वक्त लगता है। जिला परिषद् को अधिकार देने की बात आयी। हमारे यहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला परिषद् कहीं है ही नहीं। आप यहाँ से बैठकर हजारों मील दूर की बात नहीं देख पाते हैं, जो राज्य सरकारें देख सकती हैं या जिला प्रशासन देख सकता है। इसलिये सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीयकरण आवश्यक है, यह राष्ट्रीयता और देश को शक्तिशाली और समृद्धशाली बनाने के विपरीत नहीं है और इससे कहीं विघटन की भावना पैदा नहीं होती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव के

हित मैं अपनी राय देता हूँ।

SHRI A.K. SEN (Calcutta North-West) : Madam Chairman, I feel duty bound to oppose this Resolution not merely because it has been proposed by a Member of the Opposition, but because in my view, it strikes at the very foundation on which our Constitution rests, and for which all of us have taken oaths at the time of entering this House, and for which every member of the Assembly takes the same oath—even the judges of High Court takes the oath; the President and Vice-President and all high dignitaries take this oath. The oath is that we must uphold the Constitution and the integrity and sovereignty of India.

The Constitution envisages a very delicate and a very well thought-out balance between States and the Centre in every facet of Government. Ours being a Federation, the areas for legislative, fields for administrative action, and for judicial functioning have to be demarcated. Also, similarly, the power of taxation and the distribution of resources of the country raised by taxation, both levied by Parliament and by State legislatures had to be provided for. And the entire Part XI of the Constitution, as also several other parts of the Constitution, including the VI and VII Schedules and other Schedules made a clear demarcation between the functions of the States and the Central Government and Parliament. Legislative powers has been demarcated. List I belongs to Parliament and List II belongs to the State legislatures, exclusively. Any Parliamentary law which trenches upon the field set apart for the States in List II would be bad, and frequently it is being struck down for that reason. Similarly, any legislation passed by State Legislatures which trenches upon List I field would be bad. List III gives a concurrent legislative field for the State Legislatures and for Parliament so that whole of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and various other subjects would be open for legislation both by Parliament and the States. Subject to this, no State law can contravene or go counter to any law passed by Parliament earlier without the

sanction of the President or if it is a later law, it will be to that extent, void.

Power of taxation is also clearly demarcated both under List I and List II. The States, for instance, can levy excise duty on alcohol and various other articles, sales tax, land law, land tax and other taxes. Parliament can levy various duties by imposing taxation like income tax, wealth tax, excise tax, custom duty and various other taxes; and no law passed by Parliament can impinge upon the taxation power of the States and *vice-versa*; and what is collected by way of taxes by the Centre has to be distributed in regard to various taxes to the States, according to the Constitution, under the recommendations of the Finance Commission which has been set up from time to time. The present Finance Commission is presided over by an hon. Member of the House, Shri Y.B. Chavan and consists of judges and other dignitaries. Whatever resources are raised from taxes for their distribution, we have to follow the recommendations of the Finance Commission. I don't see how either administrative, legislative or financial provisions can lead to any restructuring because that is the language used in this Resolution. The language sets out a very dangerous proposition; it pre-supposes that India today is rent apart, rent as under by ethnic group, by distinctive political entity and, therefore, this relationship between the Centre and the States needs restructuring. Are we agreeable that India today is rent as under by ethnic groups and distinctive political entities? What is the political entity—a State or a sub-State? What are the ethnic groups? These ethnic groups are given their rights. Minorities, tribals, 'C' they are all given constitutional safeguards for their improvement, for their upliftment and for equality with the other communities, and the entire safeguards have to be found in Part III of our Constitution for ST, SC and various other backward classes. The Home Ministry and to some extent the Ministry of Social Welfare are in charge of that and the States work in close collaboration with the Centre; and I don't think that there has been ever a conflict between the Centre and the States with regard to those objec-

tives of the Constitution. But, I do strongly protest against the preparation of this resolution. Should it be passed by the house, it will declare to the whole world that India is no longer a nation; it is cut up by small distinctive, ethnic and political entities. Thus, this House, must condemn in no certain terms; this can never be accepted unless we choose to betray the oath we had taken at the time of entering this House and at the time when we fought elections. This country, through all the ages, has survived as a country of distinct culture.

The great song of Tagore, says this, and it was quoted by one of the Supreme Court Judges while delivering the Charter for Minorities. It says this, that—

“Throughout the ages various races have come into this country. *Pathans* have come, *Mughals* have come, *Hoons* have come, *Aryans* have come. So many strains of international rivers have come into this land but have mixed into one sea so that when they are mixed and form this great nation and this great culture they have ceased their differences. Still, they are part of this vast sea of humanity.”

This is what is Bharat; this is what is our civilisation, and both during our struggle for freedom and before, we were brought up with this great fervour that this country is one, culturally, philosophically and historically. They may speak different languages in different parts; they may follow different rituals in various matters which are of no consequence. But basically, they subscribe to the same stream of culture and civilisation which have fertilized this great land of ours. Why is it, Madam,—may I ask the hon. Member who has moved this resolution—why is it today that Indian civilization is having to be raked up from the sands of history? When you think of the Egyptian civilization, you have to dig the earth and the sand to find the Pyramids and the traces of Egyptian civilization. That civilization is not a living civilization today. When you try to discover the Babylonian civilization it is the same. When you try to discover

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Greece and Rome you have to dig into the earth and find from the archives of history what their civilization was. It is not a living civilization. But why is that all these thousands of years this civilization of ours in which the votaries come from different parts of the country—many of them speaking different languages—are still stitched together by the same bond of unity and through all the web of differences which have characterised the historical growth of different communities in this country one golden thread has always run and that is that we are descendants of a great civilization for which all of us have been proud and we are really distinctive from that point of view from the rest of the world. Why are we today in our position? Why is it that Mahatma Gandhi's film is given the best of recognition and the highest of admiration? Because that expresses that ancient and unified culture and civilisation which like the water of the Ganges has fertilized pages of our history.

Therefore, let us not betray that lesson of history and now declare again as the Britishers wanted us to declare at the time of our struggle for freedom, that we are not one, that there are Muslims, Harijans, this and that and then say, how can India be a Nation? How can India be a self-governing country? Because, Churchill used to say, "They will be driving at each other's throats the moment you give them independence". Are we now to go back on the vast steps we have taken these hundreds of years both before and after independence? Are we supposed to put the clock back and say that we are not a Nation and that we are cut off with ethnic distinctive political entities? Political entity has no meaning. This is a lie and this is a complete lie. This betrays a complete oblivion of the lessons of our history. We are a Nation. We belong to one civilisation which has run uninterrupted for thousands of years and which still enlivens our lives every day.

And look at this, look at here, *Satyameva Jayate*, look everywhere. Go

to Brindavan, Kashmir, Kanyakumari, people may speak different languages. *Asetuhimachal* is underlined by the same culture and civilization. Therefore, when pilgrims travel from one end of the country to another, from Kanyakumari to Amarnath, from Western Ghats into the eastern regions of India, to Kamakhya in Assam and all over, they carry the same message of history. Years ago, when I was dealing with the Department of Religious Endowments, I had the occasion to travel extensively in the South because there our glory and whole Hindu culture is still preserved. When we go to the South at Kanyakumari, and have a dip into the ocean, we realise the greatness of India when we look at the vast ocean throwing out the ages of history before us and streams of Indian civilisation marching together. I had the occasion to see a copper grant given by an old Raja somewhere near the border of Andhra Pradesh and Madras. I forgot the exact place. But this Raja in his copper grant in pure Sanskrit—now a days, Sanskrit is not so much read at least in Tamil Nadu, but in those days, we had not those difficulties—which I happened to read. This was the language, if I remember a right, translated into English. He said this:

"Year after year, thousands of our brothers and sisters travel from the North. They wade across miles and miles up and up in inhospitable country. Many of them die in the way. Very few people care for their food and for the sick. They go and lose their numbers until they reach Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram. Therefore, it is my duty, my *dharma*, and the dictate of my forefathers that I set apart these lands so that its income will look after these pilgrims from the North, the sick will be tended, the hungry will be fed and there will be no sickness and death on the way to pilgrimage."

Is this cutting up the country into definite ethnic, cultural and political groups? Is it not an extreme example a supreme example of the unity of our life and culture that you see a Raja of the South dedicates lands so that its

income may feed the poor and hungry, look after the sick when they are on the pilgrimage from the North to the South? Was it an accident that our places of pilgrimage are dispersed all over the country, from Amarnath in the North to Kanyakumari in the South, Kamakhya in the East, Puri in the middle, Dwarka and others in the centre and last but not the least, Tirpathi? Therefore, we are proud that we are the inheritors of such a great culture and civilisation. Let us be born and die a thousand times as Indians and Indians only. Let us sing the praise of India as one country and one nation until we breathe the last on this life of ours. That possibly would be living true to the traditions of our history and philosophy and to the great teachings of the seers and leaders of Indian thought and culture, which we have inherited very proudly.

I personally think that the Constitution was devised after very great deliberations with the assistance of the best intellectuals of the country at that time belonging to different shades of opinion and the so-called ethnic group from the north, south east and west. Of course, those days were the days when the teachings of the Mahatma and our great seer were still running very fresh in our blood and we are not yet trying to bleed ourselves out by cutting our veins and committing suicide. And, the Constitution said that this will be one country—India—consisting of different States. This is the preamble and what better tribute can there be to the history of India than this Preamble and may I read, because I always read whenever the forces of disintegration seem to appear and rent us as under. When I moved the Seventeenth Amendment Bill in this very House and introduced the oaths to be taken by the Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislature and all judges and everybody, the introduction that we shall be faithful and we shall uphold the integrity and sovereignty of India, we have to taken oath before we stand for election, we have to take that oath when we enter the House, I said the same thing that the integrity of India is too precious. Our inheritance is too great and we must be true to those

great ideas and this is the Preamble and this saves India from disintegration and nothing more should be done excepting better people to run the country everywhere. Nothing more should be done excepting true patriots honouring their pledge, so that all these civil war tendencies are not allowed to rake up their heads, so that every fetter to the cause of Indian unity and Indian history is not brooked even a second. This is a great lesson of the Indian Constitution. We, the people of India, not the people of different linguistic groups or political entities, as India has been for the last thousands of years from Amarnath to Kanyakumari from Dwarka to Kamakhya, we gave to ourselves this Constitution. What is the Constitution? It is a Federal Republic giving each State its own share of political and administrative power and financial power and all the States knit together in one common endeavour of making this country and this nation the greatest in the world, wiping out every tear, as we said on the 26th of January, 1950, from every eye, building a house for every Indian and making him a proud citizen of a proud country, unified together and not rent as under by these narrow, squabbles and petty fights and civil war tendencies. Therefore, with these words, I have the honour and privilege to oppose this Resolution and ask this House to reject this in no unclear terms.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Madam, after hearing Shri Sen, I was feeling a bit seriously whether and to what extent one can misinterpret not only this Resolution but in order to oppose this Resolution, the Constitution itself. But I feel that had Shri Sen been on this side, he would have argued with equal vehemence in favour of the Resolution itself. As a senior advocate, he can do either way. So, I am not going to deal with those points. Madam, in this House... (Interruptions). Any way, on that point I am not going to dispute, especially about his ability and capability... (Interruptions) On that point, I am not going to dispute. That is a thing which is never on sale in the market...

(Interruptions)

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

In this House, great men, great leaders, who are not with us today, on similar lines argued against the linguistic States. With equal force they resisted the linguistic States, and they had to pay with people's lives. And yet our great religions proved wrong and the Constitution proved right. Our culture proved strong, the unity of this country was safe and today we have Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

If we read the speeches of our very great leaders, then we feel that unity in diversity is the cornerstone of our Constitution, of our country itself. Ours is not a nation-State, like the European States, which have a different pattern. Those nations gained freedom after the Industrial Revolution with industrial development. In India the case is different. Still, we are multi-religions, multi-linguistic, multi-cultural and yet one country, one nation, a single nation, a single country. So, the copy book definition does not fit in here. Even if I copy, I prove wrong. That is the peculiar feature of our Indian history, that is the peculiar feature of the composition of this great country.

At one time we cried with vehemence that Hindi is our national language. With all honesty, with all patriotic fervour, we tried to impose it. We found that it is causing a threat to our unity. So, this House itself—I was present here at that time—adopted a language resolution, characterising Hindi as a national link language. That link language process had been helpful in maintaining the linguistic balance and helping the maintenance of the unity of our country.

Hindu is the most popularly understood and known thing of our country. Yet, after the partition of 1947, we said that India is much bigger than Hindu or any other religious group, though I was very much surprised to hear Shri Sen arguing on the lines of the Hindu religion and culture. In our Vedas, nowhere the term 'Hindu' comes in our Upanishads, nowhere the term 'Hindu' comes. In the original Sutras, in no single philo-

sophy this term is given... (*Interruptions*) Exactly, that was not the religion. That is our great tradition. The concept of God was not present, because that concept was yet unborn. The ancient Indian philosophy, Indian history, began when there was no superficial division between the rich and the poor. Then the writer of fate, God, was not yet born. That is the greatness of our culture, that is the greatness of our tradition.

Keeping in view that tradition and the interests of our country, taking the lesson from the fatal blunder in 1947, when lakhs of people lost their lives, millions were uprooted from their homes and our motherland was partitioned, taking lessons from all these things, in our Constitution, the amendability clause was inserted, and our Constitution is very firm and very flexible on the point that unity of the country has to be saved but based on diversity. Once we try only unity with no diversity, it would be too big a strain for this country to bear. Once we try only diversity and no unity, again we will be nowhere. So, that concept is a developing concept, not a status quoist concept and as the country develops, the requirement is that we keep our minds open. Today we have got several more States than we had when the Constitution was framed, we have several more Union Territories than we had when the Constitution was framed and yet, we have done it on the basis of the present Constitution by amending it and by developing it. That way, Madam, the Resolution very aptly and very appropriately uses the terms as follows :—

“...that the emerging pattern of different linguistic and ethnic groups as distinctive political entities in the body politic of our country.”

‘Country’ means individually a single country and yet various facets. Madam, up till now we have got 15 or 16 languages. Can any one say that the number has to be the same? Certainly not. If our democracy has to develop—three-fourths of the population of the country is illiterate and if cent per cent literacy

has to be achieved, that has to be done through mother-tongue. Then it can be done in a few years. Cent per cent literacy can be achieved only through mother-tongue and so many more languages will have to be added to the Eighth Schedule or, the Eighth Schedule will have to go on and the list of national languages will have to be increased. Similarly, we have today Meghalaya. Earlier, a few years ago, Meghalaya was not there and Arunachal was not heard of previously. Can any one say that the number of States shall remain the same and shall never increase? So, Madam, in that context I want to emphasise that our Constitution is flexible keeping in view the interest of national unity as a paramount interest and very correctly, as the Prime Minister stated that the Centre is strong so long as the States are strong, and that a State can be strong when the Centre is strong. So, that has not to be counterposed or we have not to become panicky that certain States or people of a particular State raised some demand. In West Bengal, Madam, consequent to the partition of the State of Bengal, Maithali language people had raised their voice and the West Bengal Government had the courage to accept it. And I do hope that this House will have the courage and understanding some day to accept Manipuri, Maithali, Santhali, Bhojpuri and such other languages in the Schedule itself and that will not weaken our Constitution, that will further develop our country. Similarly, today strains are being caused, the problem is posed whether separation of a part from the whole country is a remedy. That is not the remedy. Similarly, I am not talking about the question of centralisation or decentralisation, but the problem here is — and in 1976 the CPI had proposed some amendments to the Constitution and I would like my friends in this House to consider those aspects — whether our parliamentary democracy itself does not require some modification or something more to be done in the interest of democracy itself. For example, we are elected Members of this House. People send us here. They expect us to do something. Can elected Members of the Lok Sabha or of any Vidhan Sabha do anything

exactly to implement anything in his or her Constituency? Officers have to do that. But the officers say that whatever order is received from above, they have to implement that. The elected Members do say that they have done their duty and now it is for the officers to implement. Is it or is it not necessary to think over this issue? Can we make constituencies by developmental and administrative units headed by elected representative from that constituency? The officers may take active part to implement those decisions, the policies which have been enacted or legislated upon in the Assemblies and the Parliament. These are the problems which require a regular thought by us here. Not that we are allowed in Zero hour and other hours. That is not the main thing. So, I think my friend Mr. Amal Datta has served the purpose of not one group or party, opposition or the ruling party; it is of all of us. We should think over these issues. Not that by strength of a party we can get anything passed. Not that the ruling party can reject it, if it likes. No, not that. We have to think over this — to what extent things are required in the interest of our national unity and at the same time the flowering of our various linguistic groups, ethnic groups, so that in total we are stronger, we are healthier as a country, as a nation. These aspects will have to be taken into account.

It was quoted that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be touched. The Supreme Court gave the judgment; I am not going to quarrel with the Supreme Court ruling though this House had quarrelled over it. Recently, a few days back a certain High Court has given judgment that capitation fee is a fundamental right of the Medical, and Engineering colleges.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur); Fundamental right of the vested interest.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Some day one may decide that bride is a fundamental right because mutual giving and taking is there. For what purpose is the

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

House sitting? Not that we can amend the Constitution at will. That is why proviso of 2/3rd majority is there. It is also to be approved by the other House. These brakes are there, very necessary brakes. Not that we should have a closed mind and not to think over the issues. Then there has to be unity of the country. It is for the Government to deal with it flexibly and firmly—both, politically and administratively both. But sometimes willingly or unwillingly, the force, if applied, it has also to be weak. Force is not a remedy. Remedy lies elsewhere—in the direction proposed in this Resolution. That is why the Resolution has defined it in a cut and dried manner. It says that appropriate solution should be found, appropriate amendment to the Constitution may be made. I think my friends on the other side should think over these things. If to-day they reject it, to-morrow they may have to adopt the same thing. Naturally, they should not think that people will forget everything or they will forge everything. Keeping that in view, very correctly, the solution is, I think, the House should approve it unanimously. This is a concrete resolution. The idea or the direction is, every one in the country, every linguistic group in the country, every minor section of the country may feel that here is the Parliament which can think of their interest—the interest of not only the majority; Majority can rule, but takes into account the interest of the minority also. The minorities may be linguistic, may be cultural, may be ethnic or whatever it is. So, Madam Chairman, taking that into account, I will request the hon. Members on the other side that they need not oppose this resolution and we should unite here to approve it. It is not a No-confidence motion or adjournment motion. So, I think, by adopting the resolution, the Government will not fall. There is no question of bringing in the something and arguing in a partisan manner so that we close our minds and do not think ahead.

With these words, Madam, I am sitting down; thanking you and appeal-

ing to my friends on the other side that they should also consider it and support the resolution. When the time comes, what actually the amendment will be, we can all think and decide.

(Interruptions)

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to extend the time?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes. There are several other hon. Members also to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We should continue till the Centre-State relations are changed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Well, Madam Chairman, let me say these words before the Chair is taken by the Deputy Speaker.

1656 hours.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the time allotted—two hours—is over. I will take the sense of the House. The other resolutions have also to be moved if the House so likes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The time may be extended by two hours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As sometimes the Ministers are allowed to intervene in the proceedings and make a statement, he may be allowed to move his resolution and then let this continue.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Rules do not permits. I would very much like to respect your words but the rules do not permit.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Last time, you extended the time for the resolution. And still you permitted the next mover.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When a resolution or Bill is taken up today and if the time is extended, then he is eligible.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : This is being extended now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will get the rule modified with retrospective effect.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the sense of the House to extend it by two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then we will extend it by two hours.

(Interruptions.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : My sympathies to my friend Shri Varma and Shri Harikesh Bahadur also. Yes, Mr. Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the time is most inappropriate. The time, I mean, the time that this country is facing is most inappropriate to take the line of thought that has been endorsed and formulated here by Shri Amal Datta, the mover of the resolution and endorsed by Shri Bhogendra Jha and some other hon. Members of the Opposition.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It has been endorsed by many.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The historical imperative that faces us today is not to harp on the differences—linguistic, religious, ethnic, regional or others that may exist in this country—but to emphasise and to work towards greater integration, greater unity so that, really the nation is strengthened and is able to overcome the difficulties which the country is facing at this present moment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sir, it is indeed

a new thing to find that Shri Bhogendra Jha, for instance, and some other Members of the Opposition are now taking the line that the Constitution ought to be flexible, that after all the basic structure of the Constitution is not so basic that the amendments are called for even in such basic issues as the quasi-federal, strongly unitary character of our Constitution. The memory is still fresh on how many times and on how many occasions, how many progressive amendments of the Constitution and how much of progressive legislation brought in by the ruling party has been defeated and has been altered during the Janata rule on the plea that it offended the basic structure of the Constitution. I have said, that emphasising on the differences rather than on what brings us together is not the proper thing at all to do, at this crucial juncture of our history. From this side and from that side, very often we speak on how foreign powers are trying to take advantage of the divisive forces in this country. Undoubtedly, the foreign powers are at work and they are at work obviously in their own national interests because it suits their national interests but we alone should be blamed if we fall into this game and if we fall a prey to this game and if we ourselves emphasise what divides us, if we ourselves give a fillip to it by having this type of doctrines propounded in the House and outside.

17 hours.

Having said this much, I yet think that this resolution has been brought in a manner that will provoke a useful debate.

I appreciate and I am sure we all appreciate, the manner in which Mr. Bhogendra Jha endorsed what the Prime Minister has said, that the Centre ought to be strong and that the States have to be strong also. If the States are strong, the Centre will be strong also. But I also hope Mr. Jha endorses the spirit in which the Prime Minister has said it. There may be grievances and, I am sure, there are some grievances which can be rectified and where the States have something genuinely to say. However, the

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

way of doing that is not the manner in which it was done at the so-called Southern Ministers' meeting or the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the South some-time back.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is wrong?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : There are lot of things wrong which have been exposed by some of the leaders of the Opposition themselves like Mr. Charan Singh and some others.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Did you not meet earlier during the Janata regime? That meeting is different?

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The very approach of the meeting which was held by Mr. Hegde, the Chief Minister of Karnataka, when he said that :

"The purpose of the meeting was to keep the Centre at a respectable distance..."

This attitude of implied confrontation between the States and the Centre who are facing each other, that each other should be at a distance, is not the correct attitude. 'At a respectable distance,' but why the distance? Keeping the Centre at a distance itself from the States is not a healthy perspective to solve the Centre-States issues.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the Janata Government was in power in Delhi, would you have said that?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I will say that, Mr. Morarji Desai, when he was the Prime Minister, one such Conference was held and Mr. Morarji Desai came strongly against that.

If I am not wrong, it was a conference initiated by Mr. Jyoti Basu and

endorsed also by Sheikh Abdullah during the Janata Government, and Mr. Morarji Desai came out strongly against this. Quite apart from the language on which the whole Conference was oriented giving a populist stance to the whole thing ..

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मोरारजी भाई तो अब भी खिलाफ हैं, वह तो अब भी कहते हैं कि सिर्फ 4 राज्य क्यों, सारे स्टेट्स को समान होना चाहिये ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has just now come from Mr. Morarji Desai.

श्री हरीश रावत (अलमोड़ा) : लेकिन आपके पुराने साथी क्या कहते हैं ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : There were a few other things. I cannot go to the heights of oratory and legal brilliance to which my respected colleague, Mr. A. K. Sen, has gone while demolishing the whole case of the Resolution. I will be more done to earth and I will point out that some of the statements that were made at the Conference are really very damaging to the very national structure. For example, one of the statements made or one of the policy approaches taken was that the State Governments should be permitted, should have the powers, to take loans from a foreign country, from foreign banks, from the world Bank, directly. It is a most dangerous statement, and if it was not coming from such a seasoned and senior political leader as Mr. Hegde, I would have said that it was an irresponsible type of utterance to make, the utterance that a State in this country, in this system, should have financial power to the point of obtaining loan directly from the World Bank and from other foreign agencies.

(Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : हेगडे साहब ने यह कहा था कि जिन-जिन शर्तों पर इंटरनेशनल मानिटरी फंड और वर्ल्ड बैंक तथा दूसरी संस्थाओं से पैसा लिया जायेगा, उन्हीं कंडीशन्स पर स्टेट्स को दिया जायेगा ।

हेगड़े साहब का यह स्टेटमेंट नहीं है कि वह डायरेक्ट किसी दूसरे मुल्क से लें।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member that he has made the statement in good faith, but I have before me the actual statement and that is from where I am quoting. They have said that there should be direct negotiations with foreign agencies such as the World Bank for loans, and they have also said something which is again objectionable, namely, that in the High Courts there should be only judges who knew the local language, which means the destruction of what everybody in this House has been saying, what the different sections of this House have been saying, that there should be an all India judiciary, what the Law Commission has been saying, that the judges should be in a position to be transferred from State to State under certain conditions so that there is a unified judiciary and a uniform approach to the Constitutional problems and to the interpretation of the Constitution.

We are now here in the Private Members' time. Throughout the week we are held by party whips and we have to abide by the party line, but once in a week for two hours we have this opportunity of expressing our own personal views, and while doing so, I should think that, while the Resolution is not worded in a felicitous manner, yet, I should say, if there are grievances of States, the grievances ought to be remedied so that we come to that stage where the States would be strong and if the States are strong, the Centre will also be strong, the nation will be strong.

I would like to express my appreciation here for the move of appointing a Commission to go into this vast ambit of Centre-State relations, the Commission constituted at present under Justice Sarkaria. All section of this House are aware that Justice Sarkaria has been one of the most eminent judges of the Supreme Court, a man of highest standing; while he was a judge of the Supreme Court, he was respected by all and respected every

where as a man of utmost integrity and intellectual honesty, all over the country. What I would like to say again is that, now that we have appointed this commission, we must allow this commission to start functioning in right earnest. Here I would like to point out that very often we appoint a commission but we do not provide the commission either with staff or with office. These are things which are necessary so that the bigger things may come. we do not do this type of thing and, therefor, the work of many commissions is delayed indefinitely.

The other thing I would like to say is that while I do not agree with the approach of some of the gentlemen over there who immediately jump to the conclusion that the Constitution must be amended, yet I would make a respectful submission that when the terms of reference have to be framed, they should be framed in a particular manner as to give latitude to the commission to suggest constitutional amendments if required. That should be made possible. To begin with I am very sceptical that amendments would be required on this delicate issue, but the greater authority will be the authority of the Commission. The Commission should be empowered by the terms of reference and by giving sufficient flexibility and latitude to suggest amendments to the constitution if it so chooses.

But the other thing is that now that the Commission will go on for a long period of time, that is, the work of the Commission, my personal view is that at this moment the Government should not hasten in appointing more Members on the Commission immediately. And I say this for good reason. I say this from the experience of what happened to a commission which was appointed in the utmost good faith and which could have done a lot the Minorities Commission which was appointed some time ago by the Janata Government. As soon as the Minorities Commission was appointed, representatives from all communities were also appointed to the commission and each one went to the Press making statement thinking that he would obtain the support of his community and thereby the commission lost all

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

the credibility as its different members were working at cross purposes and were making different kinds of statements, advancing the interests of their own community. So the Minorities Commission ended where it is to-day. The Commission ended in the dump because we appointed a lot of people representing a lot of sectional interests, each one of them trying to advance his own what he thought his sectional interests and ultimately that commission ended in the dump. We should see that this very important commission which is one of the most important Commissions, that were ever appointed, to my mind, should not fall in to this pitfall.

With these words, I should think that the time is for all of us to feel as one to build the country and to work as one. Differences there are. There are differences and there is no point in closing one's eyes and saying that there are no differences. But if we are going to build this country, if we are going to make this country great and if the country is to be great, then every section of the country will be great and if the country is divided and if the country is weak, then everyone in this country will suffer. With this spirit we will go forward for the progress of this country and for the well being of all our different people, but who yet are one and whom we represent.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA (Aurangabad): I have also an amendment which I have moved, which I will refer to towards the end of my speech.

I was rather disappointed by the speech of my learned friend Shri Ashok Sen for whom I have very great respect. While referring to the resolution he spoke about the unity of culture, unity of the country and the integrity of country and he read certain separatist, divisive tendencies in this resolution. He also said that there was no complaint from the States, that the States have got sufficient powers to function and that there is no need for emendment of the Constitu-

tion or devolution of more powers to the States.

I am surprised to listen to the speech of my hon. friend Mr Mohanty. He opposed the Resolution saying that States have sufficient powers and there is no need for any review of Centre-State relations.

One thing I would remind the House of, Even as far back as in 1951, Dr. Bishon Chandra Roy had raised this question of Centre-State relations. He told Pandit Nehru that he was trying to build a strong Centre on the foundation of weak States. He compared this exercise to a building on the foundation of sand. He told Pandit Nehru further that he must strengthen the States adequately so that they may be able properly discharge their responsibilities and their functions concerning the development and security of the States. This was what will the position as far back as 1951.

And then the Planning Commission was set up. Dr. Roy further felt crippled in his powers, to undertake social welfare measures. He told Pandit Nehru again that 'You are trying to introduce dyarchy into the administration of State subjects. That was the kind of strong feeling which was expressed by Dr. Roy. But, at that time, the Central Government and all State Governments were belonging to the same party. Their voices were not heard outside the party forum. You would recall that disputes and complaints were dealt with in the party forum; they had not been dealt with on Constitutional grounds. On such occasions the Constitution was by-passed. A different type of convention was developed. I am pointing out to you how the voice of even a person like Dr. Roy was not heeded. We are wedded to the Gandhian principle, we are wedded to the principles of democratic decentralisation. We have always believed that democracy can succeed only if the powers are properly decentralised, right down to the Panchayats. Then and then alone democracy will be strengthened. But here we find that through administrative devices, through amendments of the Constitution, etc. the Centre has

been acquiring more powers. The Congress-I Chief Ministers now do not raise their voice. In 1967 when the Congress-I was ousted from power, the States raised their voice of dissent and it became more strident gradually as they found that the Centre was not listening to their demands and complaints.

Dr. Annadurai while addressing the Press Club here in New Delhi has stated that the Constitution had given more powers to the Centre but the Centre was still trying to grab more and more powers through a new institution which was not even remotely visualised by the farmers of the Constitution. He referred to the Planning Commission. Between the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission there is a certain dichotomy in their functions. The Finance Commission deals with revenue resources; it is trying to help States through grants and aid for balancing their Budget; but with regard to Plan Budgets in the field of Plan administration we find that the Planning Commission is acquiring more and more powers. If wants the State Governments to spend less on non-plan projects and more on plan projects, to that extent the power of the State Government is getting circumscribed. They were given autonomous status under the Constitution in prescribed areas of administration. But I want to ask my congress friends here whether or not that status is being circumscribed by various decisions of the Government which have been taken. Now, they talk of the unity of the country and it is, as if the question of Centre-State relations, the issue of greater power and greater autonomy to the States. It is as if they are seceding from the country or being disloyal to the country. Mr. N.T. Rama Rao had said that he was not against the Centre but he had categorically said that his demand for greater power and greater autonomy for the States should not be confused with separatist tendencies or demand for separate State. He also wanted that the Centre should be strong. Mr. Jyoti Basu has also said that the centre must be strong. Nobody has disputed that point. Mr. Annadurai had also said that the Centre should be strong so that it was in a position to protect the unity and sovereignty of the

country. But now, a different tendency is growing. While listening to the speeches of the Congressmen here I was greatly disappointed. They are now adopting the ostrich-like attitude. Mr. A. K. Sen referred to the different linguistic and ethnic groups as distinct from political entity. This resolution does not endorse this development in the States. The resolution refers to the reality as it exists today, and says that Government should take the initiative on Centre-State relationship. But Mr. Sen was stating that it was something which was against the grain of this country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the States Reorganisation Commission for carving out different States. On what basis? On what basis were different States to be carved out? The Congress Government resisted the move for carving out the State of Andhra. Mr. Potti Sriramulu gave his life for the cause of formation of separate Andhra State and the Congress Government was forced to carve out a separate State for Andhras. The Congress Government had to take note of the linguistic aspirations of the people of the State. In the case of Maharashtra also, the same thing happened.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDI (Nizamabad): Your father was also a Congressman. He was also responsible for the creation of the linguistic State.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It seems that you have forgotten that it was the view of the Congress and it has fallen to our lot to remind you of the views and traditions of the Congress.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: It must be taken note of by our friends on the other side. I am happy to say that the Prime Minister has taken note of it, though late, in appointing the Sarkaria Commission. She said that there had been some social and political developments and, therefore, she appointed this Commission. She told the State Chief Ministers who met here

[Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha]

to review the 20-Point programme about this. She referred to Centre-State relations and she said 'Yes', the States have problems and they are saddled with the social programmes and responsibilities, but the resources at their disposal were inadequate. Even within the framework of federal structure, adequacy and elasticity of financial powers are necessary. Therefore, if you are today taking the same stand which you had been taking so far and with the result so much development has taken place in the States, I don't think that you are serving the cause of the country or serving the cause of your own party. And you are not even following the lead given by your leader, the Prime Minister. The Akalis have come out with their demands for State autonomy, more powers to the States. They are taking a militant posture; and the Prime Minister has rightly responded to the challenge of the situation to-day and has appointed the Sarkaria Commission. She has realized the need for a review of Centre-State relations. We cannot shut our eyes to the realities of the situation and say to-day that this is something which is against the unity or integrity of the country.

Then my friend Mr. Faleiro referred to the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the South. Perhaps, he remembers that an invitation was sent to the Kerala Chief Ministers also; and he chose not to attend. Three Chief Ministers attended the meeting. And what did they decide? They do not believe in confrontation. They made a public declaration that they did not want a confrontation, but they wanted to cooperate with the Centre. Shri N. T. Rama Rao said that the Centre should take over irrigation projects. What did it mean? He wanted greater subvention and subsidy for irrigation projects. If they wanted to have a confrontation with the Centre, they would not have asked for this kind of a thing. And, therefore, you are misreading the whole thing, and saying that these developments are against the interests of the country.

I would suggest to you, even till

recently, it was said that these regional parties were anti-national, and that they were a threat to the integrity of the nation. I beg to submit that this is a very erroneous view of the situation. They are not anti-national; they are not a threat to national integrity. Each of these regional parties have sworn allegiance to the country and to its integrity. And they wanted the Centre to be strong; but the Centre can only be strong if the states are also strong. The Prime Minister has herself said that the State should be strong and the Centre should be strong. They are complementary to each other. And then alone can the nation be strong.

If you want to make the nation strong, you must make the states also strong. Shri Amal Datta went through various Articles of the Constitution to show that the powers of the States were very limited. If the Central Government which his almost always remained in the Congress Party, had tried to create healthy conditions, had not shown any partisanship in their dealings with the non-Congress States, perhaps this kind of a demand would not have acquired this strident tone. But, unfortunately, during the course of the years, this has been their attitude; and, unfortunately, an impression has been created all over that the Centre ruled by Congress (I) takes a more sympathetic attitude towards the States which are under the rule of the Congress (I), sometimes it goes out of its way to help out any State Government ruled by the Congress (I) when it is in distress.

PROF N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is not correct.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Prof. Ranga, I said; a wrong impression has been created. And it is necessary now, by aggressive conduct and attitude, to remove this impression and then win the confidence and trust of those States which are labouring under a misapprehension that they will not be given proper treatment and they will not get their dues. This is incumbent on the Central Government to-day.

What I said has happened so far in the exercise of political power. What has

happend ? Many State Governments were dismissed. I know about the 1967 Government in West Bengal. It was dismissed—the United Front Government was dismissed. Secondly the Governor was made to invite people who had doubtful majority, there by giving them some artificial advantage. This institution has been utilized for partisan purposes. If you are going to say only 'no', this will not remove the impression that has been widely created; you can do so only by your conduct, behaviour and attitude. Therefore, my very humble suggestion to my friends on the opposite side is that they should cease to think in the old mould; they should take cognizance of the developments that have taken place. They failed to take note of the developments that took place in 1967; they failed to pay any heed to the warning of Dr. B. C. Roy and several Chief Ministers. Mr. Veerendra Patil, who is now adorning the treasury benches, come out in 1970 very strongly in favour of a review of the State Centre relationship. He said, "It has deteriorated very much." He went on to say that 'Bhawans', and houses owned by the State Governments in Delhi would be converted into Embassies. That was the feeling of Mr. Veerendra Patil, then the Chief Minister of Karnataka. Therefore, you can not say that there is no problem of Centre-State relationship. The problem is there, it has been created by us, by you. The Constitution gave a lot of power to the Centre; there is a concentration of power, but the Centre is still not suffering from any surfeit; it is more hungry for more powers, it appears, and is not allowing the State Governments to have sufficient elbow room to respond to the challenges of the development. They must get power. Therefore, I welcome the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission even though late; and my amendment is that it should be strengthened by including two more members; one from the South and one from the North-Eastern States. I do not share the views of Mr. Faleiro that if there are more members they will only pull in different directions. Let us presume that they will take a dispassionate view. Of course, they will bring to bear on the deliberations their own experience and, therefore, it should be strengthened.

Secondly, there should be a time-limit. We cannot wait for long, The situation in Punjab is such that you cannot go on waiting like this or tinkering with this problem. Therefore, I would suggest that a time-limit of six months should be fixed for the Sarkaria Commission to make recommendations; and my suggestion is that the Centre should also implement as a time-bound programme the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. The situation today in the country is explosive. You are decrying regionalism, but, at the same time, you are not dealing with the situation. Assam is burning today. You will say that they are taking a very narrow view of things. Punjab is asking for more powers. You are not able to satisfy them, and militancy is in the air. Everywhere, you find as if the whole atmosphere is surcharged with violence, and all kinds of incidents of violence are taking place all over the country. I can say that there is need for taking a constructive view of the situation and dealing with it in a constructive manner so as to satisfy the different State with have a large responsibility to discharge their function as Welfare States. Thank you.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I am not in a position to support this resolution moved by Mr. Amal Datta. Obviously, I have got my own reasons. I would have definitely supported him had he drafted this resolution in a different manner. But, unfortunately, he has included in this resolution all things.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Not all !

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Yes, certainly. He should not have brought this ethnic group, linguistic and political things; all these things he has brought; he has unnecessarily confused the whole thing. That is why we cannot support this resolution, although pleaded by my hon. friend Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha. He was requesting us, please support this resolution. We cannot obviously do it for these reasons. I was really sorry, when I listened to the speech, particularly made by Mr. Sinha. I think he is a great follower of Mr. Morarji Desai. I do not know whether

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he has obtained his permission or at least he has consulted Mr. Morarji Desai and others on this issue at least.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is not from Congress (I).

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I do not know whether this is the view of Shri Morarji Desai because that has already been pointed out by my friend, Mr. Faleiro. Now, the situation in this country warrants that—in fact I suggest—on certain matters, particularly political matters, more powers should be confirmed on the Centre. More powers should be given to the Centre on certain political matters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Telangana !

SHRI M. SATYANARAYA RAO : Certainly. I want that regional balance should be there and they should be developed also. I am coming to that point also. But why I am saying that the Centre should be strengthened on this politically is this : The hon. Member has also referred to the Punjab situation and Assam and also the whole of the North-Eastern region. It is in turmoil. On the one hand they say, "Give more powers to the States." And, on the other hand, they blame the Central Government that you have not tackled this issue. It is not our fault. After all, all the Opposition Parties were unanimous so far as the Punjab and Assam problems were concerned. But I think our Home Minister or somebody has gone on record in the House itself, and that is what Shri Ravindra Varma was saying. He was also distressed the way the people were behaving in regard to Assam problem and also Punjab. They are not willing. Our Government is prepared to solve this problem. And we want that it should be acceptable to those people also. But do you think that they are prepared for this ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE ;
They are !

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Let us not forget one thing. You also know that unfortunately, we inherited this problem from you. This Assam problem and the Punjab problem we inherited from you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There was no Assam or Punjab problem during our time.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Certainly. Because you were hobnobbing with them. There was no problem. That is why you realise that it is a political problem, rather than an economic problem. There was a demand from the people of the Punjab and Akali Dal. So far as the Akali Dal demands are concerned, our Hon. Prime Minister has conceded all these religious demands.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Much more, and promptly !

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : And also other things, about water problem and also territory. Because it is not that we are not aware of the Punjab problem. The other States like Rajasthan and Haryana are involved. We have to take into consideration the interests of the other States also. I would like to ask Prof. Dandavate whether he is not interested in Rajasthan or Haryana, Poor Rajasthan is already suffering because of lack of water and also your State.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They do not have drinking water and now the Punjab people, the Akali Dal people say that we do not want to give water to Haryana and Rajasthan. How can it be possible ? And particularly that is why I am saying that more powers should be given to the Centre. Recently we had discussion on Irrigation here. We have several rivers flowing through many States. (Not one State. Naturally when you want to give a project to them the other States also object. The Centre then comes into the picture. Without the Centre's cooperation how are these States going to solve this problem ? At that time you were demanding that in the fields of Energy as well as Irrigation, the Central Government is not helping them; that the Central Government has failed to solve

the water dispute problem and other problems. You want more funds, and for that you want the Centre to come to our rescue.

I would like to refer to a speech made by Shri N. T. Rama Rao before he came to power. Poor man, I can understand and appreciate his difficulty, he was never a politician.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Personally, he is a rich man. Why do you call him a poor man ?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : That is all right. Poor man in the political sense, not in the economic sense. He has got no political background. There is no murder in politics. There is only suicide. Nobody murdered us. We committed suicide ourselves. Our own mistakes were there. Definitely, I admit. I am prepared to admit. There are so many things. I do not want to blame anybody. We ourselves are responsible. I accept the situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are referring to the Emergency.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Mr. N. T. Rama Rao while campaigning was telling the people, "What is this Congress Government ? After 35 years of Independence it has not solved any problem." When he was addressing meetings in rural areas, he was really acting like a weeping man. He was in tears also. He used to say : "When I see the condition of the poor people, no drinking water, no roads, no schools, no hospitals, I feel why God has given me this birth to see all these things ?" If you vote me to power, I am going to solve all the problems. I am going to give you drinking water, roads, hospitals, schools and also provide employment to all people, etc. etc. He said so many things. Particularly the youth were attracted because they were unemployed. It is a fact that we are not able to provide drinking water to each and every village. When he came to power, he realised that it is not possible to imple-

ment what he said. So he said that irrigation and power should be taken over by the Centre. Previously he was saying that everything is with the Central Government; more powers are vested in the Central Government. Why should we go to the Central Government for everything, for medium project, big project and all that ? After he became the Chief Minister, he realised that there is no fund and he cannot mobilised resources in his State. So, he said that the Centre should take over irrigation and electricity. If irrigation and electricity is taken over by the Centre, then what else remains ? Everything depends on irrigation and electricity. Without these things, nothing is going to happen. He cannot do anything. That is why he is blaming the Central Government. He is saying that he cannot do anything because the Central Government is not providing sufficient funds. That is why I am saying that the Centre should have more powers and finance in order to develop the backward regions like Telengana region. In fact, we were fighting against this backwardness. We wanted to develop this region-region within the State. It was being neglected by certain people. We were agitating a that kind of injustice and not anything else. We never said that the Centre should be forgotten or the Centre should not be given anything. In fact, we were pleading that the Centre should be strong. The poor people of the North-Eastern Region have not seen a railway line. That is why our Government allocated sufficient funds to this region. As a matter of fact, on priority basis, they have taken up construction of railway lines. From where are the funds coming ? Do you think that the Central Government has got a tree from which they can pluck the money in order to develop the backward North-Eastern Regions ? Definitely, it should have funds from whatever taxes we are levying, in order to develop those regions.

Mr. Ashoke Sen was right when he said that the Centre has no territory of its own. You are representatives of the people. The MLAs are also representatives of the people. We are representing

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

the people. Why do we feel that the Centre is something foreign to us? You are treating the Centre as foreign to us? That is the most unfortunate thing. Everyday you blame the Centre Government. I would like to remind my hon. friend that one day, Mr. Madhu Dandavate was also sitting here. He was the Railway Minister.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not one day but for three years.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Two-and-a-half years and not three years.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I stand corrected.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Before that, they could afford to be irresponsible. After tasting power, they should be very careful. Let them not behave like Mr. N. T. Rama Rao. I can understand Mr. N. T. Rama Rao because he is not a politician. You are a politician. You are a professor. Before criticising the Central Government, please consider it properly, coolly, whether it is proper to do so. The Constitution is very clear about the Centre-State relations. About financial aspects, the Constitution provides the Finance Commission. Now the Eighth Finance Commission is there. If you have got any grievance, if West Bengal or any other State thinks that more funds should be provided or from taxation more share should be there, they should approach that Finance Commission. After all, Shri Y. B. Chavan is not the only person, other judges are also there, people are there, they are prepared to listen to your grievances. If the Finance Commission comes to the conclusion that there are certain States which require more funds, definitely they will recommend and these recommendations will be accepted by the Government. We are not coming in the way at all. So, where is the hitch I do not know. They are making a hue and cry here unnecessarily. The Constitution is very clear so

far as finances are concerned. Now about the legislative powers also, it is very clearly laid down in the Constitution. After all, do you think our founding fathers were *buddhus*? They were great intellectuals, consisting of all parties. They have already demarcated what should be the legislative powers of the State and also what should be the legislative powers of the Parliament and they were very considerate about it. Although they said that it is Federal in character, but they wanted it deliberately to be quasi-federal because of various reasons the freedom struggle was there for hundreds of years we were under the subjugation of foreign countries, so many people came and invaded and occupied our territory, because of that bad experience, why did it happen, why did we lose our freedom? Because of the disunity of the country. That is why we did not want to repeat it again. That is why they have deliberately provided in the Constitution that Centre should be very strong in order to meet this kind of a situation. So, they have deliberately done it, and do not try to say something unnecessarily. The good work they have done and all those things are there. The only thing I say is where there is a will there is a way. I think Mr. Faleiro was telling somebody that proper persons should be there, there should be proper outlook in understanding the problems of the State and also solving them. I definitely say that certain regions are there in which development has not taken place. I have mentioned about North Eastern region, I have also referred of my own State Rayalaseema and also Telangana and Ko kan area in Maharashtra. I have visited Mr. Dandavate's own constituency. It is very backward. I plead his case. In fact, after I came here, I have written a letter to Prime Minister that it is just like our Telangana region. Although it has got all potentialities but unfortunately it is not being exploited properly due to certain reasons. I definitely agree that there is scope for development. My only request to you is the situation is not what my friend Mr. Faleiro has said. It is not at all the proper time to discuss this problem of States and Centre.

Punjab problem is there. It is a very delicate problem. As I have already mentioned, Government is prepared to accept their genuine demands but unfortunately they are putting certain demands which are impossible for any Government to consider and it is not in the interest of the country also. In view of this, I request the mover of the Resolution to withdraw it... (Interruption). Evidently, he withdrew from the House.

On Defence also, because of the sophisticated weapons the neighbouring countries are obtaining, we will have to spend lot of money and the Centre also requires more money for this purpose. Not only for defence, for communications, for the development of the whole country and also for the development of the particularly the backward States, the Centre should have more finances and the Centre should have more political powers in order to meet the situation being created in Punjab and Assam and in other States. So, it is very necessary. That is why I said that more powers should be conferred on the Central Government and I hope other Members will have good sense and they will support.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) उपाध्यक्ष जी, केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह चर्चा कोई नई नहीं है। इस देश में केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध क्या हों, वित्तीय संसाधनों के लिये उनके वितरण का निर्धारण किस ढंग से हो, उस पर विचार विनिमय हो, यह काफी दिनों से चर्चा चल रही है। और आज भी सदन में इसी विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। हमारी रूलिंग पार्टी के जितने साथियों ने विचार रखे, उन्होंने एक ऐसा डर पैदा करना चाहा कि अगर राज्यों के वित्तीय साधन बढ़ जायेंगे तो केन्द्र कमजोर हो जायेगा। संविधान के बनाने वालों ने यह परिकल्पना बिल्कुल नहीं की थी और कहीं यह नहीं कहा था कि अगर केन्द्र की तरह वित्तीय संसाधनों में राज्यों के अधिकार बढ़ जायेंगे

तो केन्द्र कमजोर हो जायेगा। हालांकि संविधान के बनाने वालों ने यह सोचा था कि केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों को मजबूत करने की भी होगी।

आज इस संविधान को लागू हुए 33 साल हो गये, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी प्रदेश बने हैं, उनकी हालत आज बद से बदतर होती चली गई है। सभ्यता और संस्कृति का सबाल इस संकल्प में लाया गया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आर्थिक विकास से ज्यादा संस्कृति और सभ्यता की रक्षा करने की कल्पना हमारे संविधान बनाने वालों ने की थी। अगर हमारे देश में संस्कृति और सभ्यता की रक्षा नहीं हुई तो इस देश की एकता को आघात पहुंच सकता है। चाहे मिजो हों, नागा हों, कुकी हों, गिरिजन हों, निकोबारी लोग हों अगर उनकी सभ्यता और संस्कृति उन प्रदेशों की जिम्मेदारी पर नहीं छोड़ी गई, केन्द्र यहां बैठकर उनकी सभ्यता, संस्कृति और भाषा को अपने साधनों के द्वारा लागू करना चाहे तो वह अच्छी तरह से लागू नहीं कर सकता। राज्यों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा संसाधन दिये जायें तो उनका विकास ज्यादा होगा। यही कारण है कि चाहे असम हो, नागालैंड हो, मिजोरम हो या चाइना से लगा हुआ पूरा वैल्ट हो, आज उनका जो असंतुलित विकास हुआ है, उसके पीछे केन्द्र की गैर-जिम्मेदारी की नीति रही है। केन्द्र उन साधनों को उन्हें मुहैया नहीं करा पाया है, जो उसको कराने चाहिए थे। इसलिए इन प्रान्तों में सभ्यता, संस्कृति, भाषा, विकास, रेल, सड़कों के नाम पर असंतोष ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसलिये उनके संकल्प की सैंस दूसरी नहीं लगानी चाहिए। अगर राज्यों को आप ज्यादा अधिकार देंगे तो केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी कम होगी, राज्य अपनी जिम्मेदारी से उन सभी विकास योजनाओं को लागू करेंगे और आगे आ सकेंगे।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

एक प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री को चावल की सप्लाई की केन्द्र की नीति के खिलाफ भुख-हड़ताल पर बैठना पड़ा। वह भुख-हड़ताल पर क्यों बैठे ? इसलिए कि प्रदेश को यह अधिकार भी नहीं है कि अगर उस प्रदेश में अनाज कम हो गया है और केन्द्र उसको सहायता नहीं दे रहा है तो वह खुद पंजाब या किसी दूसरे प्रदेश से अनाज खरीद ले। यह भी उन्होंने इस लिए किया कि केन्द्र ने इसको सेंट्रलाइज किया है और उसका गलत इस्तेमाल किया है।

हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के किसी नेता का यह विचार या नीति नहीं रही कि केन्द्र कमजोर हो। सेना, रेल, पोस्ट-आफिस, संचार साधनों के बारे में हम कहते हैं कि केन्द्र ज्यादा मजबूत हो। देश की स्वतंत्रता और अखंडता को बचाने के लिए केन्द्र ज्यादा मजबूत हो, उसका कोई भी विरोध नहीं करता है, लेकिन केन्द्र अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर स्टेट्स का पूरा विकास नहीं कर पाया। अगर आज 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी असंतुलित विकास हो तो साफ है कि केन्द्र अपनी शक्तियों का गलत इस्तेमाल कर रहा है।

मैं पंजाब के अकालियों का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहता। आज आप कहते हैं कि हेगड़े सहाब के नेतृत्व में 4 प्रदेशों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने बैठक की। आपकी पार्टी के केरल के मुख्यमन्त्रियों ने अपनी कन्सैट दी और लिखकर दिया कि मैं अपनी व्यस्तताओं की वजह से नहीं पहुंच पा रहा हूं। उनका कोई मंशा ऐसा नहीं है कि वह देश की अखंडता को चोट पहुंचाना हो या टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहते हों।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रदेशों के मुख्य मन्त्री केन्द्र पर निर्भर न रहकर अपनी

समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हों तो वह बहुत अच्छी बात है, केन्द्र उससे कमजोर नहीं होता है बल्कि केन्द्र को भी समस्याओं के समाधान में सहयोग मिल सकता है लेकिन वह उस दृष्टि से उसको नहीं लेना चाहता। आज स्थिति यह है कि प्रदेशों की खेती के उत्पादन की कीमत भी केन्द्र तय करता है। इसके स्थान पर केन्द्र और प्रदेश आपस में विचार-विमर्श के द्वारा यह व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं कि गेहूं, गन्ने और अन्य खेती की उपज की कीमतें इस प्रकार निर्धारित की जाएं कि एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में स्मगलिंग न हो और सभी जगह कीमतों में संतुलन बना रहे। अगर केन्द्र और राज्यों में सौहार्द हो, तो इन सब प्रश्नों का कोई संतोषजनक हल निकाला जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर पूर्णतः केन्द्र का अधिकार है। इसके साथ ही समवर्ती सूची तो एक प्रकार से केन्द्रीय सूची बन कर रह गई। प्रदेश राज्य सूची के विषयों पर भी जो कानून बनाते हैं, उन्हें लागु करने से पहले राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर प्रदेशों को अधिक अधिकार दिए जाएं तो इससे देश के प्रशासनिक तथा राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में एक संतुलन कायम होगा। इससे विदेशी शक्तियों के हस्तक्षेप को रोका जा सकेगा और देश में असम, पंजाब और नागालैंड जैसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी।

1917 में जब रशा आजाद हुआ, तो वहाँ पर सभी नैशनलिटीज को मान्यता दी गई और उनके कल्चर तथा लैंग्वेज को बराबर का स्थान प्रदान किया गया। इसी कारण रशा में रूसी लैंग्वेज या नैशनलिटी के प्रति कोई असंतोष या नाराजगी नहीं है। रूस में सभी नैशनलिटीज की लैंग्वेज और

कल्चर की सुरक्षा की गारन्टी दी गई है और हर एक संस्कृति तथा भाषा को जिन्दा रखा गया है।

इस देश में यह सरकार हिन्दी को तो लागू नहीं कर पाई है और बराबर अंग्रेजी को बढ़ावा दे रही है। यहां केन्द्र सरकार के पास वित्तीय साधनों का सेंट्रलाइजेशन है, जिसके कारण देश का असंतुलित विकास हुआ है। केन्द्र सरकार ने धागा बनाने से लेकर बड़ी-बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाने के लाइसेंस मोदी को दिए। अगर प्रदेश सरकार को लाइसेंस देने का अधिकार होता, तो वह अलग-अलग लोगों को उद्योग लगाने का अवसर देती, जिससे प्रदेश का संतुलित विकास होता और हर क्षेत्र में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधे पनपते। केन्द्र ने अपने वित्तीय साधनों द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान में कैपिटलिज्म को बढ़ाया है, न कि सोशलिज्म को। अगर प्रदेशों को अधिक अधिकार होते, तो देश में कैपिटलिज्म इतनी तेजी से न बढ़ पाता। प्रदेश सरकार कुछ गिने-चुने पूंजीपतियों को लाइसेंस देने के बजाए बहुत से लोगों को लाइसेंस देतीं।

DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Jagpal Singh, are you concluding or you will continue next time?

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : I will continue next time.

Dr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, you will continue next time.

18 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE-CONTD.
NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 125/83-Centrnl Excises (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1983 exempting copolymers of acrylonitrile used in the factory for manufacture of acrylic fibre from the whole of excise duty together with an explanatory memorandum, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6385/83.]

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,
April 18, 1983, Chaitra 28,
1905 (Saka).*